No 1
20/2

By Authority of Government.

# THE CODE

OF

## MILITARY STANDING REGULATIONS

OF THE

## *BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.*

CONTAINING

AN ABREVIATION OF THE STANDING ORDERS, RULES, AND RECULATIONS, THAT ARE NOW IN FORCE; ARRANGED UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE AND PARTICULAR HEADS, IN SECTIONS AND ARTICLES; TOGETHER WITH AN APPENDIX OF THE WHOLE OF THE ORIGINAL ORDERS FROM WHICH THE DIGEST IS FORMED, UNDER A SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT WITH THEIR SEVERAL DATES AND AUTHORITIES; REVISED AND CORRECTED IN THE DIFFERENT PUBLIC OFFICES UNDER GOVERNMENT.

COMPILED BY

CAPTAIN HENRY GRACE,

MAJOR OF BRIGADE TO THE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

FORT WILLIAM, 1st OF JANUARY, 1791.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED BY COOPER AND UPJOHN.

V 8583

CP 30/11/77

THE PROPERTY OF THE

# INDIA BOARD.

and requested to be returned

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

# CHARLES EARL CORNWALLIS,

KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF HIS MAJESTY's FORCES, GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE KING's AND COMPANY's FORCES IN INDIA, &c &c. &c.

MY LORD,

*WITH the utmoſt Reſpect and Deference, I preſume to lay the accompanying* CODE *of the Standing Military Regulations of this Eſtabliſhment before you.*

*In the anxious Hope that this* WORK *may, in ſome Degree, aſſiſt in the Preſervation of Correctneſs and Uniformity of the exiſting Syſtem of this reſpectable Army, I beg Leave to ſubmit it to Your* LORDSHIP'S *Attention, to return my moſt grateful Thanks*

# DEDICATION.

*Thanks for the Patronage and Support it has received, and for the Honor done me by your Approbation of the Undertaking.*

*I have the Honor to be,*

*With the utmoſt Reſpect,*

MY LORD,

*Your moſt obedient,*

*And moſt humble Servant,*

HENRY GRACE.

FORT WILLIAM,
1791.

# PREFACE.

IN prefacing a Work, ſuch as is now preſented to the public, regard need only be had to the bare neceſſity of introducing it, with requiſite explanations, in that plain ſtile ſuitable to the ſubject.

The Compiler has, therefore, only to requeſt, that ſuch errors as might, perhaps, unavoidably occur in a Work of this nature, (the firſt of the kind hitherto effected in India) may be indulgently paſſed over by his brother officers. And, when the heavy expences of printing in this country, as well as other combined cauſes, are conſidered, he truſts, an idea of advantaging himſelf, in a pecuniary point of view, will not prevail; but that due credit will be given to the laudable motives which have influenced him in this attempt.

That a CODE OF STANDING MILITARY REGULATIONS, or a Compilation of the Orders and Rules in force, has ever been materially wanted in the ſervice, and much wiſhed for, will be univerſally allowed. It will alſo, no doubt, be generally admitted, that the moſt beneficial effects may be expected to ariſe from a publication of this nature; as uniformity and regularity, in the performance of the various and numerous duties incumbent on the different departments of this military eſtabliſhment, will, doubtleſs, be gained by it. It appears to be almoſt impoſſible for an officer to retain a recollection, or even to collect the materials, requiſite to a competent knowledge of the multiplicity of orders and rules, he muſt neceſſarily be acquainted with, in order to acquit himſelf in the different ſituations he may be occaſionally placed. This obſervation is, no doubt, more applicable to the officers of the higher ranks in the ſervice, and

the ſtaff, who have to enter more into the minutiæ, and have greater reſponſibility upon them; yet, every officer, it is preſumed, may find benefit from ſuch aſſiſtance.

Many efforts have been made to bring military compilations and digeſts into notice here, by men eminent for their profeſſional abilities; and, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that nothing prevented the completion of their deſigns, except the uncommon aſſiduity and devotion of time, that became requiſite to accompliſh the undertaking, and which cannot be ſpared by any of the officers at the heads of public departments under Government, without too great an encroachment on the neceſſary current duties of their offices. This the Compiler has reaſon to believe, and to ſpeak of with ſome degree of confidence, from what he has experienced and obſerved, during the length of time that the preſent CODE has been in reviſion;—in the courſe of which many alterations have taken place, from the iſſuing of ſubſequent orders;—from whence it is obvious, that a CODE OF REGULATIONS which comprizes ſo many departments, and relates to ſo many ſituations, will ever require much attention and aſſiduity, which muſt be conſtantly employed, without intermiſſion, in order to inſure it's accuracy. The neceſſity of a Compiler's office for this purpoſe, (which has, until of late years, always exiſted in this ſervice) muſt be obvious; as it would, no doubt, be productive of great benefit, in preſerving the uniformity of diſcipline, and conſequent credit and well-being of the army:—when the importance of the ſubject is reflected on, and the advantages that muſt attend ſuch a foundation, are maturely conſidered, the aſſertion will not, perhaps, appear too bold. Many of the moſt reſpectable authorities can be produced in ſupport of it; and, amongſt others, the following paſſages in the preface of that admired Work, "The Military Arrange-" ment," by Lieutenant-colonel Williamſon, lately publiſhed, may not be altogether inapplicable:

" But what there is infinitely greater want of, is, a ſyſtem of Re-" gulations, eſtabliſhed by authority, like that amongſt the Pruſſians,

" for

" for the exerciſe, diſcipline, and whole detail of the ſervice; and, " it were even more eligible, that an indifferent ſyſtem ſhould be " eſtabliſhed than none at all; as we ſhould then, at leaſt, have the " benefit of uniformity."—Again, he ſays,—" Here I may be per- " mitted to obſerve, that the Government is more indebted, than " people in general are aware of, to thoſe who have voluntarily un- " dertaken to frame ſyſtems, and to collect the laws and inſtitutions " of the army."

The object of this Compilation has been to render the orders and regulations of Government, now in force, as clear and as comprehenſive, as the nature of ſuch an arrangement would admit of; by placing them in a collected point of view, ſo as to have the whole required information, on any particular part or head, immediately obtained, or as nearly ſo as poſſible.

The Work is in two Parts:—The firſt is the COMPENDIUM, or CODE; and the other, the APPENDIX.—The latter contains the orders of Government, as they have been promulgated, and ſhews the authority on which the CODE is founded. References are made throughout the whole CODE, to effect what the orders themſelves could not, without innumerable repetitions, admit of.

On conſideration it will be found, that the Compilation, conſiſtently with the nature of the various orders in it, could not have been differently formed, to produce the intended effect; for as they have ever been iſſued occaſionally, as they became neceſſary, and have had moſtly ſome object of immediate local reform in view, they would not ſuit the purpoſe of forming a regular code of rules from, unleſs they underwent internal alterations; that is, that the eſſence barely ſhould be extracted and arranged uniformly under their reſpective heads; in which caſe, a ſimple index would ſuffice. It muſt be allowed that ſuch a work would be an acquiſition to the ſervice, and what every officer muſt wiſh to be poſſeſſed of: but it would require the hand of Government itſelf to conſtitute it. Demands on their

time

time, of a ſuperior nature, in all probability, will prevent the attainment of ſo deſirable an object; yet, it is to be hoped, that the WORK now preſented, will, in a great meaſure, ſupply the deficiency; and, although not in itſelf altogether void of ſome few imperfections, it will anſwer the grand object of bringing the ſtanding rules and orders of the ſervice into a ſyſtematic form and general notice. To effect even this point, much labour has been beſtowed; in the recital of which, the Compiler hopes he will be freed from the imputation of ſelf-praiſe.

So far back as the beginning of the year 1786, preparations were commenced for this arrangement, by indexing above fifty volumes of orderly-books, in the office of the artillery brigade-major, which had been carefully collected there, under the immediate inſpection of the late reſpectable commandant, Colonel Pearſe, and the other commanding-officers of that corps; the office having always been fixed to the head-quarters of the brigade in Fort William, where all orders of every deſcription are publiſhed, and ſome of it's records and orders going as far back as the year 1748, rendered it, in the firſt inſtance of preparation, a very fit place from whence to obtain an extenſive degree of information on the ſubject; beſides, an unwillingneſs in the Compiler to intrude on, or interrupt the public officers of Government, in their immediate and current duties, induced him to adopt this mode of making the collection for the firſt copy. But, the ſame purpoſe was afterwards effected by a reviſion which he was authorized to make in thoſe offices, by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief, previous to his laying the fair copy before Government. It would be too tedious, nor does it here appear neceſſary, to recite the various probations and amendments that the Work underwent, until that fair copy was laid before the Government, on the 20th of July, 1789; nor was it until he had examined and conſulted every authority and compilation that he could get acceſs to, (in which was included, the military digeſt, by the preſent military

ſecretary

ſecretary to the Government,—the collection of Mr. Petrie, which was made in his office as compiler,—together with a few forms of particular parts of a code, which was ſome time ago laid before the Government, by the preſent military-auditor-general,) that the Compiler was ultimately determined in adopting that form, in which the Work now makes it's appearance. Suffice it to ſay, that no pauſe whatever took place in the courſe of the four years that the Compiler was engaged in preparing it; during which time, the conſtant labour and attention that became requiſite to bring it into an approaching ſtate of perfection, would hardly be credited. The hope of meeting with an honourable reward in the approbation of his brother officers, induced him to perſevere in the undertaking; although in many ſtages of it, the obſtacles appeared ſo inſurmountable that he almoſt deſpaired of being ever able to accompliſh the deſired end. The encouragement and ſupport he has invariably met with from Government, and the aſſiſtance he has received from the officers at the heads of public departments, together with the favourable ſentiments of thoſe officers to whom he had an opportunity of ſhewing the plan, has not a little contributed to give ſupport to him, under the diffidence which muſt naturally ariſe on undertaking a Work of ſuch magnitude as this appeared to him to be.

In the formation of the preſent Work, conſiſtency with the nature of the exiſting orders of the ſervice gave the outline, or diviſion of the ſections, that a knowledge of them might be as eaſily attainable as poſſible; and, although their number do not exceed forty-one, yet the headings in the CODE, which are alphabetically arranged, are made as copious as appeared to be neceſſary, in any light that they might be taken in, ſo as to afford the required information, on any head or ſubject, in a direct and conciſe manner. The peruſal of the headings of the ſections in the APPENDIX, might, perhaps, give the appearance of imperfection; but, when their formation is particularly conſidered, it will be eaſily diſcernable that the arrange-

ment was founded on neceſſity; for, as the orders ſeldom or ever have been iſſued on any one point alone, without ſome alluſion to other departments, particularly thoſe contained under the heads of Eſtabliſhments, Salaries and Allowances, Medical Department, Military Board, &c. &c.—and, in fact, all the ſections in the Work,—it would be impoſſible to arrange an order under the different heads that it bore a reference to, without many repetitions of it; which, if adopted for the whole of the Work, would unneceſſarily ſwell it into volumes, and create a great additional expenſe. Thence aroſe the propriety of adopting the preſent plan, in conſidering all the orders and regulations only as an APPENDIX, or a ground work for the CODE, which having been formed upon them, the ſubſtance matter is extracted, and brought, by a ſhort and conciſe mode, into a collected point of view. This might be deemed ſufficient for the purpoſe of the compilation, could it receive the ſanction of Government, without being accompanied by the original orders, but it is not admiſſible. However, the only inconvenience that ariſes from the adopted mode, is the bulk of the Work, and the expenſe of ſo much more printing. But even in it's preſent form it is not without it's peculiar advantages; as the APPENDIX contains the fair copies of the original orders of Government, together with their dates and particular authorities, that are already familiarized, by practice, to the officers of the army, and are arranged in ſuch a form, that the whole information, on any point or ſubject, is to be found under the ſame article, although the ſeveral parts might have been iſſued at diſtant periods.

The Table of ſucceſſion of Governors-general, and Commanders-in-chief, at the head of the CODE, which goes back as far as Lord Clive's time, ſerves to ſhew by whom the various orders and regulations have been iſſued; as every order in the APPENDIX has a reference to it, by the inſertion of the authorities and dates. To avoid prolixity, the bare initials in this caſe have been preferred: ſuch

ſuch as *M. C.* for Minutes of Council,—*G. O.* for General Orders,—and, *G. L. C .D.* for General Letter from the Court of Directors, &c. &c.—It muſt alſo be remembered, that the figures with the *th*, *rd*, &c. &c. are office, or internal numbers, and not thoſe denoting the articles.

It may, perhaps, be advanced, that many parts of the Work are unneceſſary in a CODE; ſuch, for inſtance, as only allude to an individual ſituation:—The deſire of the Compiler to render the Work as generally uſeful as he had it in his power to do, was his motive for the extenſion. It will not be thought that the regulations of the garriſon of Fort William are unneceſſary; every officer of the army at one time or other has occaſion to become acquainted with them: if it be referred to the opinion of thoſe who have been in the ſituation, he doubts not it will be readily acknowledged, that no part of the CODE becomes more neceſſary:—by a late reviſal they have been made perfect, and are arranged under their own ſections, forty-ſeven in number, and the whole form one ſection of the CODE. Neither can it be thought that the ſections of Orphan Society, or routes, both of which appear ſomewhat foreign to a regular code of rules, are unneceſſary:—few perhaps are more uſeful, or, from the publication of which, greater benefit will ariſe. The ſection of Orphan Society contains all the rules, from it's firſt formation to the preſent time, that are now in force, including the bye-laws of the general management: in this the army, as ſubſcribers and ſupporters of it, are particularly intereſted; and will, no doubt, feel a pleaſure in the peruſal thereof. Routes are taken from thoſe which have been ſent to the quartermaſter-general's office, in the general relief of 1788-9, by the different commanding-officers conducting the marches of the troops; and, it is to be hoped, that ſection will be found uſeful and inſtructive, ſome pains having been taken to bring all into one ſyſtematic form, and to point out the remarks on the rivers, nullahs, encamping ground, water, roads, and ſupplies of grain and proviſions:

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the routes to Bombay and Madras, by the late General Goddard and Colonel Pearſe, are included. The ſections of Military Board, and Medical Department, are unavoidably large; as the former embraces the whole of the ordnance department, with ſuch regulations of the old Ordnance Board, as are now in exiſtence, together with the reſolutions of the new Board laid down as ſtanding rules; but, as this ſection is barely confined to it's own rules, the orders of the Government which appertain to that department, ſuch as on the ſubjects of ſurveys, returns, boats, camp equipage, muſters, and the like, will be found in other parts of the Work, and properly referred to from this ſection. The Medical Department contains every matter relative thereto, arranged in the manner that appeared to be the moſt judicial.

The reaſonings on orders and their expreſſed foundations, together with the preambles, or preliminary paſſages, which may not be conſidered as coming conſiſtently into a code, could not, nevertheleſs, be left out with propriety; as the orders would appear, in many inſtances, unintelligible by ſuch a mutilation. The internal reform of the orders (if ſuch a term is applicable) was not authorized; but, in inſtances where they required any modification, it has been permitted, under the title of Compiler's Remarks, which will always be found in Italicks, encloſed between parentheſis: they were alſo previouſly ſubmitted to authority.

There is one circumſtance in which the Compiler would be wanting to himſelf was he not to notice, that in the courſe of the ſeveral reviſions which the APPENDIX has undergone in the public offices, all the ſtanding orders were found to be contained therein, and few were found to be obſolete; that is, the inſertion of which did not, in ſome inſtance, become neceſſary, to give a guidance in particular caſes. The letters from the officers reviſing, to the Government, give the cleareſt teſtimony of the Compiler's ſucceſs in the ſelection of the orders.

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The future Editions of this WORK, in their periodical progreſſion, will keep up a complete ſet of the regulations which have at various times been iſſued in the ſervice, ſhould a digeſt not be adopted; although the obſolete ones will not be of further uſe than as a matter of reference, and to ſatisfy curioſity. The Orders contained in this firſt Edition will form an extenſive ground work for ſuch a repoſitory.

The Compiler begs leave to obſerve to the officers of the army, that although there has not been any pains, aſſiduity, or attention, ſpared on his part, in the different ſtages of the progreſs, in order to give the fulleſt and moſt complete knowledge of the military regulations and rules of this army that was poſſible; and, although Government have in every inſtance afforded him all the ſupport and aſſiſtance that were requiſite, by ordering particular and careful reviſals in the ſeveral offices, and ultimately of the whole in that of the adjutant-general's, it is not impoſſible but that there ſtill may exiſt ſome rules and authorized cuſtoms in the ſervice which have not been met with, in the numerous reſearches which the Compiler has made, and which may have eſcaped even the attention of the ſeveral officers reviſing. This, together with the impoſſibility, perhaps, of avoiding ſome few errors, will naturally have it's due effect on the minds of the officers, as a ſufficient motive for their not poſitively conſidering them as the excluſive regulations of the ſervice in every reſpect whatever. And this the Government not only ſeems to expect, but it has alſo been an inſtruction to the Compiler, from the Board, to apprize the ſubſcribers, and the officers of the army in general, that any ſuch omiſſions, or errors, are not to be pleaded againſt the application of exiſting rules and regulations which may have been overlooked, as Government will, of courſe, reſerve to itſelf the power of putting the true meaning and conſtruction on the orders, in caſes of their having been miſunderſtood, as has hitherto been the caſe, and ever

muſt. But indeed this precaution would ſeem, and does appear, to be unneceſſary, as all the orders in the APPENDIX have already been in practice in the ſervice. All that is done here is the correction of the orders from the originals; which, taken alone, is rendering a very eſſential ſervice, as the common orderly-books, the medium through which they are conveyed to the army, are often incorrect. This, together with the arrangement, and ultimately the extract from the compilation, which conſtitutes the CODE, is all the merit the Work appears to be entitled to.

Before the Compiler takes leave of this ſubject, he deems it a duty incumbent on him to account to his ſubſcribers for the delay that has occurred in finiſhing the Work; which aroſe from the length of time required by the military-auditor-general to give the APPENDIX ſuch a reviſion as he deemed neceſſary, to inſure it's accuracy ſo far; and, as his time was ſo fully employed in the current duties of his own office, it took him a period of not leſs than fourteen months to perform his part in the reviſion, as the laſt ſection was not received from his office until the latter end of December, 1790. The whole of the ſections were left with him on the 25th October, 1789, after having undergone reviſions in all the public offices twice; and, by the orders of Government, all ſuch parts of his general and particular remarks as tended to correct the Work, conformably to the inſtructions of Government, by noting thoſe orders in force as well as thoſe which became obſolete, have been attended to.

The Compiler once more begs leave to ſubmit himſelf to the candour of his brother officers, and doubts not but that he will find ſuitable allowances made for any errors that may appear in the Work. That it is free from errors altogether, he cannot well expect, when he reflects on the great difficulties and obſtacles he had to cope with; and particularly as the Preſs was frequently waiting for manuſcript before it was received from the military-auditor-general's

general's office; by which he was precluded from giving the Work that attentive conſideration that it required, after having lain by for ſo long a period. If, however, the indefatigable aſſiduity and unwearied attention he has beſtowed on it, during a period of four years, renders it, in any degree, ſerviceable and acceptable to the army, he will, in his own eſtimation, have received a reward for his labours.

# ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *Compiler, from a Deſire to obviate as much as poſſible any apparent Difficulty that may ariſe in keeping the* CODE *correct, in Conſequence of Alterations which may hereafter take place, begs Leave to ſuggeſt a Plan whereby he thinks it will be eaſily effected, until the reviſed Addition makes it's Appearance.*

*When an Order is iſſued, which is conſidered as a Standing Regulation, it ſhould be entered in a Book kept for that Purpoſe, in the Manner of a Supplement, and the Number of the Page on which it is written ſhould be annexed to the Article in the printed Regulations to which it bears a Reference;—of courſe, when any Article in the printed Book is annulled by a new Order, it muſt be croſſed off, and the Reference to the Page of the Supplement containing that Order, inſerted.—The Compiler is induced to intrude this Remark, from the Number of Applications which he has received from different Parts of the Army, to have blank Leaves bound up between each Section; conceiving that the Mode here propoſed will effectually anſwer all the Purpoſes intended, and thus render the Book conveniently portable.*

# THE
# CODE, OR COMPENDIUM,
## OF THE
# BENGAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

### Table of Succeſſion of the Governors-general and Commanders-in-chief, ſince the Year 1767, as an Explanation to the CODE, to ſhew by whom the various Orders have been iſſued.

#### GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

LORD CLIVE reſigned the Government on the 27th of January, 1767, and was ſucceeded by the Honourable Henry Verelſt.

The Honourable Henry Verelſt reſigned the Government, and was ſucceeded by the Honourable John Cartier on the 24th of December, 1769.

The Honourable John Cartier reſigned the Government on the 13th of April, 1772, and was ſucceeded by the Honourable Warren Haſtings.

Edward Wheeler, Eſq. was appointed acting Governor and Commander-in-chief of the garriſon of Fort William and town of Calcutta, 6th July, 1781, (on the departure of the Governor-general to viſit the dominions of the Nabob Vizier,) which he held 'till the 4th of February, 1782, when the Honourable Warren Haſtings returned to the preſidency and reſumed the Government.

Edward Wheeler, Eſq. was a ſecond time appointed acting Governor-general on the 17th of February, 1784, during the abſence of the Governor-general, and held it 'till his death, (11th of October, 1784,) when the Honourable John M'Pherſon was appointed to act; which he continued to do 'till the arrival of the Honourable Warren Haſtings on the 1ſt of November following.

The Honourable John M'Pherſon was appointed Governor-general on the 12th of February, 1785, on the reſignation of the Honourable Warren Haſtings.

#### COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Brigadier General Carnac reſigned his commiſſion in the Honourable Company's ſervice on the 27th of January, 1767, and was ſucceeded in the command of the forces under the preſidency of Fort William by Colonel Richard Smith.

Brigadier General Richard Smith reſigned on the 4th of December, 1769, and was ſucceeded by Brigadier General Sir Robert Barker.

Brigadier General Sir Robert Barker reſigned the ſervice on the 22d of December, 1773, and was ſucceeded by Colonel Charles Chapman.

Colonel Charles Chapman reſigned the ſervice on the 18th of January, 1774, and was ſucceeded by Colonel Alexander Champion.

Lieutenant-general John Clavering appointed Commander-in-chief by the Honourable Court of Directors, in a General Letter dated the 29th of March, 1774, publiſhed in General Orders, in Fort William, on the 27th of October, 1774, from which period the command devolved on him.—Lieutenant-general Clavering died on the 2d of Auguſt, 1777, and it was directed in the Minutes of Council of the 1ſt of September following, that all General Orders ſhould be iſſued by, and all returns made to, the Board in the Military Department.—The performance of the military duties annexed to the ſtation of Commander-in-chief were carried on through the Board, 'till the 16th of October, 1777.

Brigadier-general Giles Stibbert was appointed to the provincial command of the army on the 16th October, 1777.

Lieutenant-general Sir Eyre Coote appointed Commander-in-chief of the King's and Company's forces in India, by the Honourable Court of Directors, in a General Letter dated the 7th of May, 1778, publiſhed in General Orders, in Fort William, the 25th of March, 1779, from which period he took the command.

Lieutenant-general Giles Stibbert was a ſecond time appointed to the provincial command on the 6th of October, 1780, in conſequence of Sir Eyre Coote's embarking for Madras on public ſervice, and held it 'till the 25th of July, 1785.

Lieutenant-general Robert Sloper was appointed Commander-in-chief of the King's and Company's forces in India, by the Honourable Court of Directors, by a commiſſion bearing date 24th of November, 1784, publiſhed in General Orders at Fort William 25th July, 1785, from which period he took the command.

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The Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. was appointed Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, by a commiſſion from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 21ſt of April, 1786, and publiſhed in General Orders on the 12th of September following; ſince which period the general Government and ſupreme Command in India, have been held by him.

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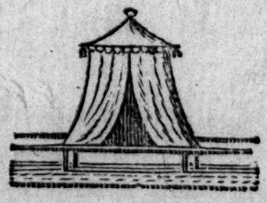
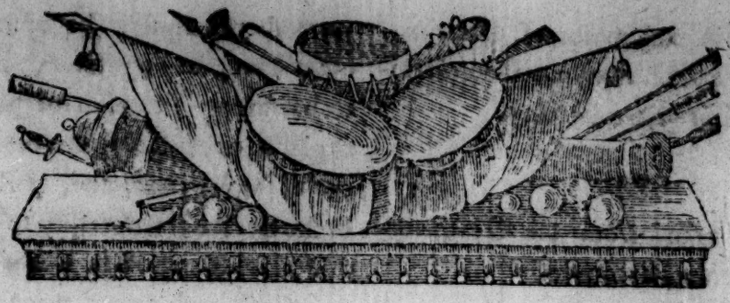


APPENDIX



# APPENDIX

TO THE

# CODE OF BENGAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

## *SECTION* I.

### APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

ART. 1ſt. *(M. C. 20th September,* 1786. *Ex. par.* 166, *C. D. G. L. 12th April,* 1786.) As an act paſſed in this ſeſſion of parliament has enabled the Company to unite in the ſame perſon the office of Governor-general and Commander-in-chief; and Lord Cornwallis having undertaken the office of Governor-general, we think it may be attended with the moſt beneficial conſequences, at this time, to inveſt his Lordſhip with the ſupreme power, both civil and military.

2. *(M. C. 20th April,* 1787.) The Board, after a due and attentive conſideration of a minute delivered in by the Right Hon. the Governor-general, concur unanimouſly in the propriety of the arrangements, propoſed in the draft of reſolutions which accompanied them; and they direct, that theſe be publiſhed to the army, as the future regulations of the ſervice, on the ſubjects to which they relate: the Board alſo direct, that for the information of the army at large, the following arguments, extracted from the minute of the Right Hon. the Go-

vernor-general, in explanation of the principles on which the resolutions have been formed, be published in general orders.

Arguments extracted from the Governor-general's minute.

Our territorial possessions in India have been acquired by exertions of zeal and abilities, that have done honour to the British name; but, whatever laws or regulations may be established for their civil government, it is evident that the permanent security of those dominions must ultimately depend on a respectable military establishment.

The duty we owe to our country and constituents, necessarily calls for the attention of this Government to the improvement of their military system; and, as the responsibility of this duty may be presumed to rest more immediately with the Commander-in-chief, some remarks and propositions, that have this object in view, have been submitted by him to the Board.

The importance of a frequent inspection of the troops, is self-evident; but the remote distance of the military stations, from the seat of Government, renders it impossible for the Commander-in-chief to attend sufficiently to this duty himself; and as there are no general officers upon this establishment, the colonels are the only officers who can be employed as reviewing generals.

This consideration, in addition to many other weighty arguments, suggests an objection to a colonel's being constantly fixed to the command of a particular division or brigade. The impropriety of his reporting upon the state of his own corps, for the defects of which he is himself, the responsible person, must, on general principles, be apparent. On the other hand, he ought not to be placed in the embarrassing situation of pointing out the neglects, or censuring the conduct, of an officer of equal rank, and, perhaps, his senior in the service; a necessity to which he would find himself exposed, if he were employed to inspect and report upon the division or brigade of another colonel.

Resolved and ordered, that the several colonels of infantry on this establishment, be no longer considered as attached to specific battalions, divisions, or brigades; but that the Commander-in-chief be requested hereafter, to appoint them to command at such stations of the army, and to employ them in such situations, as to his judgement may appear expedient.

3. *(ibid.)* Resolved, that the majors of brigades be considered as staff attached to the colonels so employed, or to the officer commanding at the station for the time being, to conduct the general duties thereof; but to be returned, as at present, with the sepoy corps.

4. *(ibid.)* Resolved, that in order to supply the place of this staff-officer, in the brigades of native troops, the several quarter-masters of the sepoy brigades be hereafter denominated adjutants and quarter-masters of brigade; and that besides the duties of their present stations, they be directed to attend the field officer commanding the native brigade, to officiate as his public officer, and to communicate his orders to the several corps under his command; and that they do, in consequence, receive the allowances established by the regulations, for an adjutant and quarter-master to a detachment of infantry, in one person.

5.

5. *(G. O. 31st January, 1788.)* It is to be considered as a standing order, that the fort of Budge Budge, and all the troops on duty at the Presidency, including those at Barrackpore, are under the immediate command of the senior officer at the Presidency, to whom reports and returns are to be accordingly made.

6. *(M. C. 20th April, 1787.)* The military establishment of this Presidency affords few gratifications out of the line of regular succession; the public good requires, that such as do exist, should be considered as the rewards of professional merit, and not granted by partial favour; an adherence to this principle, under a Government subject to continual variations in the constituent members, may be most reasonably expected from suffering the distribution to flow through the Commander-in-chief alone, by conceding to him the exclusive management of the detail in all military appointments.

The practice of conferring the command of a regiment of sepoys, invariably on the senior captain, is liable to great military objections. The hopes of honourable distinctions are necessary to stimulate military men to extraordinary exertions; and, if seniority alone were to obtain the objects most desirable, many valuable professional talents, and that spirit of emulation, which excites vigour and activity, would in numberless instances be dormant. To establish and maintain the strictest possible discipline amongst the native troops, is of the highest importance, and it is therefore proper that the command of a regiment of sepoys should be an honourable and desirable object.

Between candidates nearly equal in character and ability, seniority has a just claim to preference; but when for that situation, superior military qualifications are found in a junior officer, the public good requires that he should be encouraged.

The general principles by which the pretensions of the captains of the European corps to the command of native regiments ought to be regulated, are their knowledge of the language and customs of the natives, and the good state of their companies; and on the other hand, as the bad state of a native regiment affords a presumption of negligence or incapacity in it's commanding officer, the good of the service in such case points out the necessity of his removal to a situation in which his defects may be of less public detriment.

The Board agree in opinion with the Commander-in-chief, in the importance of establishing and maintaining the strictest discipline among the native troops; and, sensible of the objections to the practice of adhering invariably to the rule of seniority in appointments to sepoy commands, recommend it to him to declare to the army, that it is the unanimous wish of the members of administration, that in considering the pretensions of the captains of European corps to the command of native battalions, the good state of their companies, and their knowledge of the language and customs of the natives, should be principally regarded: and on the other hand, that when from the bad state of a native corps, there is an appearance of negligence or incapacity in it's commanding officer, it will point out the necessity of his removal to a situation, in which his defects may be of less public detriment.

7. *(G. O. 10th July, 1787.)* Lord Cornwallis thinks it proper to inform the army,

army, that it will in future be a general rule, that captains and lieutenants who may return to the service from Europe, will not be appointed to native regiments, until they have been at least one year in this country, after their last arrival.

8. *(M. C. 17th May, 1787.)* Resolved, that from the date of publication of an order for an officer's removal or appointment to a corps at the station where he may be, he shall be expected to join within one month exceeding the time prescribed by the boat regulations, for proceeding from one station to another, and, in failure thereof, his batta shall from that period cease, unless sickness shall delay his departure; of which he must obtain monthly certificates to entitle him to a continuance of his half batta.—This regulation is to extend also to officers appointed from the supernumerary list, to supply vacancies.

9 *(ibid.)* Officers on leave of absence from their corps, and removed during such absence, if it is not at their own request, shall in future be entitled to half the prescribed boat allowance, to defray the expence of conveying their baggage from the place of their removal to that of their appointment; but they are not on any account whatsoever to draw any budgerow allowance for their own conveyance, if removed during their leave of absence.

10. *(G. O. 23d July, 1787.)* And it is to be a standing regulation in future, that whenever officers commanding battalions of native infantry, or companies of Europeans, are removed from one corps to another, they are to settle all accounts with their battalions or companies, up to the end of the month, in which such order of their removal shall be published; but, it is to be understood, that the Company are not to be liable to any additional expence on account of batta.

11. *(M. C. 11th August, 1788.)* Resolved and ordered, that in future the chaplains of the army shall not be considered to belong to specific battalions, but employed without any alteration in their present allowances, in such manner, and at such stations, as shall be thought most useful for the service by the Commander-in-chief.

12. *(M. C. 14th May, 1784.)* That all pay-masters and deputy pay-masters, in future, be appointed from the civil covenanted servants of the Company.

13. *(M. C. 5th January, 1789.)* Resolved, that it be declared in general orders, that every ensign who may be transfered at his own request to the artillery, shall come in youngest on the list of lieutenant-fire-workers, and retain upon general duties only the rank in the army which his present commission confers upon him; but that whenever he shall succeed to a lieutenancy of artillery, his rank in the army shall be regulated by his promotion in his own corps, without any reference to the date of his first admission into the service.

14. *(ibid.)* It is further ordered, that every ensign of infantry, previous to his appointment to the corps of artillery, shall deliver in, at the adjutant-general's office, a letter which shall remain there in deposite, declaring his acquiescence in these terms.

15. *(G. O. 6th January, 1789.)* The commanding officer of artillery will be pleased

d to require from the enſigns whom he has ecommended to be transferred to the corps of rtillery, letters to the effect, preſcribed by he Minutes of Council of the 5th Janu- ry, and forward them to the Adjutant-ge- eral's office. He will alſo be pleaſed to ccompany all future recommendations of is nature, which he may have occaſion to ake, with ſuch letters from the officers oncerned.

16. *(G. O. 16th February, 1789.)* The ommander-in-chief being of opinion, that e officers lately transferred from the infan- y to the artillery, and generally new offi- rs, will have better opportunities of learn- g their duty at the Preſidency than at other tions of the army; Colonel Pearſe is de- ed to cauſe a liſt of ſuch removals, as he ay deem neceſſary, to anſwer that inten- n, to be ſent to the Adjutant-general.

17. *(G. O. 7th July, 1788.)* In future, hen ſerjeants are required for native corps, plication is to be made through the Adju- nt-general, to the Commander-in-chief, ho will either nominate them himſelf, or ect proper men to be ſelected from the uropean battalions, from which they can moſt conveniently ſupplied.

18. *(M. C. 5th May, 1783.)* The Court Directors having fixed a rule, by the fol- ving paragraphs of their letter to this overnment, which precludes officers from iming rank from the places which they ſſeſſed originally, in their order of ap- ntment as cadets, viz. Extract of a Ge- al Letter from the Court of Directors, ed the 3d of March, 1775, par. 94. We uieſce in the opinions of our Preſident Council, and Board of officers, that ets have no rank; but we cannot allow cadets or officers, made by our Governor in the country, to take rank of thoſe who received an earlier appointment from the Court of Directors; it is therefore our order, that every officer whoſe admiſſion into the ſervice, as cadet or officer, was not by the authority of the Court of Directors, take rank below the youngeſt of our cadets, of the year in which he received his appointment.

Extract of a General Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 30th January, 1778, *par.* 34. The importance of rank in the military line is ſo great, both in point of honour and emolument, that it is our earneſt wiſh to attend to every juſt complaint, and to redreſs every real grievance; but, we are ſorry to find, that in a few inſtances there are worthy officers, who ſeem entitled to a degree of relief, which we apprehend cannot be granted, without ſubjecting officers equally deſerving, to very unmerited hardſhips.

*Par.* 35. In this light we view the claims of thoſe gentlemen who juſtly ſuppoſe themſelves to have been entitled originally to commiſſions, according to the order in which their names appear on liſts of cadets, formed by the Court of Directors, and have not found that rule obſerved; their claims have been generally rejected, on the determination of a board of field officers, that cadets have no real rank; and the Court of Directors have, in their letter of the 3d March 1775, par. 94, acquieſced in the opi nion of the late Preſident and Council, and Board of officers, that cadets have no rank; but, as ſeveral cadets had then been made by our Governor of Fort William, without our orders or authority, and had taken rank

of thoſe who received even an earlier appointment from the Court of Directors, it was ordered that all officers, whoſe admiſſion into the ſervice was not by the authority of the Court of Directors, ſhould rank below the youngeſt of our cadets, of the year in which they received their appointments.

19. *(M. C. 20th September, 1786.)* Extract of a General Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 12th of April, 1786. par. 86 In the 94th paragraph of our General Letter of the 3d March, 1775, we directed that every officer, whoſe admiſſion into the ſervice, as cadet or officer, had not been by the authority of the Court of Directors, ſhould take rank below the youngeſt of our cadets, of the year in which he received his appointment.—In your letter of the 12th September, 1776, you obſerve, that if no limitations were fixed to this regulation, the rank of all the officers in the army would be thrown into utter confuſion, and many perſons, high in the ſervice, deprived of places which they have held for an uninterrupted courſe of years, to be removed to an inferior degree of rank; and, on referring to your conſultations of the 17th of June preceding, we obſerve that you reſolved not to extend the operation of this regulation to a remoter period than the 2d of October, 1769. But, in your before-mentioned letter of the 12th of September, 1776, you informed us, that when the conſequent arrangement was laid before you, the ſevere and unprecedented hardſhips which it appeared that the officers appointed in the country would ſuffer, from a ſuperceſſion; ſome of fifty-five or fifty-ſix; others of more than a hundred in rank, if it were carried into force; whilſt thoſe appointed in Europe, would only be gainers of eight or ten at the utmoſt, induced you to ſuſpend the execution thereof, and to recommend it to us, to re-conſider the ſubject. In conſequence of this recommendation, we gave you a latitude, in our letter of the 30th of January, 1778, to come to ſome final deciſion on the matter; but as you have not availed yourſelves of that latitude, but on the contrary, have again referred it home, we direct that no future alteration do take place in the liſt of the army, either in conſequence of our orders of the 3d of March, 1775, or your ſubſequent regulations, in June, 1776. You are to comply, however, in future, with our repeated injunctions that no more appointments of cadets do take place in India: ſuch appointments muſt reſt excluſively with the Court of Directors.

20. *(M. C. 3d Auguſt, 1779.)* Cadets appointed by the Court of Directors, to rank according to the liſt tranſmitted from the India Houſe, and to ſucceed to commiſſions as vacancies happen: thoſe who have borne commiſſions in his Majeſty's ſervice to have the preference in rank.

21. *(ibid.)* Service of cadets is to commence from the time of their publication in general orders at Fort William.

22. *(ibid.)* Cadets appointed by the Company ſhall take rank of thoſe cadets and officers appointed in the country by the Board, in the ſame year in which the Company's annual liſt of cadets is dated.—*(The latter part of the 19th article prevents the immediate effect of this one).*

23. *(ibid.)* Such cadets whoſe conduct is not approved, are directed to be ſent home by the firſt conveyance.

24. *(ibid.)* Thoſe who decline to con-

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tinue in the military line are not to be permitted to remain in India.

25 *(M. C. 27th September, 1784.)* Reſolved, that all aſſiſtant-ſurgeons who may hereafter be appointed by the Court of Directors, or admitted into the ſervice under this Preſidency, by the Board, be examined by a committee, conſiſting of the ſurgeon-general, and two or more ſurgeons of his nominating, from the civil or military ſurgeons doing duty at the Preſidency; and that on paſſing ſuch examination, the certificates of their qualifications, which they ſhall in conſequence receive from the ſurgeon-general, be delivered, together with their credentials from the Court of Directors, (if their appointment is from them) to the military ſecretary, that the perſon ſo approved, may be reported by him to the Board, receive their ſanction for being confirmed in general orders, and for being appointed to the Civil Hoſpital at the Preſidency, or to the military department, according as their ſervices may be required. *(This examination has been made ſince the 26th November, 1788, by the Hoſpital Board, as ordered by Government).*

26. *(M. C. 29th May, 1783.)* Extract of a General Letter, dated July 12th, 1782. par. 59. In our general inſtructions to your Government of the 29th March, 1774, paragraph 25, we directed that you do not on any account, or under any pretence whatſoever, ſuffer any European to hold any poſt, or to exerciſe any office in our ſervice, civil or military, who ſhall not have been appointed, or admitted into the Company's ſervice, by the expreſs authority of the Court of Directors. We underſtand, however, that various departments at, and under your Preſidency, are occupied by perſons not within the above deſcription; it is therefore our pleaſure, that ſuch perſons be forthwith removed. When we conſider the repreſentation you have made to us in your revenue letter of the 5th May, 1781, of the number of our covenanted ſervants out of employ, we are convinced of the abſolute neceſſity of enforcing this order, which muſt be carried into execution without any exception; and direct that the ſalaries and allowances to ſuch unauthoriſed perſons, as above-mentioned, do ceaſe upon receipt hereof.

SECTION

## SECTION II.

### AUDITOR-GENERAL's DEPARTMENT.

ART. 1ſt. *(M. C. 9th April, 1788.)* The Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, reſumes the conſideration of the proceedings on the 17th of March laſt, in the ſecret and ſeparate department; and agreeable thereto, is pleaſed to direct, that as the deſignation of Commiſſary-general is in no reſpect deſcriptive of the duty of that officer, the ſame be diſcontinued; and that in future he be deſigned Military-auditor-general.

2. *(M. C. 23d July, 1788.—Fx: G. L. C. D. 28th March, 1788* par. 80*)*—The rank of Colonel, now given to the Auditor-general, is to be conſidered as annexed to the office only; he is not to be appointed to the command of a brigade, or any other ſtation, incident to that rank, until he ſhall become entitled thereto, agreeable to his original ſtanding in the ſervice; and, on the reſignation, or coming away of Colonel Murray, this rank is not to be continued to his ſucceſſor in the office of Auditor-general, without our ſpecial directions for that purpoſe; it being our intention to reſerve to ourſelves the power of beſtowing that mark of diſtinction, after approved ſervice.

3. *(ibid.) par.* 74. As we have ever been of opinion that it is entirely incompatible with the nature of the office of Auditor-general that he ſhould hold, or participate, in any contract or agency, we have required of Mr. Murray to enter into covenants which go a number in the packet, not to engage in any ſuch whatever.—In taking this ſtep, we do not intend the moſt diſtant inſinuation that ſuch a practice has been purſued, either by that gentleman or his ſucceſſors; on the contrary we with great pleaſure expreſs our implicit confidence in the aſſertions of Mr. Murray, relative to the ſubject contained in his letter to your Board of the 30th January, 1786.

4. *(M. C. 22d September, 1785.)* The following are the orders and regulations for the office of the Auditor-general.

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The Auditor-general is under the immediate orders of the Board, and all the military disbursments of the Government of Bengal; whether to his Majesty's or the Company's troops, are under the controul of his office, *(excepting the subsistence of the King's troops, serving under the parliamentary agreement of* 1781.)

5. He is not to consider the authority of any officer, of any rank whatever, sufficient to warrant any alteration of, or addition to, the establishments or standing regulations approved by Government.

6. He is to pay no regard to any plea of usage or custom, but to conform strictly to the standing regulations.

7. He is not on any account to receive bills for audit, through any other channels than from the Board, Commander-in-chief, and the several paymasters.

8. He is to make such remarks and observations on the bills for the exra-charges of the army, as, to him, may seem proper, previous to their being laid before the Board for audit.

9. He is not permitted to correspond with the officers of the army, nor with their agents, relative to the business of his department.

10. All letters on such subjects are to be addressed to the proper paymasters, who will forward them to the Auditor-general, and communicate his answers.

11. The Auditor-general's audits, or decisions, can be only laid aside by Government.

12. He is to transmit to the paymasters, as early as possible, the retrenchments or results of their accounts, and also copies to the Paymaster-general, that he may debit or credit the paymasters, or officers, as the case may require.

13. His audits are to be irrevocable, unless representations against the retrenchments be made to him, through the channel of the paymaster's office, within two months after the paymasters shall have notified them to the parties concerned.

14. Notifications are to be made to him by the commanding officers of subordinate stations or detachments, of the dates of publication of the general orders, of the Governor-general and council, or Commander-in-chief.

15. The deaths of officers are to be regularly reported to him, by the Brigade-major, or the Staff-officer of the respective corps or stations.

16. He is not on any account to pass the separate bills of any officer, who ought to be drawn for in the abstract of a corp.

17. He must be held responsible for all unjustifiable disbursements, to which he shall give his sanction.

18. All bills and accounts for fixed charges, are to be audited by the Auditor-general in the order of their delivery to him for that purpose, or a sufficient reason is to be assigned to the board for his not doing so.

19. The general rules respecting the audit of military disbursements in the Auditor-general's office, are as follow.

20. To abstract alphabetically all the regulations, or orders which relate in any manner to military charges, and to apply them correctly in examining the accounts.

21. The pay abstracts must be compared with the muster rolls, the difference remarked and excesses retrenched.

22. The pay batta and allowances, drawn

for each rank, muſt be compared with thoſe eſtabliſhed.

23. The addition of every bill and calculation of batta, and all bills not drawn in Sonaut rupees, muſt be examined.

24. Each bill muſt be compared with the ſum entered for it in the diſburſement.

25. Charges depending on caſualties the dates of which are not ſpecified, muſt be retrenched until it ſhall be aſcertained that the charges correſpond with the dates of the caſualties.

26. Altho' the abſtracts or bills be agreeable to the eſtabliſhment, yet only the number muſtered are to be allowed.

27. And though it may happen that more are muſtered than are in the fixed eſtabliſhment, the exceſs muſt not be allowed unleſs by particular authority.

28. Improper rates in abſtracts or bills, are to be corrected whether under or over thoſe eſtabliſhed.

29. The omiſſions of officers who draw leſs than they are intitled to, are corrected in his office.

30. (*M. C. 3d Auguſt*, 1779.) Reſolved that the fixed diſburſements of the army, ſuch as the pay and batta, ſhall be paid by the reſpective pay-maſters, according to the muſter-rolls, which ſhall be regularly furniſhed to them without any other certificate, but their accounts ſhall be tranſmitted afterwards monthly to the Auditor-general's office at the Preſidency, to be audited before they are paſſed and formally entered into the Pay-maſter-general's books, but in reſpect to all bills not fixed in their nature and amounts, they ſhall be forwarded to the Auditor-general's office, where he or his deputy will always be preſent, and ſuch bills will be examined and certified for payment and be again returned without delay.

31. (*ibid*) That all bills of that nature which were formerly refered by the regulations to the Commander-in-chief, and the Commanding officer of the different brigades for the counter-ſigning and paſſing, ſhall continue to be refered to them as uſual, and that ſuch commanding officers ſhall counter-ſign them in theſe words: ſeen, and refered for audit to the Auditor-general. (*modified by the 8th art. 5 ſec. and the 19th of the 3d ſec.*)

32. (*ibid*) All extraordinary charges in the field not provided for in the public regulations, ſhall be directed by the expreſs warrant of the Commander-in-chief, and all bills for ſuch diſburſements ſhall be atteſted, as ordered by him before they are delivered to the Auditor-general, and entered under the ſeparate head of extraordinary contingencies; but no bills of whatever nature ſhall be paſſed without the official ſanction of the Auditor-general, his ſanction however ſhall only advert in ſuch caſes to the rates of the articles which he is at all times effectually to control, and not to the orders: he ſhall give every information relative to the contingent charges of the army, when called upon, reporting to the board ſuch unprecedented diſburſements as the Commander-in-chief may on ſome occaſion find neceſſary to order for the good of the ſervice. (*modified by art. 6 ſec. 5. and art. 19. ſec. 31*).

33. (*ibid*) All general orders iſſued by the Commander-in-chief to the army, ſhall be communicated by the Adjutant-general to the Auditor-general, and Paymaſter-general

34. *(M. C. 29th November, 1786.)* Ordered, that the Auditor-general do, on no account, pass any claim not made in Sonaut rupees, unless in case of any specific engagement of the Company, which may require payment in another sort of rupees.

35. *(M. C. 16th July, 1787.)* It is directed, that the Auditor-general do lay monthly before the Board, a particular account of the Purveyor's bills, for each General Hospital; and that he remark the increased or decreased proportion of each, according to the number of patients that may have been received into each hospital, in the course of the month.

36. *(M. C. 5th May, 1783.)* That no paymaster of a brigade, or detachment, or garrison, shall pay, or the Auditor-general audit, any bills for the batta of officers, absent from their corps through sickness, without being furnished with the certificates required.

## SECTION III.

### BUDGEROWS AND BOATS.

ART. 1st. *(M. C. 16th June, 1786.)* Budgerows are not to be provided by the Company for any officer; but those ordered on duty by water, shall be allowed to draw, in lieu of budgerows and boats, whether going or coming, viz.

| Months. | Berhampore | Monghyr | Patna or Dinapore | Buxar | Chunar | Allahabad | Cawnpore | Futty-ghur | Dacca | Chittagong | Midnapore |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1½ | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 3 | 3½ | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2½ |

| | St. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Colonel, - - | 930 |
| Lieutenant Colonel, Physician-general, *(at present President of the Hospital Board,)* and chief Surgeon, - - | 630 |
| Major and head Surgeon, | 360 |
| Captain, Paymaster, Deputy-paymaster, and regimental Surgeons, | 180 |
| Subalterns, hospital and regimental Mates, *(Assistant Surgeons)* - | 100 |
| Cadets, - - | 80 |
| Conductors, - - | 50 |

2. *(ibid)* The boat-allowance to and from all

all other places where water conveyance can be uſed, ſhall be aſcertained by the diſtance: allowing five coſs per day going againſt, and ſeven coſs coming with, the current.

3. *(ibid)* Staff or warrant officers may draw boat-allowance according to the monthly pay and batta they receive in virtue of their offices; unleſs their ranks in the army entitle them to ſuperior allowances; in which caſe, they ſhall be permitted to draw the allowance of their rank.

4. *(ibid.)* The bills for allowances, in lieu of budgerows and boats, ſhall ſpecify the places of departure and deſtination; the rank of the officers who draw them; the corps from which, and to which theſe officers ſhall have been removed, with the dates of removals: and if the places of departure and deſtination ſhall happen to be ſuch as are not ſpecified in the above table; the diſtances ſhall be expreſſed in the bills, in order that the officers, who counterſign them, may be enabled to judge at one view of their correctneſs.

*(G. O. 29 Auguſt. 1789)* Boats for removing ſick Europeans to be provided at the rate of 75 maunds tonnage for each man; and this to be expreſſed in the bill.

5. *(M. C. 16th June, 1786)* The above allowances to bedrawn in advance by bills on the pay-maſter of the ſtation or corps, from which the officers are to proceed; if from the Preſidency, on the pay-maſter of the garriſons, counterſigned by the Adjutant-general or Town-major, to be accompanied by an atteſted copy of the order of removal, and audited before payment.

6. *(ibid)* If from any of the other ſtations of the army, to be ſigned by the major of the brigade or other ſtaff officer, who uſually circulates the orders of the commanding-officer; by whom laſt it ſhall be counterſigned, and an atteſted copy of the order of removal muſt be tacked to it.

7. *(ibid)* The ſignatures and atteſted orders ſhall be authority for the pay-maſters to diſcharge all ſuch bills, having firſt corrected the rates, if neceſſary.

8. *(ibid)* Exceſſes ſhall be retrenched, and the pay-maſters debited, as uſual, leaving them recourſe as in other caſes.

9 *(ibid)* Officers appointed to corps, or removed from one corps to another, ſhall only be entitled to half batta, from the dates of ſuch appointments or removals, until they join, whether within or without the Provinces, and to the preſcribed boat-allowance.

*(M. C. 26th Auguſt, 1788.)* References having been made to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief, with reſpect to the pecuniary ſituation in which field and ſtaff-officers are to be conſidered, who proceed from one ſtation to another by water, towards effecting the relief; it is to be underſtood, that they are only entitled to half batta, with the preſcribed boat-allowance, under the rule laid down in the 9th paragraph of the ſection of regulations of budgerows and boats, unleſs proceeding in charge of, or on duty with, troops, hoſpitals, or ſtores.

10. *(M. C. 16th June, 1786.)* But officers ordered by water on duty ſhall be entitled to the batta of their corps, and to the preſcribed boat-allowance.

*(G. O. 16th March, 1787.)*

*(G. O. 16th March, 1787.)* The intention of the 10th paragraph of the section of Budgerows and Boats, issued in general orders of the 11th September, 1786, having been misconceived, the following explanation of it is directed to be published, and the rules therein laid down, to be strictly conformed to.

*Par.* 10.—But officers ordered by water on duty, shall be entitled to superior batta, and the prescribed boat-allowance, in the manner following: viz.

Officers attached to corps, stationed within the provinces, to full batta, while proceeding upon duty by water, within the provinces; and to double batta after they pass Chunar upwards; and to full batta again after they pass Chunar downwards.

Officers who have joined their corps stationed beyond the provinces, to double batta, while detached upon duty from their corps, and proceeding by water within the provinces.

But, officers appointed to corps beyond the provinces, which they have not joined, and ordered to proceed by water upon duty, shall only be entitled to full batta, until they pass Chunar upwards.

11. *(M. C. 16th June, 1786.)* Supernumerary officers, who apply for the Commander-in-chief's permission to take up their residence in any particular part of the Company's provinces, are not to draw the boat-allowance to convey them there; but on their being re-appointed to corps, they shall be entitled to the customary boat-allowance.

12. *(ibid.)* The orders must express when the removal of officers have been at their own request.

13. *(ibid.)* The commissary of stores shall provide all boats for the transportation of stores, from the Presidency to the different stations of the army. The rates of boats so hired, are to be fixed at the rate of 3 rupees per 100 maunds, by the month, with the proportion of mangees and dandies, and at the rates of wages, established as hereafter for the store boats, under the commissaries of ordnance.

14. *(ibid.)* The quartermaster-general is to examine the boats for transporting stores, and is to be answerable for their condition.

15. *(ibid.)* He shall also grant certificates, expressing the nature, burthen, number of oars, mangees, goliahs, and dandees, with the date of the boats being received into the service. *(They are to accompany the bills for the boat-hire, for audit).*

16. *(ibid.)* The boats are to be hired by the trip or voyage; one half of their hire payable in advance, and the remainder at the end of the trip or voyage. The bills are to be audited before payment, agreeable to the established rates of hire; and all expences of repairs that may be necessary, in the course of the voyage, shall be defrayed by the proprietors, and deducted from the second moiety of the hire.

17. *(ibid.)* Officers are entitled to the allowance for budgerows and boats in the following cases: viz.

When posted to corps upon their first introduction into the service.

When ordered to proceed by water upon any duty.

When removed, without their own application, to supply vacancies in the corps to which they are removed; and when water conveyance

conveyance cannot be uſed, the difference of batta is to be drawn, calculating it from the date of appointment, and to be allowed for the diſtance they may have to travel at the rate of five coſs per day.

18. *(ibid.)* Boats for tranſporting the clothing of the army ſhall be provided by contract, and paid for out of the off-reckoning fund.

19. *(ibid.)* The ſum of 140 Sonaut rupees per month to be allowed for the tindels and laſcars of two pinnaces at Budge Budge, for the purpoſe of viſiting and examining all veſſels paſſing and repaſſing that fort, which are ſubject to be viſited or examined, to be drawn by the Quartermaſter-general.

20. *(ibid.)* The following eſtabliſhment of boats, for the undermentioned ſervices, are to be kept up by the fort-major of Fort William, and drawn for at the following rates:

For the conveyance of ſick ſepoys, who are on garriſon duty, to Barrackpore, one paunchway, rupees 28. Ditto for thoſe ſtationed at Budge Budge, rupees 28.

For ſupplying the garriſon of Budge Budge with wholeſome water, two boats, each of 400 maunds, rupees 74.

For the ſerjeant who examines the ſhipping paſſing and re-paſſing the garriſon of Fort William, one paunchway, rupees 28.

21. *(ibid.)* The board direct, that it be offered to the option of the commiſſaries of ordnance at Chunar-ghur, Cawnpore, and Futty-ghur, to purchaſe the boats, at preſent attached to their reſpective ſtations, at a fair appraiſement, and to be hereafter reſponſible to keep up their ſeveral proportions for the uſe of the Company, either for the conveyance of ſtores, tranſporting troops, for the purpoſe of hoſpital-boats, or for any other public ſervice, which the Commander-in-chief, or the officers commanding at thoſe ſtations, ſhall think proper to direct, under the rules and regulations here preſcribed.

The valuation and appraiſements of the boats, to be taken by a perſon named on the part of the Company, by the commanding-officers at the above ſtations; on the part of each commiſſary, by a perſon to be named by him, with the addition of the ſenior quarter-maſter on the ſpot.

A copy of ſuch appraiſements and valuation to be tranſmitted to the ſecretary, for the information of the military board.

That each commiſſary ſhall be called upon to account with the pay-maſter for the amount at which the boats ſhall be ſo appraiſed, and thereafter the boats are to be the property of the commiſſaries.

That the commiſſaries ſhall receive a monthly allowance, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For each boat of 600 maunds, | | St. rs. | 18 |
| —— | 500 ditto | - | 15 |
| —— | 400 ditto | - | 12 |
| | gun-boat ditto | - | 30 |

In conſideration of which he ſhall engage and be reſponſible to complete and keep up the number of the boats of his ſtation in conſtant good condition, and thorough repair, and fitted with every neceſſary equipment and tackling for the public ſervice.

The boats are to be manned as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Each gun-boat | 1 mangee | 9 dandies | |
| For each boat of 600 mds. | 1 ditto | 9 ditto | |
| ditto 500 | 1 ditto | 8 ditto | |
| ditto 400 | 1 ditto | 7 ditto | |

That the eſtabliſhed rates of wages at which the commiſſaries ſhall draw for the above people ſhall be as follows:

For

For a ghaut mangee St. rs. 6 per month
For each ditto ditto 4 ditto,
For each dandie and goliah ditto, 3 ditto,

That the commiſſaries at Cawnpore, Futty Ghur and Chunar, ſhall be allowed as follows:

Cawnpore and Futty Ghur each 20 St. rs. per month.

Chunar 40 ditto for a ſircar and writer, for the purpoſe of paying the people, keeping their accounts, and making out review rolls, returns, &c.

That the Company ſhall be at no further expence whatever on account of theſe boats, and that the commiſſaries ſhall be at the riſque of all loſſes and damages of boats, and be anſwerable for the repair, and immediate ſupply of all deficiencies occaſioned thereby.

That before ſtores are loaded on any of theſe boats, the commanding-officer of the ſtation ſhall order a ſurvey to be taken of their ſtate, in order to ſecure the ſtores from a probability of damage; and if the report of ſuch ſurvey ſhall exhibit any defect, either as to their ſtate or equipment, he ſhall immediately report it to the Commander-in-chief.

The commanding-officers ſhall tranſmit monthly returns of the boats to the Commander-in-chief and auditor-general, ſpecifying particularly the ſtate and condition of the boats, their nature, burthen, number of oars, mangees, goliahs, and dandies, the number of preſent and abſent, on what ſervice employed, when, and to what places diſpatched.

On the death or removal of any commiſſary, his ſucceſſor ſhall engage to take the boats of the ſtation, where the vacancy may happen, at an appraiſement; and the valuation ſhall be made by two perſons to be named on the part of the late commiſſary and of his ſucceſſor, with the addition of the ſenior quarter-maſter preſent.

The proportion of boats to be attached to each ſtation ſhall be as follows:

AT CHUNAR,

| | |
|---|---|
| Ten decked boats | 600 maunds, |
| Ten willocks | 400 ditto, |
| Five patellahs | 400 ditto, |

AT CAWNPORE,

| | |
|---|---|
| Two gun-boats | 1000 maunds, |
| Four decked boats | 600 ditto, |
| Five ditto ditto | 500 ditto, |
| Four willocks | 400 ditto, |
| Two patellahs | 400 ditto, |

AT FUTTY-GHUR,

| | |
|---|---|
| Four decked boats | 600 maunds, |
| Four willocks | 400 ditto, |
| Two patellahs | 400 ditto. |

In order to remove as much as poſſible the neceſſity of further expenſe, on account of the hire of boats, from a deficiency at Chunar, for the conveyance of the ſtores for the upper ſtations, at the ſeaſon of the annual ſupply, the commanding-officers at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur are directed to ſend about the month of September to Chunar, all the boats they can ſpare, to be at that ſtation at the ſeaſon when the annual fleet of ſtore boats generally arrives. But, in caſe of emergency, the commiſſary of ordnance may hire boats for the conveyance of ſtores; the neceſſity, however, in ſuch caſes, is to be certified by the commanding-officer at Chunar; and the bills for ſuch hired boats will require the approbation of the Military Board, before audit.

22. (*M. C. 20th June*, 1787.) Reſolved and ordered, that officers who have applied for the Board's permiſſion to proceed to Europe,

rope, and who afterwards withdraw their applications, be not allowed to draw boat-allowance to re-join their former corps, or any other to which they may be appointed.

23. *(G. O. 25th October, 1787.)* When officers or persons charged with stores proceeding to the upper stations, find it necessary to re-place such boats as are lost, or rendered unserviceable from weather, the boats so provided shall be charged for agreeable to the boat regulations, as far as circumstances will admit.

24. *(ibid.)* Charges attending boats, for any necessity of assistance they may require from the natives, must be made under the general form of contingent service.

25. *(M. C. 28th October, 1775.)* All persons having charge of return boats belonging to the army, are directed to call at each station, between the place from whence they may happen to be returning and that from which they shall have originally been dispatched, and to obey the orders of the officers commanding at the respective stations; but no return boat is to be detained longer than three days.

26. *(G. O. 9th January, 1790.)* Officers or other persons, passing through Tolley's canal, in charge of boats on the public military service, are directed to deliver a certificate of their numbers, size, and lading, to the persons employed on the collection of the toll; on which vouchers, the amount of the toll will be paid by the quartermaster-general.

It is however to be understood, that the certificate is only to comprehend the boats provided by the Company; as all officers and other persons, proceeding upon the boat-allowance, are themselves to defray this charge, according to the rates of toll regulated and established by Government.

## *SECTION* IV.

### BAZARS AND PERWANNAHS.

ART. 1st. *(M. C. 20th April, 1787.)* The state of the military bazars demands the attention of the Board under the present system, which rather exists by connivance than by any expressed sanction of Government; many evils prevail; functions in their nature wholly incompatible, are blended and exercised by the same person, temptation is held out for an abuse of power, and power to abuse is lodged in those hands, where the check and controul of it only ought to reside.

That such a system requires amendment is obvious, but this should extend no farther than

than to authorize those emoluments which are known to be made without authority, to diffuse the advantages resulting from them more generally, and to correct the detail in the collection of the duties.

An arrangement formed upon these principles, will relieve the officers at the different stations, where bazars are now established, from the painful reflection of levying unauthorised duties. It will give a sanction to those emoluments, which are justly due to length of service in an unfavourable climate; and enable the officers receiving them, to retire to their native country, and pass the latter part of their lives with satisfaction, in the enjoyment of a competency fairly earned, and sanctioned by legal authority. This is an object which every Government ought to provide for, and in which every member of this Government will readily concur.

The orders and regulations proposed for the approbation of the Board, immediately follow these arguments. Experience may hereafter point out some useful alterations and additions, and they may be made when they shall appear to be proper and necessary.

2. *(ibid.)* Resolved, that the commanding-officers of the different stations and detachments of the army shall hold the controuling authority over, and be considered as responsible for, the regular supply of their respective bazars.

3. *(ibid.)* Resolved, that a commissary of bazars be appointed to act under the direction of the commanding-officer at each of the following stations: viz. Presidency, Berhampore, Dinapore, Chunar, Cawnpore, and Futty-ghur.

4. *(ibid.)* That this appointment shall never be held by a military officer, but by the several paymasters and deputies at the above stations.

5. *(ibid.)* That in order to determine the duties to be levied in the several bazars, the commissary shall draw out and present to the commanding officer monthly, a tariff of rates and taxes, which the latter shall be, at all times, authorised to correct and alter, as he may deem proper; and according to this tariff, the taxes shall be collected by the commissary.

6. *(ibid.)* That it shall be the duty of the commissary to inform himself of the prices of all articles of consumption in the bazar, and from such information, with the addition of the taxes so authorised to be collected, to draw out a nerrick, or price current, monthly, or as often as may be thought necessary; which having received the sanction of the commanding-officer, shall be exposed in the main-guard, and in some public place in the bazar, to regulate the sales in garrisons, cantonments, or camps.

7. *(ibid.)* That the tariff and nerrick shall be copied both in the English and Nagree characters; and that copies of both, with any alterations which the commanding-officer may have directed, shall be transmitted by the commissary every month, to the adjutant-general, for the inspection and information of the Commander-in-chief.

8. *(ibid.)* That the public servants of the bazar shall be under the direction and controul of the commissary; and the commanding-officer will delegate to him as much of his authority as he shall think requisite, to enable him to enforce his orders concerning

the internal œconomy and police of the bazar.

*(G.O. 29th March, 1790.)* As it appears that great loſs has ariſen from the frequent changes of the cutwals of bazars; agreed, that the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief be requeſted to iſſue in orders, that the commiſſaries of bazars, in future, do ſtate in writing to the commanding-officers of ſtations their reaſons for removing the cutwals; a copy of which is to be forwarded with his monthly accounts to the military paymaſter-general.

9. *(M. C. 20th April, 1787.)* That no licenſes for the ſale of ſpirituous liquors ſhall be granted, but under the ſanction and ſignature of the commanding-officer, as directed by the general orders of the 6th of March, 1787.

10. *(G. O. 6th March, 1787.)* The maintenance of the national honour, and the ſecurity of the poſſeſſions of the Company, depending ſo eſſentially on the good condition of the European troops, Lord Cornwallis is perſuaded, that all the moſt reſpectable officers of this army will heartily concur with him, in rendering effectual any meaſure that may tend to the preſervation of the lives and health of the ſoldiers.

The intemperate uſe of ſpirituous liquors is attended with many fatal conſequences; and Lord Cornwallis has learned, with the moſt ſincere regret, that from the moſt unworthy motives, the conſumption of them is connived at, or encouraged, at ſome of the ſtations of this army. Officers of all ranks are called upon, to take every means in their power to reſtrain this pernicious ſpecies of debauchery; but, officers commanding brigades or detachments, having by cuſtom the management of their reſpective bazars, will be held particularly reſponſible to correct it among the troops under their immediate command.

Lord Cornwallis hopes, that with detachments of native troops the ſale of ſpirits will be entirely avoided; and that this traffic may be ſubject to an eaſy inſpection and controul, he peremptorily orders, that ſpirituous liquors ſhall not be ſuffered to be ſold at more than two ſhops at the ſtation of each brigade. Muſſulmans and Hindoos are to be prohibited from dealing in this article, and licenſes are to be granted to ſuch Europeans only, as can be depended on for attention to the quality of the ſpirits, and a ſtrict compliance with the orders and regulations of commanding officers; to enforce this compliance, ample ſecurity is to be required from them; and, in caſe of miſconduct, the penalties are to be rigorouſly exacted.

11. *(ibid.)* The different commanding-officers are directed to tranſmit to the adjutant-general, on or before the 15th day of April, copies of the regulations, with the names of the perſons to whom licenſes have been granted, and alſo of thoſe who have become ſecurity for them; and, that theſe orders and regulations may not be counteracted by perſons not under the authority of the military officers, the collectors of the different diſtricts of the Company's territories will be inſtructed to exert their influence to render them effectual. If ſuch aſſiſtance ſhould be found neceſſary in the territories of the Vizier, it is to be applied for through the reſident at Lucknow and Furruckabad; by the officers commanding at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur.

12. *(ibid.)* Lord Cornwallis will have the greateſt

greateſt ſatisfaction in acknowledging his ſenſe of the good conduct of thoſe officers who ſhall, by an honourable diſcharge of their duty, put a ſtop to this ſcandalous and ruinous abuſe; but on the other hand, if any officer ſhall be found who is capable of perſevering in the purſuit of an unjuſtifiable profit, in contempt of his orders and of the dictates of humanity, he thinks it proper to declare that he is, on his part, determined not to be wanting in what he owes to his country; and will, in the firſt inſtance, conſider ſuch officer as unworthy of being inruſted with command, and act otherwiſe, as the circumſtances of the caſe may render it incumbent on him.

13. *(M. C. 20th April, 1787.)* That the authority of the ſeveral commiſſaries ſhall be regulated as follows:

The paymaſter at the Preſidency to have the ſuperintendance of the bazars at Fort William and at Barrackpore.

The deputy-paymaſter at Berhampore, that of his own ſtation, and Midnapore.

The paymaſter at Dinapore, that of his own ſtation, Monghyr, and Buxar.

The paymaſter and deputies of Chunar, Cawnpore, and Futty-ghur, thoſe of their own ſtations reſpectively.

14. *(ibid.)* That at the ſeveral fixed ſtations above-mentioned, under the ſuperintendance of the commiſſary, where he does not himſelf reſide, he ſhall depute an agent under the ſame regulations, and ſubject to the ſame authority, of the officer commanding, as has been before deſcribed.

15. *(ibid.)* That in the ſame manner, whenever a ſingle battalion is detached, the commiſſary of the ſtation from whence it proceeds, ſhall depute an agent with it, who is to conſider himſelf under the orders of the commanding-officer of ſuch detachment only; but the agent is to be reſponſible to the commiſſary for the collections of ſuch detached bazar, and to tranſmit him monthly accounts thereof, certified by the commanding-officer of the detachment.

16. *(ibid.)* The commanding-officer of a detachment ſhall have authority to remove ſuch agent from his office, whenever, from miſconduct, he may deſerve it; in which caſe, he is to appoint a perſon to act in that ſtation until the commiſſary ſhall have ſent one, or approved of the perſon ſo officiating.

17. *(ibid.)* That the tariff of rates of taxes of all ſuch detached bazars, ſhall be regulated by that of the ſtation from whence the detachment is ſent, but ſubject to alterations at the diſcretion of the commanding-officer of the brigade ſtation, on any repreſentation from the officer commanding the detachment.

18. *(ibid.)* That all collections which formerly were ſources of emoluments to commanding-officers, whether of duties on articles of conſumption in bazars, licenſes for vending in them, rents of grounds or quarries, tolls on ferries or otherwiſe, are to be conſidered as forming part of the collections to be made under the commiſſary.

19. *(ibid.)* Difficulties would attend any preciſe rules laid down for the interior regulations of bazars; but the following general principles are recommended to the attention of the commanding officers, who will retain the ſame reſponſibility and authority as at preſent over them.

20. *(ibid.)* That all corps ſhould bear equally the eſtabliſhed duties.

21.

21. *(ibid.)* That the bazars of corps ſhould be diſtinct from each other, and conſidered as ſeparate diviſions of the general market, under one head-choudrie: that each diviſion ſhould have its diſtinct controuling officers, who may be held reſponſible for the direction and due obedience of their reſpective diviſions; and through them all orders ſhould be conveyed.

By this mode great convenience would reſult to the ſervice; on the removal of a corps, the agent charged with a diviſion to march, would communicate his orders in a moment to all the people regiſtered in that diviſion, and warn them for the ſervice required; and, the continued connection of every corps with its own bazar people, will create a confidence between them, which will be of ſervice to the troops, on any occaſion, when a long arrear may accidentally place them in need of credit.

22. *(ibid.)* That the amount of all the collections made by the commiſſaries and their agents, ſhall be formed into one general fund, and divided every three months; and that the following mode of diſtribution be eſtabliſhed.

The ſurplus of the fund, after the deductions hereafter to be mentioned, is to be divided into one hundred equal ſhares, and to be diſtributed as follow:

Among the ſix colonels of infantry, the King's colonel, and the commandant of the artillery brigade, of whatever rank he may be; twelve ſhares to each, making, in all, ninety-ſix ſhares; and that theſe ninety-ſix ſhares be always allotted to the officers of that rank, be the number of them more or leſs, except it ſhall be increaſed beyond the eſtabliſhment by the return of officers from Europe, who will not be entitled to participate in it to the excluſion of others, but muſt wait for the caſualty which may place them within the number of colonels the eſtabliſhment admits of.

But, in the event of any colonel being employed by Government, out of the line of military duty, (as in the preſent caſe of Colonel Harper) his ſhare for the time being ſhall devolve to the ſenior lieutenant-colonel doing duty with a European battalion.

The diviſion of the remaining four ſhares to be diſcretional with the Commander-in-chief; who, from the exiſting ſtrength of detachments, importance of poſts, and the conſideration that the bazar in Fort William has been hitherto under the direction of the fort-major, recommends for the preſent, that they be equally divided between the commanding-officers of the ſtations of Midnapore, Monghyr, Buxar, and the fort-major of the garriſon of Fort William. *(The ſhare to the commanding-officer of Monghyr was annulled in July* 1787, *but was afterwards re-admitted.)*

24. (*M. C. 20th April*, 1787.) That the accounts of the collections, &c. ſhall be made out monthly, and ſhall be inſpected and certified by the reſpective commanding-officers; copies of theſe accounts are to be tranſmitted monthly to the military pay-maſter-general, who is to be conſidered as the agent of the fund, and to whom the commiſſaries or their agents are to account for the collections, after deducting the ſalaries of the commiſſaries and their agents, as hereafter

ſpecified,

ecified, and the pay of the neceſſary pub-
c ſervants of the bazar. *By the orders of Government, of the 3d of Auguſt, 1789, the ilitary Paymaſter-general is reſtricted in all ublic tranſactions in his office, to the ſignature f that capacity).*

25. *(ibid.)* That the general account hall be made out every three months, viz. ſt of May, 1ſt of Auguſt, 1ſt of Novem-er, and 1ſt of February, each year, by the gent of the fund, and tranſmitted by him o the ſecretary to the Military Board; he members of which ſhall examine and nſpect them, and make the diſtributions greeable to the foregoing regulations, when he ſeveral proportions to be divided, ſhall e notified in general orders.

That the firſt general account and diſtri-ution ſhall be made up to the 1ſt of Au-uſt next, which will only compriſe a pe-od of two months.

26. *(ibid.)* A copy of the general ac-ounts, when they have been made out and ſpected by the Military Board, ſhall be anſmitted, by their ſecretary, to each of-cer entitled to ſhare in the fund.

27. *(ibid.)* That the ſalaries of the com-iſſaries and their agents ſhall be fixed as llows:

Commiſſary, for every charge per month, 50 St. Rs.

Native agent, for a detachment or ſtation, ot to exceed 30 St. Rs. per month.

Whatever allowances are made to the blic ſervants of the bazar, ſhall be regu-ted and fixed by the commanding-officers brigade ſtations.

The agent for the fund to be allowed out of it 100 St. Rs. per month, for a writer, to keep and make up the general accounts.

28. *(G. O. 26th July, 1787.)* Although the Commander-in-chief can hardly conceive it to be poſſible that the orders of the 7th May, defining the duties and powers of commanding-officers of ſtations, and commiſſaries, can have been miſunderſtood; yet, as he hears that ſome doubts have been pretended, he thinks it neceſſary to repeat, that military officers, except on detachment, as ſpecified in the regulations, have nothing to do with the appointments of cutwals, choudries, or any inferior officer of the bazar, and that the commanding-officers of ſtations are not, on any account, to give them directions or orders, but through the commiſſaries or their deputies, who muſt be reſponſible for the execution of them.

Lord Cornwallis is ſurpriſed to find that ſo little attention has been paid to his orders reſpecting the tranſmiſſion of the nerricks, and the accounts of the collections of the bazars; the accounts for the month of June from the ſtation of Cawnpore, and the nerricks from Dinapore and Cawnpore only, having been laid before him. He gives notice, once for all, to the commanding-officers and commiſſaries, that he ſhall inſiſt on the utmoſt punctuality in future.

29. *(M. C. 31ſt December, 1787.)* The Military Board having attentively examined the accounts and vouchers, conceive that the terriff ſhall be ſigned by the commanding-officers, as the order alluded to by Colonel Eyres by no means deprives him of the

power of making such investigation as may appear necessary, when he apprehends any improper conduct prevails.

30. *(ibid.)* That the extra-charges for stationary be in future disallowed.

31. *(ibid.)* That the commissary of bazars at Berhampore be directed to depute agents to Chittagong and Dacca, agreeable to the following paragraph of the regulations, which directs, "That in the same "manner, whenever a single battalion is de- "tached, the commissary of the station "from whence it proceeds, shall depute an "agent with it, who is to consider himself "under the orders of the commanding- "officer of such detachment only; but the "agent is to be responsible to the commissary "for the collections of such detached ba- "zars," and to transmit him monthly accounts thereof, certified by the commanding-officer of the detachment.

32. *(ibid.)* That the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief be requested to publish such extracts of the proceedings of this Board, as may appear to him proper; to shew that the commissaries' accounts are scrupulously inspected.

33. *(M. C. 30th June,* 1788.) Ordered, that the commissaries of bazars be directed to comply with the requisitions of the elephant contractor, by certifying the price of grain at their several stations, and in the adjacent towns, when called upon so to do, by him or his agents.

Ordered, that these certificates, when required, be always authenticated by the counter-signature of the commanding-officer, by whom the certificates are to be granted when no commissary of bazars shall be present.

34. *(M. C. 20th April,* 1787.) It is hoped, that with proper attention to the internal regulations of bazars, and with becoming encouragement to merchants and dealers, the sources and means of supplies will be so extensive, as to render the influence of purwannahs seldom necessary; but whenever such necessity shall exist, they are to be most cautiously issued, under the signature and seal of the commanding-officer only. Copies of them are to be immediately sent (if in the Vizier's dominions) to the resident, and (if in the Company's districts) to the collector of the purgunnahs; and, whenever the purposes for which they were issued have been fulfilled, the original purwannahs are to be sent to the resident or collector respectively, with the extent of the operation they have had, marked on the back of them; and the residents or collectors are thereafter immediately to transmit copies of them to the Right Honourable the Governor-general, for his information and inspection. Copies of these purwannahs are also to be delivered by the resident at the Vizier's Court, to the minister; and guards are never to be sent but in cases of absolute necessity, and then to be provided with purwannahs expressive of the purposes for which they are sent.

35. The commanding-officers will be held responsible that such purwannahs are never issued, but for articles required by the consumption of their own bazars, and not obtainable without such aid; and the commissaries

Missaries are to be held responsible, that no duties or taxes whatever are levied or collected on any merchandize which is not actually brought in for the consumption of the troops, and sold in the bazar.

36. *(G. O. 6th October, 1787.)* The Vizier and his ministers having represented to Lord Cornwallis, that the country has suffered great oppressions, and his Excellency's revenues very heavy losses, from an extensive trade having been carried on by individuals residing under the protection of the military stations, without the Company's provinces, who under pretext of being employed to provide supplies for the troops, have demanded and obtained an exemption from the public duties on all merchandize whatever; and his Lordship, thinking it highly necessary for the credit and interest of the Honourable Company, to restrain such abuses as may have contributed to reduce this country to its present state of disorder and desolation; he has agreed that no exemption of duties shall be demanded by any person residing under the British protection in his Excellency's dominions, for any goods or articles of merchandize whatever, except for the quantity of grain, cattle, goats, sheep, ghee, beetle-nut, and tobacco, that may be actually wanted for the consumption of the troops stationed in those provinces. And on the other hand, his Excellency has engaged to give effectual orders, that all persons who shall produce certificates, signed by the commanding-officer and commissary of bazars of each station or detachment, of their being employed to provide supplies for the troops, shall be permitted to pass the different chokees with the above articles without paying any duty, and without delay or interruption.

37. *(ibid.)* All other articles of merchandize are to be subject to the duties that are usual in the different parts of the country; and, to put an end to the practices that have been complained of, it is also agreed, that if any of the above articles of grain, cattle, goats, sheep, ghee, beetle-nut, and tobacco, shall be exported from the military bazars, the Vizier's officers shall be at liberty to levy the same duties upon them that they must have paid at the different chokees, if they had not been exempted as supplies for the troops.

38. *(ibid.)* It is to be the duty of the commissary of bazars, to carry to the commanding-officer of the station or detachment, certificates for signature, which must also be signed by himself for such persons as it may be thought proper to employ in collecting provisions for the troops, which will entitle them to the exemptions above-mentioned.

39. *(ibid.)* The above regulations are to be considered as an addition to the regulations for military bazars, formerly published, and are to commence and take effect at the stations and detachments in the Vizier's dominions, from the 20th instant; and the respective commanding-officers will be held responsible that they are strictly complied with.

40. *(M. C. 20th May, 1788.)* Agreed that the prices of all articles in estimates for temporary buildings or repairs should be certified by the commissary of bazar at the station.

41 *(ibid.)* The Board are of opinion that the

the bazar regulations ſhall in no inſtance be departed from, although at ſome triſling expence to the fund; and that the eſtabliſhment of people for detached bazars, ſhould be proportioned to the duties required.

42. *(M. C. 27th May, 1789.)* Agreed that the ſeveral pay-maſters, acting as commiſſaries of bazars, be directed to diſpatch their reſpective accounts to the military pay-maſter-general's office by the 8th day of every month, and that the pay-maſter-general be directed to lay the quarterly accounts, in due form, before the Military Board, on or before the 25th day of every fourth month, that is to ſay by the 25th day of the month after the expiration of every quarter; and in the event of any circumſtance putting it out of his power to do ſo, he ſhall immediately report the particular reaſon to the Military Board.

## *SECTION V.*

## CONTINGENCIES.

ART. 1ſt. *(M. C. 18th April, 1788.)* The Governor-general in Council, with a view to limit the amount of the contingent charges, heretofore drawn for ſecret ſervice and intelligence at the field and frontier ſtations, as well as contingent charges for hircarrahs and guides of detachments, when marching or employed on the duties of collections, is pleaſed to eſtabliſh the following allowances, and to lay down preciſe rules for the ſituations in which they are to be drawn and paid from the 1ſt of May next, under the controul of the military-auditor-general, without bringing them before the Board.

To the ſenior officer in the field, whether at Cawnpore or Futty-ghur, 1200 ſonaut rupees per month.

To the officer commanding the ſubordinate of theſe two ſtations, 800 ſonaut rupees per month.

The commanding-officer of the frontier ſtation at Midnapore, 300 ſonaut rupees per month.

Reſolved,

Reſolved, that the allowance for moonſhies, hircarahs, and guides, be drawn under the following rules and regulations:

That the commanding-officer of every detachment compoſed of one or more battalions, ſhall be allowed, while actually marching, the ſum of 150 ſonaut rupees per month for a moonſhy, for the purpoſe of correſponding with the zemindars, and for the pay of hircarrahs and guides to attend the line.

That the ſame allowance be granted to the commanding-officer of every native battalion, detached on the duties of the collections, whether ſtationary or marching, provided ſuch detachment does not conſiſt of leſs than one battalion; but that all ſmall detachments from ſuch corps be provided with hircarahs and guides by the commanding-officer, drawing this allowance, and no ſeparate charge whatever on theſe accounts to be admitted.

That for every ſmall detachment ſo employed from a corps, the commanding-officer of which is not in the receipt of the above allowance, the ſum of 50 ſonaut rupees per menſem be allowed to the commanding-officer of the detachment, provided it is not leſs than one company.

But no allowance on theſe accounts to be granted to the commanding-officers of detachments proceeding by water.

*(M. C. 20th July, 1789.)* Reſolved and ordered, that the allowances eſtabliſhed for the officers commanding in the field, and at the ſtations which may be ſubordinate, is to provide for all intelligence requiſite for themſelves or any of their out-poſts; and that if any accident ſhould attend their out-poſts for want of intelligence, they will be held reſponſible to Government for neglecting to keep the commanding-officers of the advanced ſtations well informed; the allowances reſpectively allotted to them, being thought fully adequate to the purpoſe of obtaining the beſt and fulleſt information.

2. *(G. O. 8th April, 1786.)* Contingent bills for croſſing rivers and nullahs, are not to be made out for the groſs ſum; but are to particularize the number of workmen of all denominations employed, in addition to thoſe belonging to the detachment; the articles made uſe of, and the quantity; the number and ſize of the boats employed, and the time. They are alſo to expreſs the breadth of the river and nullah at the time of croſſing it, as nearly as can be computed.

3. *(G. O. 15th September, 1789.)* The Governor-general in council having reſolved in the conſultation of the —— on two bills of contingent charges laid before him, that they ſhould ſtand retrenched in the whole of the articles of charges for pierheads and platforms, as an unneceſſary proviſion for corps when marching unincumbered with artillery or other heavy carriages. It is now made known to the army, that no allowance for ſuch proviſion will be granted in future in a greater extent than two platform boats to a battalion of ſepoys, for the more ſafe paſſing of grain belonging to the bazar, and of officers cattle.

4. *(G. O. 8th April, 1786.)* Contingent bills for moonſhies, hircarahs, and guides, are to ſpecify the periods for which they have been ſeverally employed, the purpoſe of the moonſhy, the uſe made of each hircarah, and the diſtance between the place quitted and arrived at, when guides have been wanted.

5. *(M. C. 28th March, 1788.)* The Board concur in opinion with the Military Board, in conſidering the expenſe incurred on bill, No. ——— as much greater than neceſſary, at the ſame time that they do not diſpute or doubt the reality of the charge; they conceive it a duty incumbent on any officer, diſburſing public money, to be guided by principles of the ſtricteſt œconomy; and, that where theſe are neglected, the reſponſibility of ſuch neglect ſhould fall on him, and that his charge in every inſtance may be very properly rejected altogether: this will be the ſtate of all future bills which may reſemble thoſe now before the Board, and of this, the army are directed to be apprized; the Board ſatisfying themſelves, in the preſent inſtance, with deducting a retrenchment of one-fourth of the above bills, to mark their diſapprobation of any unneceſſary profuſion in the expenditure of public money.

6. *(M. C. 5th June, 1780.)* That no officer commanding a brigade, corps, or detachment, ſhall be authoriſed, upon any account or pretext whatever, to make or order any new eſtabliſhments, or any additions or alterations in the eſtabliſhments, which have been formed by the Governor-general in council, without their expreſs authority previouſly obtained; but that as caſes may ariſe when troops are employed on remote ſervices, in which, the neceſſity thereof ſhall be ſo urgent as to require an immediate expenſe not allowed by the fixed eſtabliſhment or regulations of the ſervice; in every ſuch inſtance, the commanding-officer being inveſted with a diſcretional power for that purpoſe, in the manner hereafter deſcribed, ſhall himſelf pay the ſame, and be reſponſible for it to the Board, tranſmitting on every ſuch exigency advice thereof to the Board, through the channel of the auditor-general, together with the vouchers for the expenſe.

That for the purpoſe of defraying ſuch emergent expence, he do draw upon the paymaſter of the troops under his command, for ſpecific ſums, expreſſing that they are to be placed to his (the commanding officer's) account, and to remain at his debit until the bills for the diſburſements, to which they ſhall be applied, ſhall have been paſſed by the Governor-general in council, and credit allowed to him accordingly.

That as this regulation is intended only for remote ſervices, no commanding-officer ſhall be allowed the diſcretionary power contained in it, without the expreſs authority of the Board.

That every ſuch commanding-officer ſhall tranſmit to the Board, on the firſt of every month, an account current of every ſuch expenſe incurred by him in the preceding month, ſpecifying the ſums received, and their application.

7. *(M. C. 18th January, 1785.)* The committee of accounts having repreſented to the Board that they are ſubjected to great inconvenience from claims once decided upon by them, and that deciſion approved of by the Board, being again brought forward with additional vouchers and explanations, to their great loſs of time and attendance.

Reſolved, that no bills which have once paſſed the audit of the committee of accounts *(now the military-auditor-general)*, and ſhall have received the confirmation of the Board, ſhall be allowed to be received in ſubſequent reference through any channel whatever; being

eing the duty of every ſervant of the Com-
any, whether civil or military in drawing out
ills for contingent expences, to tranſmit the
xpreſs vouchers and every poſſible document
hich can verify the charges, or ſerve for
eir juſtification; and if through the neglect
f this form, any perſon ſhall deem himſelf ag-
rieved by the final audit of the bills, the
lame will reſt ſolely with himſelf, for having
een guilty of ſuch neglect.

8. *(M. C. 15th June, 1784.)* Ordered
at all contingent bills of the artillery
orps be in future tranſmitted through the
ommanding-officer of that corps, and all
ontingent bills of the engineer corps,
rough the chief-engineer.

9. *(G. O. 1ſt May, 1789.)* The Com-
ander-in-chief having reaſon to apprehend,
om ſeveral contingent bills lately brought
efore him, that the caution contained in the
inutes of council of the 28th March 1788,
lative to ſuch charges, has not been invari-
ly attended to by all officers; who ſince
at time, have been occaſionally entruſted
ith the expenditure of public money; he
ſires the officers of the army to refer to
e ſentiments of the Governor-general in
uncil, as delivered in that reſolution; *(vide*
*rt. 4.)* and he further deſires to impreſs
oſt forcibly on their minds, that a ſecurity
ainſt over-charges is expected by Govern-
ent, not only from their integrity in not ap-
opriating any part thereof as an emolument
themſelves, but from their prudence in
arding againſt any unneceſſary profuſion.

Thus formally appriſed of the ſentiments
the Commander-in-chief, and of Govern-
ent, the officers of the army are to look
a minute inſpection into all contingent
ls that ſhall be preſented; and when it
ll plainly appear that any ſuperfluous or extravagant charges are admitted into them, no declaration, however ſolemn, that the money has been actually expended, will protect the perſon by whom the bill is made out, from a reduction or total rejection of it by the Board, according to the circumſtances of the caſe; nor will this reduction or rejection be confined to the offices wherein it ſhall be made; but the bill, with the ſignatures of all the perſons that appear upon it, will be publiſhed in general orders.

To fulfil what is expected by Government, and what is due to themſelves, the officers of the army will ſee the neceſſity of not only rendering a faithful account of real diſburſements, but of taking care that thoſe diſburſements do not exceed what is abſolutely and indiſpenſibly neceſſary. Contingent expences for the march of ſingle battalions or detachments, can rarely occur, except for the croſſing of rivers, in which caſe the extra expence may generally be confined to the hire of boats, and to a few platforms for boats; whatever elſe is requiſite to facilitate the croſſing of the troops over rivers and nullahs may uſually be performed by the people attached to corps.

10. *(M. C. 20th July, 1789.)* Reſolved, that it be made a ſtanding regulation, and publiſhed, that all charges upon honor for extraordinaries, ſhall bear the written teſtimony of the perſon into whoſe truſt the expenditures have fallen to the actual diſburſement, and that in caſes where the expenditure may be in the diſcretion of ſubordinate officers, the bill ſhall contain an affirmation upon honor to the charge as actually incurred; the ſuperior officer who warrants the expence, being to certify to the charge as ſuch to the beſt of his judgement and belief, in counterſigning the bill.

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## SECTION VI.

### CONTRACTS.

ART. 1ſt. *(M. C. 16th April, 1790.)* The Governor-general in council having been pleaſed to accept of the propoſals offered by Mr. John Beecher, for ſupplying and feeding elephants and camels for the ſervice of the army under the Bengal Preſidency, for three years, from the firſt of May, 1790: the terms of his contract are now publiſhed for the information of the army, that the neceſſary orders may be iſſued for carrying them into effect.

The elephants now in the ſervice, in number one hundred and ſeventy-five, being the property of the Company, the preſent contractor is under engagements to deliver them over at the expiration of his contract, in perfect order, and condition to the new contractor; and in order to aſcertain the condition, plight, and competency, of the ſaid elephants for the ſervice agreeable to the deſcription of ſerviceable elephants under the preſent contract, the new contractor to be provided with an inſpector at each ſtation or place where any elephants may be, on the 30th of the preſent month, who, together with an inſpector to be named by the preſent contractor, and a third perſon to be choſen by the two inſpectors, ſhall determine between the parties, and finally decide what elephants ſhall be retained in the ſervice, and what elephants, from inſufficiency, ſhall be rejected and left upon the hands of the preſent contractor. Whatever number of elephants ſhall be thus delivered ſhort of the preſent eſtabliſhment, the new contractor engages to furniſh within a reaſonable time, in conſideration of which, he will be entitled to receive from the former contractor, on the 1ſt of May, 1790, the ſum of St. Rs. 75 for each deficient elephant, payable in certificates bearing an intereſt of eight per cent.

The camels now in the ſervice, being in number ſeventy-five, being the property of the preſent contractor, the Company propoſe to purchaſe as many of them as ſhall be adjudged fit for the ſervice, by the mode of inſpection above deſcribed, and to deliver them over to the new contractor; and whatever number of camels ſhall be delivered ſhort of the preſent eſtabliſhment, the new contractor engages to furniſh within a reaſonable time, receiving for each deficient camel ſo furniſhed 150 St. rs.

The following are the rates per month in Sonaut rupees, payable in certificates with ſix per cent intereſt, at which Mr. Beecher has engaged to feed and keep the eſtabliſhment above-mentioned, conſtantly complete.

For every elephant attached to troops ſerving within the Honourable Company or the Vizier's dominions, thirty-eight Sonaut rupees *(St. Rs. 38)*.

For every camel ditto ditto, thirteen Sonaut rupees *(St. Rs. 13)*.

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For every elephant attached to troops ſerving beyond the Honourable Company's or the Vizier's dominions, forty Sonaut rupees *(St. Rs. 40)*.

For every camel ditto ditto, fifteen Sonaut rupees *(St. Rs. 15)*.

The contractor takes upon himſelf the riſk of all caſualties, whether in peace or war, and whereſoever there may be occaſion for their ſervices, with any part of the Bengal army, as is done under the preſent contract, and ſubjecting himſelf alſo to all the checks, terms, and conditions, expreſſed therein; except in thoſe inſtances where the ſame may be more fully expreſſed, or more clearly defined in the following articles:

Exceptions from, and explanations of, the terms of the preſent contract.

That cattle, when reported unſerviceable, ſhall be allowed for, to the date of ſuch report.

That caſual ſickneſs, or fatigue after a march, are not to be conſidered as ſufficient cauſes of rejection; but in all ſuch caſes, the rule, ſpecified in the general orders of the 25th of October, 1787, is to be applied, and which is as follows:

"It is ordered, that when elephants or "camels may be removed from one ſtation "to another, a deſcriptive roll be ſent with "them; and, if after arriving at the new "ſtation, any of the elephants or camels be "found incapable of immediate ſervice, "through fatigue and length of the jour-"ney, it is authoriſed in ſuch caſes to "allow three months for their recovery; at "the expiration of which time they are to "be inſpected by proper officers, and if "found unequal to the preſcribed engage-"ments, they are then to be ultimately re-"jected from the ſervice."

In order to determine the claims, by which a clauſe in the contract, the preſent contractor holds to compenſation, in times and ſeaſons of ſcarcity, the following more refined rule is laid down:—That when the coarſeſt kind of rice or ottah ſhall ſo far exceed the rate of thirty ſeer per rupee, and gram ſo far exceed the rate of twenty-four ſeer for a rupee, as to create a difference in the expenſe of feeding the cattle, amounting upon the whole, at thoſe ſtations where a ſcarcity exiſts, to more than five hundred St. Rs. per month, and calculating at an allowance of fifteen ſeer per day for each elephant, and three ſeer per day for each camel, ſuch difference to be allowed.

That the evidence of ſuch difference or loſs, ſhall be aſcertained by certificates of the average price of the grain above ſpecified; which the contractor may at any time require from the commiſſaries of bazars, where there are any; and which muſt run in the following words, and be authenticated by the commanding-officer on the ſpot.

I do hereby certify, that the average wholeſale-price of the undermentioned grain, for the whole month of ——— has been at this ſtation, and at the adjacent towns, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Coarſeſt kind of rice | per maund |
| Wheat ottah - - | ditto |
| Gram - - | ditto |

(Signed) A. B. Commiſſary of bazars.

Where there may be no commiſſary of bazars preſent, the certificate to be granted by the commanding-officer only.

Mr. Charles Purling and Mr. Richard Beecher have been accepted as Mr. John Beecher's securities, and are bound jointly and separately with the contractor, for the due and faithful execution of all and every part of the contract.

*The following is the late contract, to which the above one refers:*

*(M. C. 6th December, 1786.) The Right Honourable the Governor-general and Council, have been pleased to accept of the proposals offered by Mr. G. U. Lawtie, for supplying and feeding elephants and camels, for the service of the army, under the Bengal presidency; his contract with the Honourable Company will be published hereafter for the information of the army; but in the mean time the following abstract of the terms which have been accepted of, are to be made known, that the necessary orders may be issued for carrying them into effect.*

*Mr. Lawtie proposes to receive under his charge, on the 1st of January, 1787, such of the elephants now in the service as shall, upon a survey, be found 7 feet or upwards in height, and competent to carry four common marquees or six private tents, dry weight, with their pins, poles, mallets, &c. complete, as far as the number of 200; and if the number within the above-mentioned description and deemed serviceable on such surveys, shall fall short of 200, to complete the said number of 200 with others that shall be within the said description, and to be admitted if approved of by the commanding-officer of the station at which they are tendered; or in case of his rejection of them, the matter to be referred, if the contractor requires it, to a committee of survey composed in the said manner, whose decision is to be final.*

*The period for the supply of elephants to correspond with those specified in the present contract, and depending, as is therein expressed, on the number that may be wanted, the Company granting the necessary purwannahs for facilitating the catching them, as is stipulated in the present contract, and paying him in advance a sum equal to the whole value of the number of elephants wanted, at the rate of 750 sicca rupees for each and every elephant.*

*To supply elephants at his own expence, and without any additional charge to the Company in the room of all such as may die in the course of three years, to be reckoned from the said 1st of January, 1787, or as may within that period be rendered unserviceable by any ordinary accident, or deemed so, on survey, and to deliver over to the Company at the expiration of the three years the full number of 200 serviceable elephants, or to pay them at the rate of 750 sicca rupees for each and every elephant wanting to complete that number, the Company allowing a discount on such payments, at the rate of 8 per cent, in consideration of such payments being made in cash.*

*To furnish each of the said 200 elephants during the whole term of three years with the usual furniture, and to keep the same constantly in good repair, and in a proper state for service; to keep a head driver and two attendants for each, and to supply the elephants with the necessary quantities of wholesome and proper food, so as to keep them constantly in good order; the Company paying him the sum of 5 sicca rupees monthly for the said furniture, attendants and food for each elephant, and for the supply of casualties as expressed in the preceding articles.*

*To supply 75 camels at the different stations at which they may be wanted within three months, from the said 1st of January, 1787*

and as much within that time as may be; and to supply from time to time such deficiencies as may arise in the said number from deaths, or ordinary accidents, in the same manner as specified with respect to the elephants, to keep a driver for each camel, to furnish the proper usual furniture, and supply them with the necessary and proper food, the Company paying him the sum of 25 sonaut rupees monthly for each and every camel.

The rules for the admission of camels into the service to be similar to those for the admission of the elephants, and with respect to the ability of the camels for the service, three of them are to be equal to the burthen prescribed for one elephant.

To deliver over to the Company at the end of three years any of, or all, the said 75 camels, if required, the Company paying him the sum of sonaut rupees 200 for each and every serviceable camel so delivered.

To receive all and every the several sums to be paid him by the Company as above, in the manner set forth in the resolution of the Honourable Board of the 11th of October, 1786, allowing a discount of 8 per cent on each or all the said payments, if made in cash, at the regular period at which the paper is stipulated to be issued; this discount being equal to a deduction of 4 sicca rupees from the monthly sum to be paid for each elephant, and of two sonaut rupees from the monthly sum to be paid for each camel.

That a clause be admitted into the contract, for the contractor's indemnification in the event of any general famine, or partial scarcity on service, in the nature of that inserted in the contract for feeding the bullocks, and also a clause for allowing him an extra compensation at the rate of 750 sicca rupees for each elephant, and of 200 sonaut rupees for each camel, for his supplying such elephants or camels as may be eventually killed or taken in war, or as shall appear to the Honourable Board, on such full and sufficient proof as they may require, from the nature of each case, to have died, or to have been rendered unserviceable from forced marches or excessive loads.

To be subject, in the performance of the said proposals, to all the conditions enumerated in the resolutions of the Honourable Board, of the 11th October, 1786.

(G. O. 19th December, 1786.) The Right Honourable the Governor-general and council having it in contemplation to restore to the officers of the sepoy battalions, a fixed monthly allowance, in consideration of which, they are to provide their own camp-equipage and carriage; and it being the intention of the Board to extend this regulation to the field-officers and staff of the sepoy brigades, the carriage of whose camp-equipage have been provided for under the contract of Mr. G. U. Lawtie, it has been thought adviseable to make a proportionable reduction in the establishment of elephants intended to be kept up under that contract; in consequence of which, the future establishment is ordered to be fixed at 175 elephants, and 75 camels, instead of 200 elephants and 75 camels; and, as it appears from the survey reports of the elephants now in the service, that under the restriction of retaining none which are not well competent to carry a burden of four common marquees, or six private tents, with their pins, poles, &c. complete; many young, but serviceable elephants, would be liable to rejection, the sale of which would be attended with a heavy loss to the Company, and to replace which would incur an excessive and immediate expense; it is directed that the standard

*dard by which the committees of ſurvey ordered to aſſemble the 31ſt inſtant, are to be guided, in the admiſſion or rejection of elephants under the new contract, ſhall be as follows:*

*That all elephants ſhall be retained in the ſervice, which ſhall be found, in the ſurvey, to be ſeven feet and upwards in height, and well competent to carry a burden of three common marquees and one private tent, or five private and one neceſſary tent, dry weight, with their pins, poles, mallets, &c. complete, inſtead of four common marquees, or ſix private tents, as before directed; but that the moſt rigid exactneſs be obſerved in the ſurvey, as to the ſufficiency of the elephants in theſe points, and that the committees be inſtructed accordingly by the reſpective commanding-officers, under whoſe orders they are aſſembled.*

*That the ſame rules be obſerved with reſpect to elephants which may be tendered for the ſervice, to ſupply caſualties during the continuance of the contract, and that it be likewiſe the ſtandard by which the elephants, to be delivered over at the expiration of the contract to the Company, or any new contract, ſhall be tried.*

*That the proportionable ability of the camels, to be received into the ſervice, be regulated by the rule of three camels to one elephant, on the reduced ſcale; and that in all other reſpects, the terms of the engagement between the Honourable Company and Mr. Lawtie, be the ſame as are expreſſed in the minutes of council of the 6th, and the general orders of the 9th inſtant.*

2. *(M. C. 12th September, 1788.)* The Governor-general in council having taken into conſideration ſeveral propoſals which have been made in conſequence of the advertiſements dated the 23d and 30th of June, for providing and feeding draft and carriage cattle for the uſe of the army, and for victualing the European troops under this Preſidency; the propoſals of Mr. Robert Biddulph have been found, upon a compariſon with others, to offer the loweſt terms of contract; and being accompanied with good ſecurity for the performance of it, have been accepted for a period of three years, commencing on the 1ſt of next December:

CONTRACT FOR DRAFT AND CARRIAGE CATTLE.

The contract for draft and carriage bullocks ſtipulates, that Mr. Biddulph, the contractor, ſhall receive from the Honourable Company, the ſum of three ſicca rupees per month for every bullock, whether draft or carriage, that is kept within the limits of the Company's provinces, including the ſtation of Chunar, and the zemindary of Benares; and a like ſum of three ſicca rupees per month for each bullock, whether draft or carriage, that is kept or employed in the field, or at ſtations beyond the provinces, under the following regulations and conditions:

He ſhall appoint an agent at each ſtation of the army on the 1ſt of December next, to aſſiſt on his part in a valuation of the preſent draft and carriage cattle, to receive ſuch as ſhall be thought proper to be retained in the ſervice, and to aſſiſt in delivering over on that day to Sir Charles William Blunt, the preſent contractor, or his agents, ſuch as ſhall have been caſt or rejected; or in other words, the "unſerviceable cattle."

He is to receive ſuch a proportion of the draft and carriage cattle as may be retained for the ſervice, not exceeding the eſtabliſh-

ment

ment hereafter mentioned, at the valuation put upon them, by a committee appointed for that purpoſe, conſiſting of a nominee by the preſent contractor, a nominee by the new contractor, and an umpire choſen by the two. He is to pay down one half of ſuch valuation on the 1ſt of January, 1789, and the other half on the 1ſt of January, 1790; and the Company engage to repurchaſe the good and ſerviceable cattle at a fair valuation, to be taken in like manner, whenever the contract ſhall expire.

Should the number of cattle fit to be retained in the ſervice, exceed the eſtabliſhment hereinafter mentioned, he is to cauſe the ſurplus to be ſold at publick outcry, on account of the Company, and render an account of the ſales.

On the other hand, ſhould any cattle be required to complete the ſaid eſtabliſhment, he undertakes to provide them.

The eſtabliſhment of cattle under this contract being to conſiſt of

1726 draft, and
1112 carriage } cattle:

Theſe are to be diſtributed in the undermentioned proportions, at the following ſtations, or in any other proportions, or at any other ſtations ordered by the Commander-in-chief; and the cattle are liable to be employed on any ſervice the Company may have occaſion for, ſuch occaſional ſervice being ſpecified by the commanding-officer in writing, with the number of bullocks required for the performance of it.

DISTRIBUTION.

| | Draft. | Carriage. |
|---|---|---|
| Futty-ghur, - | 595 | 364 |
| Cawnpore, - | 644 | 427 |
| Chunar, - - | 84 | 72 |
| Dinapore, - | 42 | 45 |
| Burragong, - | 42 | 18 |
| Taujepore, - | 42 | 18 |
| Jeldah, - | 42 | 18 |
| Berhampore, - | 42 | 36 |
| Midnapore, - | 42 | 36 |
| Preſidency, - | 151 | 72 |
| With the eſcort belonging to the reſident with Madhajee Saindeah, - | | 6 |
| Total, — | 1726 | 1112 |

*(Two hundred draft bullocks have been lately added, for the ſervice of the new powder works).*

The ſtandard of cattle to be retained for, or received into, the ſervice, is not to be leſs than fifty inches for the draft bullocks, and forty-eight inches for the carriage bullocks.

No bullocks are to be retained in the ſervice, on the commencement of the contract, whoſe age exceeds twelve years; nor are any new bullocks to be received, but between the age of five and eight. *(Vide laſt paragraph of this article)*.

The contractor may tender any new cattle, either for completing the ſervice in the firſt inſtance, or for ſupplying caſualties hereafter, at the neareſt military ſtations where they can be inſpected and approved of by an officer, or committee of officers, of the corps of artillery; and from the date of ſuch approval, duly certified, they are to be conſidered in the ſervice, and the charge for feeding is to commence.

No bheſty bullocks are to be ſupplied under the contract.

Each carriage bullock ſhall be competent to carry a burden of 180lb weight, exclu-



ſive

ſive of his pad; and the following number of draft bullocks are to be allotted for the undermentioned draft of ordnance:

| | |
|---|---|
| 24-pounder | 24 bullocks, |
| 18 ditto | 18 ditto, |
| 12 ditto | 12 ditto, |
| 6 ditto | 6 ditto, |
| 3 ditto | 4 ditto, |
| 8-inch howitzer | 14 ditto, |
| 5⅝ ditto | 10 ditto, |
| 4⅘ ditto, | 6 ditto, |
| Artificer's cart | 10 ditto, |
| Tumbril | 6 ditto, |

The commanding-officer of artillery, and the commanding-officers of trains for the time being, ſhall be the general inſpectors and examiners of all the bullocks received into, or retained for, the ſervice, and ſhall be reſponſible that none but proper cattle are permitted to remain in it. They are to report, from time to time, to the Commander-in-chief, whether the cattle are fit for the ſervice; and any that are not, are to be noticed in the monthly returns, as "unſerviceable cattle," and are to be diſcharged, having been previouſly marked with the letter R, and no charge is to be allowed for the feeding of them, from that date, unleſs the contractor or his agent ſhould immediately object to that rejection; in which caſe, the rejected cattle ſhall be inſpected by three perſons: one to be named by the ſenior officer on the ſpot, (not being the commanding-officer of the train) one by the commanding-officer of the train, and a third by the contractor; and the deciſion of this committee is to be final.

It is however to be underſtood, that no caſual ſickneſs ſhall be conſidered as a ſufficient cauſe of rejection; and that a reaſonable time ſhall always be allowed for the recovery of cattle coming off a march, before a ſentence of rejection is paſſed upon them.

Each bullock in cantonments, or at any fixed ſtation, is to be furniſhed by the contractor with two ſeer of gram or pulſe per day, and a proper quantity of other dry fodder; and the contractor is to incur a penalty of three times the actual bazar price, for every ſeer of gram deficient of the ſtipulated quantity. *(Vide art. 3).*

One extra-ſeer of gram per day for each bullock, when on ſervice or actually marching, is to be ſupplied by the contractor; and this is to be an extra-charge, at the rate which is certified by the commanding-officer to be the current bazar price for the month. *(Vide art. 3).*

Such extra-allowance of grain is not to commence until the date of actual march; but to be given equally on halting days, and during the time the artillery are at their annual practice.

The contractor is to keep in cantonments, and at every fixed ſtation, one driver for every four bullocks, and one ſirdar for every forty bullocks, whether carriage or draft; and ſhall pay monthly to each driver and ſirdar, ſo employed, the ſum of ſicca rupees 3 12, and ſicca rupees 5, reſpectively.

With reſpect to bullocks, whether carriage or draft, when on ſervice or actually marching, an increaſed number of drivers is to be kept for them, in the proportion of one driver for every two bullocks; and this increaſed number of drivers is to be allowed for over and above the ſtipulated contract price, at ſicca rupees 3 12 each per month.

The ſirdars and drivers are to be muſtered, and

and a return is to be made of them with the bullocks, according to the form which will be furniſhed by the military-auditor-general. The return is to be ſigned by the contractor or his agent, and counterſigned by the commanding-officer of the train, under whoſe charge the ſirdars, drivers and bullocks, may be.

And when the cattle are muſtered, the draft bullocks are to be provided with bridles and picket ropes, and the carriage bullocks with pads and picket ropes.

The contractor engages to keep the eſtabliſhment complete, and to furniſh at his own proper coſt and charge, whatever cattle may be required to ſupply caſualties occaſioned by deaths, or ſuch as may be returned unſerviceable, from the ordinary courſe of ſervice; provided that any cattle taken or deſtroyed by an enemy, or rendered unſerviceable by forced marches, overloading them, or by exceſs of labour, ſhall be paid for to the contractor, at the rate of ſicca rupees 30 for each bullock, upon a certificate from the commanding-officer, that ſuch caſualty proceeded from one or other of the above cauſes.

A forced march is to be conſidered, any diſtance exceeding 8 coſs during the 24 hours: overloading to be conſidered, any weight exceeding 180lb, excluſive of pad; and exceſs of labour, when cattle ſhall be actually employed in draft or carriage more than 9 hours out of the 24.

All caſualties are to be noticed in the return, that the contractors accounts may be paſſed only for the number of cattle, and the period of the month they have been effective.

Every bullock tendered by the contractor, and approved of for the ſervice, is to be marked in the preſence of the officer approving, with the mark of the United Company, and alſo with a letter or further mark, to denote the year of admiſſion, and the age of the bullock.

No cattle are to be at any time hired or employed by the contractor, for the purpoſe of fulfilling his engagements, which are either directly or indirectly the property of any officer in the ſervice, under the penalty preſcribed in the exiſting contract.

Should the Board or Commander-in-chief find it neceſſary, during the period of the contract, to reduce the number of draft or carriage cattle, it is in their option to do ſo; the Company giving to the contractor, in writing, one month's notice of their intention, and of the number to be reduced.

Should any increaſe of the eſtabliſhment be required, the contractor engages to furniſh it at the rates engaged for the draft and carriage cattle on the fixed eſtabliſhment, to appoint agents at the ſeveral ſtations, and to be reſponſible for the due execution of every part of his engagements.

The bills and vouchers for one month complete are to be ſent to the military-paymaſter-general, who is immediately to tranſmit them to the military-auditor-general, in whoſe office they are to be inſpected, checked, and returned in ten days after they are received, that they may be re-delivered to the contractor.

The contractor's bills are then to be paid at the option of the contractor, either at Calcutta, by the pay-maſter to the artillery and garriſon, or by bills of exchange, drawn by the paymaſter of artillery and garriſon, on the military-paymaſter-general, which

bills

bills of exchange are to be discharged by any of the collectors, or by the residents at Lucknow or Benares, in order to accommodate the contractor with the more ready means of fulfilling his engagements.

Escorts are to be furnished as under the present contract.

The cattle are to be exercised as prescribed in the present contract.

The breaking-in carriages (eighteen in number) are to be delivered over upon survey, in good order and condition, to the new contractor, upon his engaging to redeliver them at the expiration of his contract in the like state; and an allowance of 150 sonaut rupees per annum each, is to be made to him for repairs, and to re-place those worn out.—The sheds for the cattle are also to be delivered to the new contractor in the same manner, and an allowance of 2000 sonaut rupees per annum is to be made to him, upon his engaging to re-deliver them at the expiration of his contract, in good repair and condition.

The contractor is at liberty to feed cattle with whatever species of grain or pulse fit for bullocks he shall find cheapest, and easiest to be procured, provided such grain or pulse is always the best of the kind; and he is to be allowed to graze such cattle as may require it, where grazing is to be had without prejudice to the service, and by permission of the commanding-officer of the station. *(Vide article 3d.)*

The terms made with the contractor are not to be considered as extending to the circumstances of actual war, or famine; in either of which events, relief is to be afforded to him; and in order to define the circumstances under which he may claim such relief, it shall be only demanded by him when the price of grain shall rise so much above the rate of 24 seers for the rupee at any station or stations, as to produce a difference of five hundred rupees in one month to the contractor, upon the whole expence of feeding the cattle at those stations; the evidence of such difference to be established by the certificates of the commissaries of bazars attested by the commanding-officer, of the market price of the cheapest kind of grain, proper for feeding the bullocks.

*(M. C. 15th October, 1788.)* The object of the restriction in the 6th article of the regulation for the bullock contract, with respect to the age of cattle to be retained in the service, being introduced with a view to secure to the new contractor the right of rejecting any cattle, which could possibly from age alone become unserviceable, before the expiration of the contract;

Resolved, that if the new contractor, from considerations of convenience to himself, should be inclined to purchase such cattle, though exceeding the prescribed age, there will be no public ground for refusing their admission into the service, provided they are, in all other respects, healthy and capable bullocks; the application must rest nevertheless with the new contractor or his agents, that no plea may be hereafter afforded him, of claiming any remission from the complete performance of his contract, or of making any exception to the valuation and selection of cattle, as agreed to take place on the expiration of it.

3. *(M. C. 21st November, 1788.)* The Governor-general in council having refered to the 11th, 12th, and 30th articles of the regulations for the contract, under which Mr. Biddulph

Biddulph is to provide and feed draft and carriage cattle for the army; the 12th article stating that one extra seer of gram per day for each bullock, when on service, is to be supplied by the contractor, and this is to be on extra-charge, at the rate which is certified by the commanding-officer to be the current bazar price for the month. It is thought necessary to explain, that although the contractor is at liberty, by the 30th article, to feed the cattle upon the ordinary allowance of two seer of gram or pulse per day, with the cheapest grain or pulse he can get fit for bullocks, provided such grain or pulse is always the best of the kind, without any diminution of the rates agreed on; yet, so far as regards the extra-allowance of one seer per day on service, if that can be provided at a cheaper rate than the price of gram, the contractor is not to be allowed to charge in his bills, for that cheaper grain, the price of gram, but only the actual current price of the grain; and that price must not exceed the bazar price of gram.

4. CONTRACT FOR VICTUALLING THE EUROPEAN TROOPS.

The contract for victualling the European troops stipulates that Mr. Biddulph the contractor shall supply and furnish the European troops, now employed or which may hereafter be employed under this Presidency, during the existence of his contract, with the following provisions and necessaries, viz. To every European soldier employed in the field, for each day's provision and necessaries, one pound of good beef or mutton, and one pound of bread, or in lieu of such bread, one seer of rice; he is likewise to supply to every European soldier, two drams of good Batavia arrack of the quantity of 40 drams to the gallon, (or in lieu of such Batavia arrack two drams of Bengal rum of the same strength as good Batavia arrack), also one chittack of salt, and two seers of fire-wood when on full batta, and two earthen pots every morning, when on a march, to every mess of five men, and one arrack pot to every company; but no such allowance of pots whatever is to be made when the troops are in quarters, excepting to recruits on their first landing; and all this is to be furnished in consideration of the contractor's receiving the sum of 10 Sonaut rupees for every soldier so supplied at each station, when the pay of the European troops is issued for the ensuing month.

The contractor further engages to supply to every European soldier in cantonments or garrison, and not upon duty in the field alternately on one day the like quantity of provisions, salt and fire-wood before expressed, without the quantity of liquor before mentioned, and on the ensuing day, the liquor, without the provisions, salt and fire-wood, and so on alternately, the liquor and provisions, salt and fire-wood, on every other day during the time the troops shall continue in cantonments or garrison, including the troops in the garrison at Fort William, which shall be supplied during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September; on such alternate days, as they shall be entitled to receive meat, provisions, &c. with mutton meat; and during the remaining six months of the year good mutton and beef provisions shall be allowed to them alternately, that is to say one day, mutton, and the ensuing third day beef, and so on alternately for each and every day of such last mentioned six months, on which they shall be entitled to receive meat provisions,

viſions, provided that for each man ſo ſupplied the contractor ſhall receive the ſum of 5 Sonaut rupees per month, as well for ſuch troops as ſhall be ſtationed in Fort William, as thoſe at other ſtations in the receipt of the allowance, called half batta, the liquors and proviſions ſo ſupplied are to be of the beſt quality that can be procured, and ſuch as ſhall be approved of by the officers and ſurgeons of the ſaid troops.

The contractor further engages, that if at any time during the exiſtence of his contract, the ſeveral ſpecies of proviſions or any of them cannot be procured, he will pay or cauſe to be paid to each of the ſoldiers, in lieu and inſtead thereof, the following ſeveral ſums of money; that is to ſay, in caſe no beef or mutton is to be had, the third part of the contract or monthly allowance, and after that proportion in failure of bread and rice, and in like proportion in caſe of the failure of Batavia arrack or Bengal rum; and for the purpoſe of fulfilling the articles of agreement before mentioned on his part, he promiſes to keep a ſufficient deputy, either a native or a licenced European with every detachment of the troops, to comply with the demands of the commanding-officer of ſuch detachments. No excluſive privilege ſhall be conſidered as annexed to this agreement of vending and diſtributing arrack or ſpirituous liquors.

Mr. Seutonius Grant Heatly and the houſe of Meſſrs. Lambert and Roſs are accepted as Mr. Biddulph's ſecurities, for the due performance of his contracts for providing and feeding draft cattle and carriage cattle, and victualling the European troops under this Preſidency.

*(M. C. 24th April, 1789.)* The payment of dry batta inſtead of the delivery of proviſions, being in general an indulgence to the ſoldiers, though in ſome caſes a convenience to the contractor; reſolved, that the contractor is under no obligation to grant it, and that it be only given with his conſent, except on account of men in the hoſpital and congee-houſe; the bills for the former and the ſtoppages for the latter, being to be made out and ſettled according to the eſtabliſhed practice.

Reſolved, that the Commander-in-chief be requeſted to direct, that the contractor be furniſhed with ſuch batta rolls, or other checks from the European corps, as ſhall relieve him from the riſk of over-payments in the adjuſtment of proviſions and money for men who have been in the hoſpital and congee-houſe, but without introducing any alteration in the mode of drawing out the bills for the batta, as preſcribed in the minutes of council of the 5th of December laſt.

The demand made on the contractor by the ſerjeant's major of each European battalion of 2 Sonaut rupees per gallon for the re-purchaſe of ſtopped drams, being neither warranted by the ſanction of Government nor by juſtice, reſolved that the contractor be informed that it is entirely in his option to repurchaſe the ſtopped drams or not, and at ſuch a rate only as he ſhall think reaſonable and proper.

Whatever may have been the mode in practice of ſerving out meat to the European ſoldiers, they can in juſtice have no claim upon the contractor for any greater quantity of meat or other proviſions than is ſpecifically detailed in the contract.

Reſolved, therefore, that the Commander-in-chief be requeſted to make the declaration

public orders, and to re-publiſh ſuch parts f the victualling contract as are connected ith the point in queſtion.

Reſolved, that the agents for the contractor e acquainted, that as nothing more is re- uired of the contractor than a due perform- ce of his engagements, according to the rms ſtipulated and agreed upon between e Company and him, there is no ground r his claiming any allowances beyond thoſe at are ſpecified in the contract.

*(G. O. 29th April, 1789.)* It being de- ared in the foregoing extract from the pro- edings of the Governor-general in council, at the contractor is under no obligation to ant dry batta inſtead of proviſions; all non- mmiſſion officers and ſoldiers in camps, ntonments, and garriſons, in whatever em- oyments they may be, through not attach- to corps, are to receive proviſions from the ntractor, in the ſame manner and in the me proportion as the troops with whom ey are ſerving, unleſs the contractor ſhall ooſe to allow them dry batta inſtead. A t of men of the above deſcription at every ation, where there may be any, is to be rniſhed to the contractor or his agent, by ne of the eſtabliſhed public officers, whom e commanding-officer may direct, and by hom alſo the batta-roll is to be ſigned.

It is directed that all European corps do rniſh the contractor or his agents by com- nies, at the beginning of every month with liſt of the names of the men to whom the dinary proviſions were not ſerved out, dur- g the whole of the preceding month, ecifying the days of the month on which ey were not delivered to each man, whether account of being in the hoſpital, congee- uſe, or of other cauſes.

The quantity of meat and other proviſions which the contractor is bound to ſupply to the European ſoldiers, is ſpecifially ſtated in the following extract from the contract, for victualling the European troops, and is preciſely the ſame as has been conditioned for them in every contract entered into by the Company, beyond which proportions the ſoldier can have no claim upon the contractor; and in order to remove any miſconceptions which may have taken place, it is thought proper to explain, for the information of the army, that in all contracts whatever, whether for freſh or ſalt meat, it is invariably underſtood that a pound of beef or mutton is not *meat alone*, but meat and bone together cut from the carcaſs of the animal.

5. *(M. C. 24th March, 1790.)* The Governor-general in council having taken into conſideration the propoſals which have been made in conſequence of an advertiſement dated 9th of December, 1789, for providing the clothing of the Honourable Company's army, under this Preſidency, for the year 1789-90, by contract; the terms offered by Mr. J. Matthew and Mr. J. Maclachlan being the loweſt, have been accepted.

The following are the conditions of the contract with Mr. Mathew, who has engaged for the clothing of the European artillery, European infantry, gun and quarter-maſters' laſcars, and European invalids:

That the contractor ſhall undertake to complete the clothing he engages to furniſh, ſo as to be prepared to diſpatch it from, or deliver it at, the Preſidency, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1790, or as ſoon after as may be required.

That he ſhall be regulated by the indents

dents of the quartermaſters, counterſigned by the commanding-officers of corps, as to the quantity he is to provide for each corps, which indent is to be tranſmitted to the contractor, ſo as to reach him on, or before, the 1ſt of May, 1790.

The clothing of Europeans, and of drummers and fifers, is to conſiſt of one coat, and one hat, with cockade, band, and black looping, agreeable to muſters.

There being a ſtock of hats in the poſſeſſion of the Company, which were commiſſioned from England by the late agents, conſiſting of

Serjeants hats 644

Privates hats 2599, all of which are in good condition; the contractor agrees to receive them into his charge, and to allow for them on the ſettlement of his accounts, at the undermentioned rates, being the prime coſt, viz.

Serjeants hats, Ct. Rs. 4 15 0

Privates ditto, - - 2 11 9 each,

And on account of the great proportion of ſerjeant's hats, the contractor is this year to ſerve out ſerjeant's hats, both to the ſerjeants and corporals, and the private's hats to the gunners, drummers, matroſſes, and infantry privates; he is to ſupply any deficiency there may be, in the number required to complete the clothing; or, ſhould there be a ſurplus, he will be allowed for them again at the above rates, and be permitted to return them.

That the clothing ſhall correſpond with the muſters that are lodged in the town-major's office, having the office ſeal affixed to them; the contractor to attend particularly to the three diſtinct ſizes, in which the muſter coats are prepared; he is to furniſh each corps with an equal proportion of coats of the different ſizes; and ſuch of the European corps as may be at the Preſidency are to be allowed to ſend any men they may have of an extraordinary ſize, and whose the longeſt muſter coat could not be made to fit, to the contractor's taylor, to be meaſured for their clothing.

The qualities of the cloths, of which the coats of the ſeveral ranks are to be made are to be as follows:

EUROPEAN ARTILLERY.

| | | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Serjeant-major, | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| | Serjeant, - | 14 | 4 | 0 |
| | Drum-major, | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| | Drummer and fifer, | 7 | 14 | 5 |
| | Corporal, - | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| | Gunner, - | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| | Matroſs, - | 7 | 4 | 5 |

EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Battalion | Serjeant-major, | 21 | 3 | 11 |
| | Serjeant, - | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| | Drum-major, | 18 | 5 | 5 |
| | Drummer, - | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| | Corporal, - | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| | Private, - | 6 | 13 | 1 |
| Grenadier | Serjeant, - | 14 | 7 | 0 |
| | Corporal, - | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| | Drummer - | 6 | 15 | 3 |
| | Private, - | 7 | 5 | 5 |

EUROPEAN INFANTRY INVALIDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Serjeant-major, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | Serjeant, - | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| | Drummer and fifer, | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| | Corporal, - | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| | Private, - | 9 | 0 | 0 |

EUROPEAN ARTILLERY INVALIDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Serjeant, - | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | Corporal, - | 19 | 0 | 0 |

Drummer

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drummer and fifer, | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Gunner, - | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| Matroſs, - | 9 | 0 | 0 |

GUN AND QUARTERMASTERS LASCARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Serang, - | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Tindal, - | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Coſſob, - | 1 | 15 | 9 |
| Laſcar, - | 1 | 14 | 9 |

Mr. Mathew is permitted to uſe country-made buttons for the coats of the ſerjeants and corporals of artillery, on his engaging that they ſhall be as good, at leaſt, as the muſters made in the arſenal, and which laid for inſpection at the town-major's office, with the muſter clothing.

Whatever quantity of cloth is required for preparing the clothing, ſhall be delivered to the contractor, upon indent, from the Honourable Company's warehouſe, at the following prices, and be accounted for by him, on the final adjuſtment of his accounts, which are to be inſpected by the committee of officers, annually aſſembled at Fort William, for the adjuſtment and diſtribution of the off-reckoning fund, when the balance of the contractor's account will be paid him. The contractor is not at liberty to purchaſe any cloth otherwiſe than from the Company's ſtores, which can be ſupplied from thence.

The complete clothing of the ſeveral ranks ſhall be prepared and delivered in Calcutta, after having undergone a previous inſpection at the contractor's warehouſe or godowns at the Preſidency, by a committee of officers, whoſe certificate of the goodneſs and due correſpondence of the clothing with the muſters, muſt accompany the delivery of it. If the clothing ſhould be rejected by this committee, the contractor may require the inſpection of three members of the Military Board, whoſe rejection of it ſhall be final, and ſubject him to the penalties of a breach of contract.

That the contractor for providing the clothing ſhall, after this inſpection has taken place, deliver whatever proportion of it is intended for the European troops in the garriſon of Fort William, to the reſpective quartermaſters, free of any additional expenſe.

Advances ſhall be made in caſh to the contractor, in the following proportions, to enable him to prepare the clothing:

For the European clothing,

Fifteen per cent. on the computed number of ſuits of clothing, engaged to be furniſhed, to be advanced on the execution of the contract.

Ten per cent. on the 1ſt of May, 1790, and ten per cent. more on the 1ſt of July, 1790.

The calculation of the advances to be made by the military-auditor-general, from the laſt returns in the adjutant-general's office.

The following is the liſt of rates at which the different kinds of cloth are charged at the import warehouſe; ſuch colours as are not imported by the Company, the contractor muſt either purchaſe from the bazar, or be at the expenſe of dying:

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superfine red cloth, per piece, | 152 | 10 | 3 |
| Ditto blue ditto, - | 138 | 5 | 2 |
| Ditto black ditto, - | 121 | 1 | 8 |
| Ditto white ditto, - | 133 | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto green ditto, - | 136 | 12 | 11 |

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superfine yellow cloth, per piece, | 132 | 14 | 6 |
| Ditto buff ditto, - | 133 | 4 | 6 |
| Middling red, - | 92 | 11 | 7 |
| Blue, - | 77 | 6 | 10 |
| Black, - | 69 | 11 | 5 |
| White, - | 69 | 13 | 10 |
| Green, - | 75 | 7 | 0 |
| Yellow, - | 67 | 14 | 9 |
| COARSE CLOTH. | | | |
| Aurora, - | 96 | 14 | 9 |
| Blue, - | 81 | 2 | 4 |
| White, - | 73 | 13 | 5 |
| Green, - | 80 | 15 | 6 |
| Yellow, - | 80 | 0 | 11 |
| Lacca, - | 75 | 13 | 1 |

| PERPETS. | NARROW. | | | BROAD. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blue, | 25 | 13 | 7 | 54 | 6 | 8 |
| Red, | 24 | 10 | 3 | 50 | 14 | 2 |
| Black, | 25 | 0 | 3 | | | |
| Green, | 25 | 11 | 3 | 51 | 8 | 3 |
| Yellow, | 25 | 14 | 0 | 57 | 11 | 9 |

Mr. George Elliott and Mr. Charles Cockerell are accepted as Mr. Matthew's ſecurities, and are to be bound jointly, and ſeverally, with the contractor, for the advances made by the Company, and for the due performance of the contract, in the penalty of 50 per cent advance, on the computed amount of it.

6. *(ibid.)* The following are the conditions of the contract, made with Mr. John Maclachlan, for clothing the native infantry:

That the contractor ſhall undertake to complete the clothing, he engages to furniſh, ſo as to be prepared to be delivered at, or diſpatched from, the Preſidency, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1790, or as ſoon after as may be required.

That he ſhall be regulated by the indents of the quartermaſters, counterſigned by the commanding-officers of corps, as to the quantity he is to provide for each corps, which indents ſhall be tranſmitted to the contractor, ſo as to reach him at the Preſidency, on or before the 1ſt of May, 1790.

That the clothing of the native troops ſhall conſiſt of one coat only.

That the clothing ſhall correſpond with the muſters which are lodged at the town-major's office, and have the office ſeal affixed to them; the contractor is to attend particularly to the three diſtinct ſizes, in which the muſter coats are prepared, and to furniſh each corps with an equal proportion of coats of different ſizes.

That the qualities of the cloths, of which the coats of the ſeveral ranks are to be made, ſhall be as follows:

Drum and fifes-major, and ſubadars, of fine cloth,

Jemadars, of middling cloth,

Drummers and fifers, of coarſe cloth,

Havildars and naicks, of aurora;

Sepoys, only of lacca.

That the clothing for the ſeveral ranks be made up at the following rates:

NATIVE INFANTRY.

| | | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Battalion | Subadar, - | 17 | 15 | 3 |
| | Jemadar, - | 8 | 14 | 0 |
| | Havildar, - | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| | Naick, - | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | Drum-major, - | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| | Drums and fifes, | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| | Sepoys, - | 4 | 6 | 0 |

Subad

| | | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grenadier | Subadar, - | 24 | 3 | 9 |
| | Jemadar, - | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| | Havildar, - | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| | Naick, - | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| | Sepoy, - | 4 | 9 | 0 |

Whatever quantity of cloth is required for reparing the clothing, ſhall be delivered to the ontractor upon indents from the Honoura- le Company's warehouſe, at the follow- ng prices, and be accounted for by him on he final adjuſtment of his accounts; which re to be inſpected and ſettled by the commit- ee of officers, annually aſſembled at Fort Villiam, for the diſtribution and adjuſtment f the off-reckoning fund, when the balance f the contractor's account ſhall be paid to im; the contractor ſhall not be at liberty to urchaſe any cloth otherwiſe than from the Company's ſtores which can be ſupplied from hence.

The following is a liſt of rates, at which he different kinds of cloth are charged from he import warehouſe; ſuch colours as are ot imported by the Company, the contract- r muſt either purchaſe from the bazar or e at the expenſe of dying. *(The liſt of ates here is the ſame as that inſerted in the atter part of the 5th article.)*

That the complete clothing of the ſeveral anks ſhall be prepared and delivered in Cal- utta, after having undergone a previous in- pection at the contractor's warehouſe, or odowns at the Preſidency, by a committee f officers, whoſe certificate of the goodneſs nd due correſpondence of the clothing with he muſters, muſt accompany the delivery of . If the clothing ſhould be rejected by is committee, the contractor may require e inſpection of three members of the Mili- tary Board, whoſe rejection of it ſhall be final, and ſubject him to the penalties of a breach of contract.

Advances are to be made in caſh to the contractor, in the following proportions, to enable him to prepare the clothing.

Ten per cent to be advanced on the exe- cution of the contract.

Ten per cent on the 1ſt of May, and 10 per cent on the 1ſt of July, 1790.

The calculation of the advances to be made by the military-auditor-general, from the laſt returns in the adjutant-general's of- fice.

Mr. Maclachlan is to make a depoſite in Company's paper to the amount of the ad- vances made to him, as well as to the a- mount of 50 per cent on the computed a- mount of his contract, as ſecurity for the due performance of his engagements.

7. *(ibid.)* The Governor-general in council, having alſo taken into conſideration the ſeveral propoſals which have been made for packing and tranſporting the clothing above mentioned, and thoſe delivered in by Mr. Robert Campbell having been found to be the loweſt, they have been accepted; the following are the terms of Mr. Campbell's contract.

That the clothing ſhall be packed in bales well ſecured with wax-cloth and gunnies, and the hats in boxes, covered with gunnies, and be ſeparately marked with the number and deſcription of the battalion it is intended for.

That it ſhall be at the option of the Com- mander-in-chief to fix the ſtations at which it ſhall be delivered, according as the diſpoſi- tion of the troops, and the movement of the relief, may render it convenient; and that the

con-

contractor ſhall receive his inſtructions on this head from the quarter-maſter-general.

That whatever quantity is ſent from the Preſidency ſhall be diſpatched between the periods of the 1ſt of Auguſt and 1ſt of October next.

All riſks of tranſportation to be on the contractor, who ſhall engage to make good the contract price of the clothing, if it is loſt or damaged, to the corps for which it is intended.

The boats on which the clothing is laden, ſhall be ſubject to the inſpection and approval of the quarter-maſter-general, which inſpection is not however to be underſtood in any reſpect to leſſen the reſponſibility of the contractor.

That the contractor ſhall receive 31 current rupees, per 100 ſuits, for delivering the clothing at the ſeveral ſtations of the army.

An advance of half to be made to the contractor, on his producing a certificate of the quantity of clothing diſpatched from the Preſidency, ſigned by the quarter-maſter-general, and the remaining half to be paid on a certificate of its delivery.

Should any part of the clothing remain more than 15 days in the contractor's godowns, after intimation has been given by him, to the quarter-maſter-general, of his being prepared to diſpatch it, it will either be received into the Company's ſtore-rooms, or the contractor will be allowed godown hire for keeping it, until it is ordered to be diſpatched.

The contractor is to depoſite Company's paper to the amount of ten thouſand ſicca rupees, as ſecurity of the due performance of his engagements.

8. *(G. O. 11th Auguſt, 1788.)* The Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief is pleaſed to direct, that the annual proviſion of quilts for the enſuing cold ſeaſon, ſhall be furniſhed under the form of contract. Commanding-officers of ſtations are therefore inſtructed to make proclamation within their reſpective juriſdictions of command, both to Europeans and natives, that propoſals will be received, for providing the number of quilts required at each ſeparate ſtation or garriſon, to be of the quality and ſufficiency ordered by the regulations, and to be delivered before the 30th of November enſuing; upon theſe propoſals the commanding-officers will decide, and the contractor's charges, with the certificate of the number of quilts annexed, ſigned by the commanding-officer of the ſtation, will be the voucher, to regulate the military-auditor-general's audits.

*(G. O. 14th Auguſt, 1788.)* The period for delivering the quilts, to be ſupplied by contract, is to be the 31ſt of October, inſtead of the 30th November, as mentioned in the general orders of the 11th inſtant.

9. *(G. O. 28th March, 1788.)* There being reaſon to believe, that in ſeveral inſtances ſoldiers have, by falſe aſſertions, obtained certificates of their having ſerved their contracted time, before it was actually expired. In order to prevent ſuch impoſitions, it is to be conſidered as a ſtanding order in future, that no non-commiſſioned-officer or ſoldier ſhall be permitted to quit the regiment to which he belongs, or to renew his contract for further ſervice, until a certificate ſhall be obtained from the fort major of Fort William, that, it appears by the books of his office, that the former engagements have been fulfilled; which certificate is to be required

uired from the fort-major by the command-
ng-officers of regiments, upon every ap-
lication of non-commiſſioned-officers and
ldiers to be diſcharged the ſervice, or to be
ermitted to renew their contracts.

*(G. O. 7th July*, 1788.) It is to be un-
erſtood, that the firſt paragraph of the gene-
l orders of the 28th of March, is not in-
nded to allow non-commiſſioned-officers
f European batallions, to renew at plea-
ure for the ſepoy corps; ſuch indiſcriminate
berty not being according to the rules that
ave been uſual in the ſervice.

*(G. O. 28th March*, 1788.) It is to be
ropoſed to all non-commiſſioned-officers
d ſoldiers, who are fit for ſervice, to re-
ew their contracts, after it has appeared
hat they have fulfilled their former engage-
ents, and an option is left with them to
hooſe the corps with which they will renew,
ccording to the rules that have been uſual
this ſervice; and the determination of all
ch men is to be reported immediately, for
e information of the Commander-in-chief,
the adjutant-general, who will tranſmit
liſt of thoſe men who have renewed, to
e regiment or corps for which they have
ngaged, and alſo to the fort-major, that
eir names and terms of renewal may be
ntered upon his regiſter.

As it would be highly improper to let Euro-
ean ſoldiers ſtraggle in the country, without
eing under ſome check or controul; and as
would become an intolerable expenſe to the
ublic, to employ officers to conduct ſingle
en or ſmall parties, from one ſtation of the
my to another; it is to be conſidered as a
anding order, that all non-commiſſioned-
ficers and ſoldiers, who may renew for
different regiments, ſhall remain with, and be drawn for, in the regiment and companies to which they have belonged, until the Commander-in-chief ſhall give particular orders for their removal, through the adjutant-general.

And as great inconvenience has frequently been experienced at the Preſidency, by the riotous and diſorderly behaviour of the ſoldiers who have not choſen to renew their contracts, and have been waiting at Fort William for opportunities to return to Europe; it is alſo to be a ſtanding order in future, that all non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers who, from a deſire to return to their own country, may decline to renew their contracts, muſt remain with their reſpective regiments until the ſeaſon approaches for the ſailing of the Company's ſhips for Europe; and, that the public faith may be ſtrictly kept with men of that deſcription, the adjutant-general will, in proper time, communicate the Commander-in-chief's orders reſpecting the periods and manner in which all ſuch men are to be ſent down to the Preſidency.

Deſcription rolls are to be ſent by the fort-major to the different regiments, of recruits from Europe, or of men who have renewed their contracts, or have been entertained at the Preſidency, and that have been allotted to them reſpectively; and in thoſe rolls the periods of their engagements are to be preciſely ſpecified.

10. *(G. O. 1ſt November*, 1788.) The following form of long roll, regarding non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers who wiſh to renew their contracts, is directed to be obſerved in future, and tranſmitted with the

the monthly returns of the different corps to the town-major's office.

When the town-major ſhall have added the neceſſary certificates to the ſaid rolls, as directed by the general orders of the 28th March laſt, he is to ſend them to the adjutant-general, for the Commander-in-chief's inſpection; after which, they will be returned to the town-major, that the names and terms of renewal may be entered upon his regiſter; when that is done, the town-major is to return the rolls to the adjutants, by whom they were originally forwarded to his office, who are directed to tranſmit deſcriptive liſts of the men who have re-newed for *other corps*, to the commanding-officers or adjutants of the corps for which they have engaged.

Soldiers who may be deſirous to engage for the artillery, are not to be allowed to renew for that corps, without the previous approbation of the commanding-officer of artillery preſent; but ſhould ſuch men, upon examination, be deemed unfit for that line of ſervice, an option is ſtill to be left them of renewing for any of the ſix battalions of European infantry.

Roll of Men in the 3d Battalion of European Infantry, whoſe Times of Service are expired, and who wiſh to renew their Contracts.—Berhampore, 1788.

| Names. | Station. | Age. | Size. Feet. | Inches. | Country. | Where and when firſt enliſted. | On what ſhip arrived from Europe and when, or from what ſervice entertained. | Where and when laſt re-enliſted. | Time when expired as appears. By his own account or the Adjutant's books. | By the Town-major's books. | Dates of application for renewal. | Term. | In what corps. | Characters. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

I do hereby certify, that *(the mens names to be ſpecified)* according to the beſt of my judgement and belief, after the moſt careful examination are fit for field duty.

A. B.
Surgeon.
C. D.
Lt. Col. commanding.

(G.O.

*(G. O. 25th July, 1788.)* In the rolls of men desirous of renewing their engagements with the Company, which are directed to be transmitted to the adjutant-general's office, is to be expressed opposite to the name of each man, the character he bears; the Commander-in-chief being determined not to allow men of vicious descriptions or profligate manners, to remain in the service.

*(G. O. 13th June, 1788.)* Difficulties having occurred about fixing the time when the new contracts of non-commissioned-officers and soldiers, whose times of contract have expired, should commence; it is directed, that the same shall take place from the dates of their respective applications to renew their engagements with the Company; and the dates of such applications are to be inserted in the report by which the Governor-general's orders of the 8th March, are to be transmitted to the adjutant-general's office.

II. *(G. O. 8th February, 1787.)* Earl Cornwallis having reason to suppose, that the frequent desertions from the European corps of this army, are, in a great measure, owing to the indiscriminate admission of persons of all nations into it; this practice is positively forbidden in future; and it is directed, that none but British subjects be entertained as soldiers, and those only with the previous sanction of the Commander-in-chief, for which application is to be made through the adjutant-general, or deputy adjutant-general, accompanied with the usual descriptive form.

*(G. O. 27th March, 1787.)* A more extensive signification having, in some instances, been given to the general orders of the 8th of February last, relative to the admission of Europeans as soldiers into the army, than was intended; it is now explained that, that order was not designed to operate as a restriction against a soldier, being a British subject, renewing his contract in the usual forms, nor to exclude such foreigners from renewing, as have uniformly behaved themselves like good soldiers.

SECTION

## *SECTION* VII.

### COURTS MARTIAL.

ART. 1. The Company's Commiſſion March 15th, 1754. To the Preſident and Council at Fort William, in Bengal.

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, ſend greeting; Whereas by an act made and paſſed this preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, held at Weſtminſter, entitled an act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion of officers and ſoldiers, in the ſervice of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, and for the puniſhment of offences committed in the Eaſt Indies, and at the iſland of St. Helena; It is amongſt other things enacted, that His Majeſty may grant a commiſſion or warrant, under his royal ſign manual, unto the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, who by virtue of ſuch commiſſion or warrrant, have power under the ſeal of the ſaid United Company, to authorize and empower their Preſident and Council, for the time being, at their principal ſettlements reſpectively, or the major part of them, and their Governor and Council, for the time being, or the major part of them at the iſland of St. Helena, from time to time, to appoint courts martial, and authorize and empower the commander any detachment, of any of the officers a ſoldiers employed in the ſaid Company's ſe vice, to appoint courts martial for the tr of any of the officers or ſoldiers under th reſpective commands, in which court mart all the officers in the act mentioned ſho be tried and proceeded againſt in ſuch ma ner as by the ſaid act is directed. And whe as it is enacted in and by the aforeſaid act Parliament, that it ſhall and may be lawful and for His Majeſty to form, make and eſt bliſh articles of war, for the better gover ment of the ſaid United Company's forces, for bringing offenders againſt the ſame juſtice, and erect and conſtitute courts ma tial, with power to hear, try and determi any crime or offence by ſuch articles of w and inflict penalties by ſentence or judgem of the ſame, as well within the ſaid Uni Company's limits of trade, as in the ſaid ill of St. Helena, and whereas in purſuance the ſaid act of Parliament His Majeſty h made and eſtabliſhed articles of war, for better government of the ſaid United Co pany's forces, and for bringing offenders gainſt the ſame to juſtice, and His Maj by his commiſſion or warrant under his ſ ma

manual bearing date 6th March, 1754, hath given power to the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, under the ſeal of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, to authorize and empower each preſident and council, or the major part of them, for the time being, at the ſaid Company's principal ſettlements at Fort William, at Calcutta, at Bengal, Fort St. George, and the iſland of Bombay reſpectively, and the Governor and council, or the major part of them, at the iſland of St. Helena, to give power to them reſpectively, to authorize and empower the Commander-in-chief, for the time being, of any detachment of officers and ſoldiers in the Company's ſervice, to appoint from time to time, general or regimental courts martial, to be conſtituted and conſiſt of a preſident (who is not to be the Commander-in-chief, nor Governor of the garriſon where the offender ſhall be tried) and ſuch a number of officers of ſuch ranks and quantities as by the articles of war are directed and required, which courts martial ſhall be held where and when the perſon or perſons empowered to appoint courts martial ſhall think proper and neceſſary, for the trial and puniſhment of mutiny, deſertion, immoralities, miſbehaviour, neglect of duty, or other offences, mentioned in the ſaid act of Parliament and articles of war; and to authorize and empower the perſon or perſons, by whoſe warrant or authority the courts martial ſhould be held, to cauſe ſentence to be executed according to the judgement pronounced by the courts martial ſo conſtituted and appointed aforeſaid, againſt the perſon or perſons ſo offending, either of death, or ſuch other pains or penalties as ſhall be thought fit to be inflicted by the ſaid courts martial, or to mitigate, pardon, or ſuſpend the ſame, as in their diſcretion they ſhall ſee cauſe; and that the ſaid Court of Directors ſhall give authority for appointing perſons to officiate from time to time as judge-advocate, at ſuch general courts martial, and on all other occaſions. Now know ye, that the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, in purſuance of his Majeſty's aforeſaid warrant or commiſſion, under his royal ſign manual, bearing date St. James's, 6th of March, 1754, do authorize and empower the Preſident and council, or the major part of them, for the time being, of the ſaid United Company's ſettlements at Fort William, in the Eaſt Indies, to authorize and empower the Commander-in-chief, for the time being, of any detachment of officers and ſoldiers in the Company's ſervice, detached from the aforeſaid principal ſettlement of Fort William, to appoint, from time to time, general or regimental courts martial, for the trial of any of the officers or ſoldiers under his command, to be conſtituted and conſiſt of a preſident, (who is not to be the Commander-in-chief, nor Governor of the garriſon where the offenders ſhall be tried) and ſuch a number of officers of ſuch ranks and quantities, as by the act of Parliament and articles of war are directed and required, which courts martial ſhall be held when and where ſuch Commander-in-chief, for the time being, ſhall think neceſſary, for the trial and puniſhment of mutiny, deſertion, immoralities, miſbehaviour, neglect of duty, or other offences mentioned in the ſaid act of Parliament and articles of

war; and the ſaid Court of Directors, in purſuance of the ſaid commiſſion or warrant, do further authorize and empower the ſaid preſident and council, or major part of them, for the time being, at Fort William, to authorize ſuch Commander-in-chief, for the time being, to cauſe ſentence to be carried, according to the judgement pronounced by the courts martial ſo conſtituted and appointed as aforeſaid, againſt the perſon or perſons offending, either of pains of death, or ſuch other pains or penalties as ſhall be thought fit to be inflicted by the ſaid courts martial; or to mitigate, pardon, or ſuſpend the ſame, as in diſcretion he ſhall ſee cauſe; and the ſaid Court of Directors do hereby give authority for appointing perſons to officiate, from time to time, as judge-advocate at general courts martial, and on all other occaſions. In witneſs whereof, the ſaid Court of Directors have cauſed the common ſeal of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, to be hereunto affixed, at the Eaſt India Houſe in London, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the twenty-ſeventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the Year of our Lord, One thouſand Seven hundred and Fifty-four.

2. *(M. C. 6th Auguſt, 1777.)* Great inconveniencies ariſing to the ſervice during the occaſional abſence of the colonels of brigades, from their not having power to delegate to the next ſenior officer, whom they may leave in the command of the brigade, the authority granted them, to aſſemble and approve of ſepoy general courts martial; the Governor-general in council therefore agree, that this power be given to the officer who ſhall be actually in command of each brigade; and that the ſame authority be alſo delegated to the commandant at Chunar.

3. *(G. O. 17th March, 1774.)* Regimental courts martial, which are only to take cognizance of military offences, and are eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of diſcipline and good order in the corps, are as uſual to be ſummoned by the authority of the commanding-officer of the regiment or battalion, and the ſentence to be confirmed or diſapproved by him.

4. *(G. O. 19th Nov. 1781.)* Whenever any officer is put under an arreſt, and has been reported to the Commander-in-chief, he is, on no account, to be releaſed from ſuch arreſt, without his previous approbation, ſignified to the commanding-officer of the brigade, detachment, or ſtation of the army, to which he may belong.

5. *(G. O. 18th July, 1788.)* Lord Cornwallis thinks proper to point out to the army ſome irregularities reſpecting general courts martial, that muſt have crept in by inadvertence, but which it is neceſſary to avoid. He alludes to the frequent cuſtom of delivering the proceedings of general courts martial open, to commanding-officers of ſtations or detachments, to be tranſmitted to the Commander-in-chief; and the practice of warning officers to remain in waiting, in addition to thoſe who are ordered to ſit, as members of the court.

It will be obvious, upon the leaſt reflection, that the firſt practice is not ſtrictly conſiſtent with the oath of ſecrecy, which is taken by the members, as it gives a premature

mature communication of the ſentence to a ſubordinate officer; and the ſecond is highly exceptionable; as the officers in waiting, if ſworn at the forming of the court, ought in point of propriety, and to qualify themſelves fully for taking their ſeats, if called on to give their aſſiſtance as acting members, inſtead of ſitting as ſilent ſpectators; and if not ſworn at the commencement of the proceedings, the ſervice can derive but little benefit from their preſence, as they cannot legally be made uſe of at any intermediate period, to prevent the progreſs of the court being interrupted, by an accidental illneſs of any of the members.

His Lordſhip therefore directs, that it be obſerved as ſtanding orders, that the proceedings of all general courts martial, held at any of the ſtations or detachments of this army, where the Commander-in-chief may not be preſent, ſhall be delivered, ſealed by the judge-advocate-general, or by the perſon officiating in that capacity, to the commanding-officer of the ſtation or detachment, to be tranſmitted by him to the Commander-in-chief.

And that the practice of warning officers to remain in waiting ſhall be diſcontinued; but, inſtead of that precaution, to obviate the delay and inconvenience which would ariſe to the ſervice from the proceedings of general courts martial being interrupted, by the number being reduced below thirteen, from illneſs, or any other accident happening to any of the members;

It is alſo to be conſidered as a ſtanding regulation, that all general courts martial ſhall, in future, conſiſt of a preſident and fourteen, and never of leſs than a preſident and thirteen members, except in ſituations where the extra officers cannot be obtained, without evident detriment to other ſervices.

6. *(M. C. 8th February, 1781.)* Inſtances having ſometimes occurred on the trials of perſons before courts martial, in which, the proſecutor having delivered his evidence, has been ordered by the court to withdraw, and not permitted to enter the court again, except when called upon by the court, to anſwer to any additional queſtion required to be put to him; and this practice having appeared to the Board repugnant to the uſage and principles of all courts of judicature eſtabliſhed by the Engliſh law, they therefore thought proper to take the opinion of the judge-advocate-general upon this queſtion, which having received, they have commanded to be publiſhed in general orders.

To Mr. Edward Hay, acting Secretary.

SIR,

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter, ſtating to me, in obedience to the orders of the Honourable the Governor-general and council, the following queſtion, and deſiring me to lay before them my opinion on the ſubject of it: "Whether by any ex-
"preſs ſtatute, or by the cuſtoms of courts
"martial in England, a proſecutor may
"claim the right of remaining in court,
"during the trial in which he is proſecutor,
"and whether the court hath a power to
"order him to withdraw, when he is not
"called before them to give his evidence."

That a proſecutor, being in the nature of a party to the cauſe, ſhould remain in court during the trial in which he is proſecutor, I take to be founded on the moſt obvious principles of juſtice; therefore, not being a ſubject of poſitive law, I do not know

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of, nor do I expect to find, any ſtatute by which it is expreſsly enacted.

It is as much a matter of courſe, that the proſecutor ſhould reply, as that the priſoner ſhould anſwer the charge; and therefore it is as neceſſary that he ſhould hear the evidence produced by the priſoner, as that the priſoner ſhould hear the evidence produced againſt himſelf: they have both a right to examine their own witneſſes, and to croſs-examine the witneſſes of the oppoſite party: they have both a right to ſee that the evidence on both ſides is fairly given, and that juſtice be rendered impartially; and this laſt is a right, which every member of the community hath in common with the parties, and therefore all courts of juſtice ought to be open.

Surely it would be extraordinary, that a party to the ſuit ſhould withdraw, when all perſons, though not intereſted in the cauſe, who behave themſelves with a proper decorum, have a right to remain.

If the proſecutor who frames the accuſation, who has a knowledge of the facts, and who is to prove them, is not at liberty to put a queſtion to his own witneſſes, it is not probable that the court will be fully informed of the accuſation; if the proſecutor is not to croſs-examine the witneſſes of the priſoner, their evidence will moſt probably be a partial repreſentation in favor of the priſoner; beſides many unforeſeen circumſtances may occur in the courſe of the trial, which both the priſoner and proſecutor may have a right to obviate. Where the proſecutor is likewiſe a witneſs, it is not uncommon for the priſoner to call witneſſes, to impeach the credibility; but if he is not permitted to hear theſe witneſſes, and anſwer any imputation which they may throw upon him, it will not only be ſtifling juſtice in that particular cauſe, but it will be a flagrant perſonal injury to the proſecutor, and muſt, by detering proſecutors from bringing charges to operate, ſo as to ſtop the channels of public juſtice, if truth is meant to be fairly inveſtigated in the trial.

I can ſee no good purpoſe which it can anſwer to exclude the proſecutor, during any part of the trial, till the judges conſider of the judgement, but I can foreſee many miſchiefs too indelicate to be mentioned, which excluding him may introduce.

With regard to cuſtoms, as courts martial cannot, any more than any other courts eſtabliſhed in England, deviate from the fixed principles of juſtice, I apprehend it has been the univerſal uſage to admit the proſecutor to be preſent during the whole charge, defence, reply, and examination of all the witneſſes. Though it has been uſual to make both parties, the witneſſes and ſtanders by, withdraw while the members of the court are deliberating or diſcuſſing any propoſition among themſelves.

I beg leave, in confirmation of my opinion, to ſay, that it appears from the trial of Admiral Keppel, that Sir Hugh Palliſer did not ſeem to ſtand in a very favourable light before the court; yet the court were ſo far from entertaining any idea that they had a right to make him withdraw, that we ſee him managing the evidence, and conducting the proſecution through the whole courſe of the trial.

I am therefore (with exception to the times, when the members are deliberating amongſt themſelves) decidedly of opinion, that the proſecutor may claim the right of remaining in court, during the trial in

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which he is profecutor, and that the court ath no power to order him to withdraw, hen he is not called before them to give is evidence.

From the reſpect which I profeſs for the bilities of the chief juſtice, and the deſire hich I have of adding the ſanction of his ame to any opinion of mine, in matters of w, I have been induced to ſubmit my ſenments on the ſubject in queſtion to his peſal, and it is with peculiar ſatisfaction that now avail myſelf of his authority, to declare ey have received his full approbation.

I am, &c.

(Signed) *Stephen Sullivan*,

*Dated*, 30*th January*, 1781. J. A. G.

7. (*M. C.* 8*th February*, 1781.) The Board take this occaſion to obſerve, that in conſequence of a doubt having ariſen in a late trial before a court martial, whether any new evidence could be examined before the proſecution had been cloſed, the queſtion was ſubmitted to the higheſt legal authority, and the following being the opinion delivered on it, they think it proper to direct that the ſame be publiſhed in general orders, for the information of the army: — it is as follows.

The ordinary courſe of a trial is this: the perſon managing the proſecution ſtates the charge, then calls his witneſſes who are to prove the facts which conſtitute the charge, and proves, and reads any written evidence which he may have to the ſame purpoſe. The priſoner has a right to croſs-examine every witneſs of the proſecutor immediately after he has given his teſtimony; and the proſecutor has a right to examine him, in reply to all ſuch matters as have been examined to by the priſoner. It is a general rule in every ſtage of the cauſe, that he who calls a witneſs (if that witneſs is croſs-examined) has a right to re-examine into the ſame matter; if the priſoner has any objection to the competency of witneſſes, or can ſhew any cauſe why their teſtimonies ought not to be admitted at all, (as that he is intereſted, has been convicted of perjury, or any other infamous crime) he muſt make his objection before the witneſs is examined; but if the objection be only to his credibility, or if he can ſhew why full credit ought not to be given to him, as he has a general bad character, in enmity with the priſoner, &c. This being not a bar to his examination, muſt be reſerved by the preſident till he makes his defence.

The proſecutor, before the priſoner makes his defence, muſt produce all the evidence he has to ſupport the accuſation, that the priſoner may not diſcloſe the defence, 'till he knows the whole he has to anſwer to.

The proſecutor having finiſhed his evidence, the priſoner ſtates to the court his defence, calls and examines his witneſſes, proves and reads his written teſtimony. The proſecutor may croſs-examine, and the priſoner re-examine, as in the caſe of the proſecutor's evidence.

If the priſoner confines his defence to the ſimple contradiction of the evidence brought by the proſecutor, here all the evidence is finally cloſed, unleſs the proſecutor calls witneſſes to impeach the character or teſtimony of thoſe of the priſoner.

The proſecutor can then obſerve upon the whole evidence, but can produce none. The court are then to conſider of their judgement; but if the priſoner in his defence introduces any new matter or any evidence not examined by the proſecutor, which is frequently done when the priſoner either

cannot contradict the evidence against him, or does not think he has so fully done it, as to rely merely on the contradiction, and has other collateral matter to give in evidence, from which his innocence is to be presumed, as were the attempt to prove an alibi, or good character to discredit the witnesses of the prosecutor; and the prosecutor has a right to examine witnesses on this new matter.

8. *(G. O. 26th January, 1787.)* Caution ought to be observed against receiving in evidence extraneous matter, that tends to criminate a person not under trial.

9. *(ibid.)* The attendance of a witness, though once dismissed, if again wanted for farther information to the court, may be demanded without an infringement on the strict rules of procedure.

10. *(ibid.)* When limits of authority are in dispute between civil and military officers of this Government, the Supreme Council alone is competent to decide it.

11. *(M. C. 19th January, 1779.)* Resolved, that it be made a general rule throughout the service, that the proceedings of all sepoy regimental courts martial held in detachments of the army, be sent immediately after they shall be closed, and sentence executed, to the colonels or officers in command of the brigades, to which such detachment shall belong.

12. *(M. C. 21st December, 1773.)* It is the undoubted right, and even the duty, of every president and member of every court martial, to reject any illegal or erroneous charge; they are, nevertheless, bound to record their proceedings and resolutions upon it. And the Board further strictly enjoin, that at all times, the proceedings of courts martial be taken down, according to the directions of the act of Parliament.

13. *(G. O. 26th January, 1787.)* Earl Cornwallis orders, that in future, no European officer shall be tried by a general court martial, without the particular sanction of the Commander-in-chief.

14. *(G. O. 19th October, 1775.)* It appearing to the Board that persons have often been summoned to give evidence in courts martial, at the requisitions of the prisoners, whose evidence has not been material to the defence, and whose absence from their stations have been detrimental to the service; and it being the practice in all courts of justice, that the persons, at whose requisitions witnesses were summoned, should defray the expences of their attendance. It is resolved, that it be made a standing rule, that the charges of all persons who may, in future, be summoned at the requisition of the prisoners, be paid by them; the Board reserving to themselves the power of indemnifying such persons from the burden of this expense (which they mean to do) except in cases wherein it shall plainly appear to them, that the evidence has been wantonly and unnecessarily called upon.

15. *(M. C. 7th May, 1781.)* That regimental *(now battalion)* courts martial shall be held by the appointment of the major commandant, or officer commanding, for the trial of all crimes that are not capital, according to the articles of war; and that these courts martial shall be constituted of an equal number of members from each battalion, and shall be superintended by a subaltern officer in the usual manner.

That when a battalion shall be detached

he commanding-officer ſhall poſſeſs the ower of holding battalion courts martial; nd alſo the commanding-officers of leſſer etachments, courts martial, for the puniſh-ent of petty crimes.

(*G. O. 8th May*, 1770.) At all ſepoy ourts martial, a lieutenant of that corps uſt ſuperintend the proceedings; he is to egulate the court, ſo that the proſecution nd the evidence, in ſupport of the charge, ith the defence, are carried on in due rm; but he is not to be preſent when the inions are given; he is to counterſign e proceedings, and to deliver, or forward em, to the perſon by whoſe authority the ourt was held. Should it happen that the eutenants are abſent on duty or otherwiſe, e oldeſt enſign in the corps may ſuperintend e court martial.

16. (*G. O. 15th May*, 1787.) When-er ſentences of courts martial, on Euro-an or native non-commiſſioned-officers or diers, are to be carried into execution, e corps, to which the priſoners belong, e to be under arms, and all officers to at-nd.

. FORM OF A WARRANT FOR A COLO-NEL COMMANDING A STATION.

y the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor-general of Bengal, and Commander-in-chief of all the forces in India, &c. &c. &c.

o Colonel G. B. Eyres, or Officer com-manding the troops belonging to the ſtation of Chunar-ghur, Greeting,

BY virtue of the power and authority to in this behalf given, I do hereby au-rize you, the ſaid Colonel G. B. Eyres, officer commanding the troops belonging the ſtation of Chunar-ghur, to aſſemble neral courts martial, both European and ſepoy, for the trial of the officers and ſol-diers under your command; the proceedings of which courts are to be tranſmitted for my approval, as ſoon after they are cloſed as poſſible.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at Fort William, this 6th day of February, 1788.

By his Lordſhip's command.

FOR A PRESIDENT.

By the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor-general of Bengal, and Commander-in-chief of all the forces in India, &c. &c. &c.

To Lieutenant-colonel Mark Wood, Greeting,

BY virtue of the power and authority to me in this behalf given, I do hereby autho-rize you, the ſaid Lieutenant Colonel Mark Wood, to be preſident at a European gene-ral court martial, ordered to be aſſembled in Fort William, on Monday next the 15th inſtant, for the trial of A. B. and all ſuch pri-ſoners as ſhall be brought before you, and for ſo doing this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at Fort William, this 13th day of June, 1789.

By his Lordſhip's command.

FOR A JUDGE-ADVOCATE TO OFFICIATE.

By the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor-general of Bengal, and Commander-in-chief of all the forces in India, &c. &c. &c.

To ——— ———, Greeting,

BY virtue of the power and authority to me in this behalf given, I do hereby con-ſtitute and appoint you, the ſaid ———, to officiate as judge-advocate at a European general court martial, ordered to be aſ-ſembled

ſembled at Berhampore, for the trial of J. T. private in the 5th European battalion, and all ſuch other priſoners as ſhall be brought before it; for which, this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at Fort William, this — day of March, 1789.

By his Lordſhip's command.

FORM OF AN APPOINTMENT FOR A JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

By the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor-general of Bengal, and Commander-in-chief of all the forces in India, &c. &c. &c.

To Lieutenant Alexander Apſley, Greeting,

BY virtue of the power and authority in me in this behalf given, I do hereby conſtitute and appoint you, the ſaid Lieutenant Alexander Apſley, to officiate as judge-advocate-general to the Honourable the East India Company's forces under the Presidency of Fort William, at all European and ſepoy general courts martial, authoriſed to be held, for the trial of perſons belonging thereto; and in all other reſpects to do and perform whatever may appertain to the ſaid office of judge-advocate-general.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at Fort William, this — day of Auguſt 1788.

By his Lordſhip's command.

18. *(The undermentioned memorandums are inſerted only to give information on the ſubject to thoſe who may require it, as a poſitive adherence to them is not demanded by Government).*

Memorandums on the form of proceeding of General Courts Martial, as at preſent obſerved by the Judge-advocate-general, with notes relative to the ſeveral ſtages of progreſs, extracted from the *Mutiny Act*, the *Articles of War*, *Adye*, *Sulivan*, and *Manuſcript Inſtructions*, *&c. &c.*

PRIOR TO THE FORMATION OF THE COURT.

When a court martial is ordered to aſſemble, all witneſſes for and againſt the proſecution, are to be ſummoned by the judge-advocate; the priſoner is to be furniſhed by him with a copy of his crime, and be informed of the time and place allotted for his trial.

NOTES.

Form of a judge-advocate's ſummons to a witneſs.

To A. B.

You are hereby required to attend at a general court martial, to be held at ———, on ———, between the hours of ——— and ———, in order to give your evidence on the trial of E. D. *(if for the proſecution)* in ſupport of the charge which will be then and there exhibited againſt him, and of this you are not to fail.—Given under my hand and ſeal, this —- day of —- in the year of our Lord———.

But, if the perſon to be ſummoned be not ſubject to military law, it will be probably neceſſary to uſe the authority of a civil magiſtrate. — *Man. Inſt.*

It will be generally found expedient, that you receive a narrative of the caſe in queſtion from the accuſer, in order that you may ſtate your queſtions with more readineſs and propriety. — *Man. Inſt.*

INFO

## FORMATION OF THE COURT.

The officers to form the court are to take their ſeats according to the dates of their commiſſions; the officer, next in rank to the preſident, on his right, the third on the left, &c. and the judge-advocate oppoſite the preſident.

The judge-advocate will receive a liſt of the officers, with the dates of their commiſſions, from a public officer.

A court martial ſhall not conſiſt of a leſs number than nine. — *Mut. Act.*

A preſident and fourteen ordered by Lord Cornwallis.

No court ſhall be held but between the hours of eight in the morning and three in the afternoon. — *Mut. Act.*

The preſident ſhall neither be the Commander-in-chief or Governor of the garriſon, nor under the degree of a captain. — *Mut. Act.*

No field-officer to be tried by any perſon under the degree of a captain. — *Art. War.*

Members of courts martial are to take the ſame rank at their ſittings as they hold in the army. — *Art. War.*

Brevets to take place at courts martial. — *Mut. Act.*

The names of the members to be called over one by one. — *Sul. p.* 13.

The general orders directing the court to aſſemble, together with the warrants of the preſident and judge-advocate, are ſeverally produced and read.

If not holding a ſpecial warrant from the Commander-in-chief, the authority of the officer who has ordered the court to aſſemble, is to be read.

The priſoner is then brought before the court and aſked "if he has any exceptions to make to any of the members of that court." If he has, their validity will be duly conſidered and determined.—If he has none, the judge-advocate proceeds to adminiſter the oaths; to the preſident, firſt and ſingly, to the members afterwards, and in convenient numbers together.

No priſoner ought to be brought into court with fetters on, or with his hands tied, unleſs there be danger of an eſcape or reſcue. — *Adye*, 144.

A judge-advocate has the ſame right of challenge as the priſoner. — *Adye*, 116.

The validity of a challenge muſt be determined by the court—an inſtance of a challenge not *being admitted on Lord George Sackville's trial.*

Good cauſe of challenge is being a-kin, maſter, ſervant, &c. &c. — *Sul.* 14, 24.

A juror in a civil ſuit cannot be challenged *(without conſent)* after he has been once ſworn, unleſs it be for ſome cauſe that happened ſince he was ſworn.—*Adye*, 164.

No member can be excepted againſt after the formation of the court. — *Sul.* 24.

If any member is objected to whilſt the court is deliberating, on ſuch objection he is to withdraw. — *Man. Inſt.*

### THE OATH TO BE ADMINISTERED.

YOU ſhall well and truly try, and determine according to your evidence, in the matter now before you, between our ſovereign Lord, the King's Majeſty, and the priſoner, to be tried.

I,—*(you)*—A. B. do ſwear, that I—*(you)*—will duly adminiſter juſtice, according to the rules and articles for the better government of the officers and ſoldiers in the ſervice of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, and according to an Act of Parliament now in force, for the puniſhment of mutiny and deſertion of officers and ſoldiers in the ſervice of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, and for the puniſhment of offences committed in the Eaſt Indies, or at the iſland of Saint Helena, without partiality, favour, or affection; and if any doubt ſhall ariſe, which is not explained by the ſaid Articles or Act of Parliament, according to my —*(your)*— conſcience, the beſt of my —*(your)*— underſtanding, and the cuſtom of war in the like caſes. And I—*(you)*—do further ſwear, that I —*(you)*— will not divulge the ſentence of the court, until it ſhall be approved by the General or Commander-in-chief, or the perſon or perſons by whoſe warrant or authority the court martial ſhall be held; neither will I —*(you)*— upon any account, at any time whatſoever, diſcloſe or diſcover, the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unleſs required to give evidence thereof as a witneſs, by a court of juſtice, in due courſe of law.

Hindoos or Muſſulmans to be ſworn according to their faith.

Members ſhould be ſworn on every different trial.—*Sul.* 27—*Adye*, 122.

The preſident will then adminiſter the oath to the judge-advocate.

I, A. B. do ſwear that I will not, upon any account, at any time whatſoever, diſcloſe or diſcover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unleſs required to give evidence thereof as a witneſs, by a court of juſtice, in due courſe of law.

## CRIME.

The crime is here to be read, and the priſoner aſked, if he is guilty or not guilty of the crime exhibited againſt him?

The charge ſhould particularize time and place as well as circumſtance — to which the inveſtigation is to be confined.

No perſon can be tried a ſecond time for the ſame offence. — *Mut. Act.*

## PROSECUTION.

Whatever be his reply, whether guilty or not, or even ſhould he ſtand mute, and it is determined by the court to be from malice or

The firſt ſtep is to prove that the priſoner is amenable to that court — for which purpoſe, evidence ſhould be called to prove that he has received pay, &c.

Retainers to, or followers of, a camp, and Judge Hale

r obſtinacy,—the witneſſes for the proſecu-ion are brought into court, the oath ad-miniſtered, and their depoſitions taken in reſence of the priſoner, to queſtions put ither by the court, the judge-advocate, or he priſoner.

is of opinion, that *aliens*, who, in a hoſtile manner invade the kingdom, are all amenable to a court martial. — *Adye*, 61.

An officer under ſuſpenſion may be conſidered ſo likewiſe. — *Sul.* 89.

Priſoners committed for robbery, not amenable to a court martial if within the provinces. — *Vide Caſe, p.* 9.

Where there is no court of civil judicature, a court martial may take cognizance of, and puniſh with death or otherwiſe, all ſuch as are guilty of capital offences. — *Art. of War.*

Expreſs confeſſion may be received as conviction, after the plea of not guilty is recorded, notwithſtanding the repugnancy.

Upon a plain and ſimple confeſſion, the court have nothing to do but to award puniſhment. — *Adye*, 153.

But the court may refuſe ſuch confeſſion, and ſuffer the priſoner to plead not guilty. — *Adye*, 154.

## EVIDENCE.

The whole of the evidence for the crown eing gone through, it is uſual to enter on he proceedings, that the proſecution "being eſted," or reſting here.

OATH TO BE ADMINISTERED TO THE WITNESS.

YOU ſhall well and truly anſwer make, to all ſuch queſtions as ſhall be aſked you by this court, concerning the cauſe now trying, between our Sovereign Lord, the King's Majeſty, and the priſoner, and you are to ſpeak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,

So help you God.

An accuſer or informant is allowed to remain in court during the whole trial, and to queſtion all witneſſes. — *Mil. Art. p.* 89.

One poſitive evidence to facts, indeed ſtrong preſumptive proof, has been often deemed ſufficient to condemn a criminal, though he denies the facts, bnt muſt be warily allowed. — *Adye*, 173.

If a member of a court is found to be an eſſential witneſs it is his opinion that ſuch member ſhould be ſworn as witneſs; and, after giving his teſtimony in open court, be allowed to aſſume his former ſtation as member. — *Adye*, 127.

Hearſay evidence not admitted.

Compariſon of hands, no evidence to a man's handwriting in criminal caſes, unleſs the paper be found in his cuſtody. — *Adye*, 180.

Evidence ſhould not be taken by deputation from the court, but the whole court ſhould adjourn to receive it. — *Sul.* 32.

No evidence ſhould be taken againſt a priſoner but in his preſence.

A priſoner may be admitted as competent evidence. — *Man. Inſt.*

The

The Judge-advocate may be examined as a witneſs as to mere matters of fact, and in that caſe the oath is to be adminiſtered by the preſident.

No witneſs is allowed to read evidence, but may recur to notes.

The members of the court, the Judge-advocate or proſecutor, and the priſoner, have equally a right to queſtion and croſs-queſtion the ſeveral witneſſes, whether on the one ſide or the other; and either of the parties may inſiſt on the reſt of the witneſſes being out of court. — *Adye*, 201.

Writings muſt be atteſted and verified by a parole evidence. — *Adye*, 174.

CAUSES OF EXCEPTIONS TO WITNESSES.

Treaſon, felony, premunire, perjury, or forgery; judgment for any crime to ſtand in the pillory, be whipt or branded, are good cauſes of exceptions to witneſs, his being to be gainer or loſer by the event of the cauſe may be ſo; but it is no objection againſt a witneſs, that he is alien, villain, or bondſman, &c.

Exceptions againſt kindred, in general thought good cauſe of challenge, but not always; the evidence of a wife againſt her huſband has been admitted. — *Adye* 184.

## DEFENCE.

The priſoner is put on his defence, and to produce the evidence in ſupport of it.

Counſel, or at leaſt *amici curiæ*, have been allowed to priſoners at courts martial in all caſes. — *Adye*, 114.

It does not ſeem incompatible that the Judge-advocate ſhould aſſiſt the priſoner in his defence. — *Adye* 113.

The priſoner may call on evidence to ſpeak to his character, which may induce a court to ſoften the ſentence, or at leaſt recommend him for mercy.

The Judge-advocate may afterwards, if neceſſary, make reply, but not introduce any new matter of charge, and the priſoner is at liberty to anſwer this and ſupport it with evidence, which is termed a rejoinder.

The proſecution and defence cloſed, it has been uſual in India for the Judge-advocate, to form a ſummary of the evidence; but this cannot well be neceſſary, unleſs the proceedings are very voluminous and complicated.

As the Judge-advocate does not ſit in a judicial capacity and has no ſhare of reſponſibility in the ſentence of a court martial, he has a very delicate part to act, and ought not on any account, deliver his opinion on the credibility of the evidence, or on the guilt or innocence of the accuſed, but ſhould leave it entirely with the members, who are alone accountable to paſs ſentence according to the dictates of their own conſcience and judgement.

*Extract of a letter from Lord Cornwallis.*

PASSI

## PASSING SENTENCE.

The court then proceed to give judgement; the Judge-advocate puts the following question to the several members, beginning with the youngest: " *From the evidence given for and against the prisoner, and from what he had to offer in his defence, are you of opinion that he is guilty or not guilty of the crime or crimes which are exhibited against him?*"

Two thirds of the members shall concur in all sentences of death. — *Mut. Act.*

No sentence to be revised more than once.—*Mut. Act.*

No punishment to extend to life or limb in time of peace, except for crimes so punishable by this act.—*Mut. Act.*

A prisoner may be found guilty in a lesser degree; as instead of *murder*, *manslaughter*;—instead of *desertion*, *being absent without leave*. In such case the sentence must acquit him of the capital offence, while he is found guilty of the misdemeanor.—*Mil. Arrt. p.* 100.

If the opinion of the court declare the prisoner guilty, the next question to be put to the court, beginning with the youngest member, as before, is,

" *Having declared it as your opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the crime of*————, *what is the punishment you would have inflicted upon him?*"

None but such of the members, as have declared the prisoner " guilty" can pass sentence upon him. —*Adye*, 218.

The sentence of the court is then to be recorded, and the proceedings signed by the president and Judge-advocate.

The Judge-advocate should not insert the word *unanimous* in any sentence, unless in *cases* of honourable acquittal.

Any reasons that move a court to lenity should be recorded in the sentence. — *Man. Inst.*

The Judge-advocate should keep a memorandum of the opinion of every individual, that he may produce it, if called on by a court of law. — *Adye*, 218.

I would willingly acquiesce with M. A. in opinion, if in my power, but I own it appears to me, that if any person is warranted in preserving a record of that kind, it is a member of the court; for a Judge-advocate not being principally concerned in the judgement which is passed, he cannot possibly be called upon to answer for the consequences; whereas a member is liable to prosecution.—*Sul.* 79.

The power by whose authority the courts sits, is to approve, pardon or remit.

Should illegal measures be at any time pursued in opposition to the judge-advocate's opinion, he can only protest and enter it on the proceedings.

# SECTION VIII.

## CAMP EQUIPAGE.

ART. 1. *(G. O. 25th October, 1787.)* That the following proportions of Camp Equipage be fixed for the different corps of the army.

Statement of Camp Equipage for a European Battalion of Artillery.

| Weight of each Tent | Field-officer's dining. | Field-officer's sleeping. | Gingham marquee. | Private tent. | Bell tent. | Colour tent. | Small square. | Necessary. | Total weight, Wet. | Total weight, Dry. | Elephants required for wet complement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| dry, - - | Mds. 9 25 8 | Mds. 7 21 0 | Mds. 5 25 0 | Mds. 3 35 12 | Mds. 1 8 10 | M — | Mds. 4 4 0 | Mds. 2 0 0 | | | |
| Ditto of ditto wet, | 14 2 8 | 10 22 0 | 7 37 8 | 5 26 10 | 1 19 14 | — | 6 2 8 | 2 24 0 | | | |
| To 1 company consisting of 1 captain, | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 4 subalterns, | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | | — | — | — |
| 4 serjeants, | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4 corporals, | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 66 privates, | — | — | — | 8 | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total for a company | — | — | 1 | 10 | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | 84 22 10 | 59 1 2 | 1 |

| When a company is detached in the field, the following will also be necessary | Field-officer's dining. | Field-officer's sleeping. | Gingham marquee. | Private tent. | Bell tent. | Colour tent. | Small square. | Necessary. | Total Weight. Wet. | Total Weight. Dry. | One company detached requires 4 elephants dry, and 5 wet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Magazine guard, - - | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Quarter guard, - - | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rear guard, - - - | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Serjeant-major, - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Quartermaster and park-serjeants, - | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bullock and bildar serjeants, - - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total, — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | 10 6 4 | 7 21 10 | |
| Total for a company detached, | — | — | 1 | 14 | 4 | — | 4 | 1 | 120 7 12 | 90 16 4 | |

| | Field-officer's dining. | Field-officers sleeping. | Gingham marquee. | Private tent. | Bell tent. | Colour tent. | Small square. | Necessary. | Total weight. Wet. | Total weight. Dry. | Elephants required for wet complement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To 5 companies, or 1 battalion. - - | — | — | 5 | 50 | 8 | 1 | 20 | 5 | — | — | Requires for wet, at 20 maunds each, 28; ditto, for dry 20. |
| Staff to a battalion. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 lieut. colonel, - - | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | |
| 1 major, - - - - | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | |
| 1 adjutant, - - - | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 1 quartermaster, - - | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | |
| 1 surgeon, - - - | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 1 mate, - - - - | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | |
| 1 quartermaster and park-serjeant, - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 1 serjeant major, - | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Quarter-guard, - - | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | |
| Rear-guard, - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Hospital, - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Picquet and spare, - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Bullock and bildar-serjeant, - - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Total staff and company, - - - - | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | |
| Total No. of Tents, | 1 | 3 | 10 | 60 | 8 | 1 | 20 | 10 | 572 8¾ | 400 2 14 | |

## Statement of Camp Equipage, for a European Battalion of Infantry.

| | Field-officer's Dining. | Field-officer's sleeping. | Gingham marquee. | Private tent. | Bell tent. | Colour tent. | Small square. | Necessary. | Total weight. Wet. | Total weight. Dry. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For a company consisting of 1 captain, | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | Required wet Weight, 39 elephants, at 20 mds each. Dry Weight, 27 do. at do. |
| 2 subalterns, - - | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 3 serjeants, - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 4 corporals, - - | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 2 drums and fifes and 68 privates, | — | — | — | 8 | | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Total for a comp. | — | — | 2 | 10 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 76 25 0 | 53 16 2 | |
| For 8 companies, or 1 battalion, - - | — | — | 16 | 80 | 8 | — | — | 8 | 613 14 0 | 427 9 0 | |

Staff

| | Field officer's dining. | Field-officer's sleeping. | Gingham marquee. | Private tent. | Bell tent. | Colour tent. | Small square. | Neceſſary. | Total weight. Wet. | Total weight. Dry. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staff commiſſioned, &c. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 lieut. colonel commanding, | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| 1 major, | | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| 1 aid de camp, | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 1 chaplain, | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 1 adjutant, | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| 1 quartermaſter, | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 1 ſurgeon, | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| 1 mate, | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Non-commiſſioned, &c. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 ſerjeant-major, | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 quartermaſter-ſerjeant, | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Quarter-guard, | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Rear-guard, | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total, | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 2 | — | — | 6 | 170 34 6 | 121 2½ |
| Total No. of tents, | 1 | 3 | 23 | 89 | 10 | — | — | 14 | 783 35 6 | 548 1¼ |

## Statement of Camp Equipage, for a Battalion of Sepoys.

| | Field-officer's Sleeping. | Field-officer's Dining. | Gingham marquee. | Private tent. | Bell tent. | Colour tent. | Small ſquare. | Neceſſary. | Total weight. Wet. | Total weight. Dry. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For the ſerjeant-major and quarter maſter-ſerjeant, | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| One bell-tent for each company, 1 for the quarter and 1 for the rear guard, | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total. | — | — | — | 2 | 12 | — | — | — | 30 28 | 23 37 |

The following Proportion of Camp Equipage, is fixed for General and other Staff Officers.

| | Field officer's dining. | Field-officer's sleeping. | Gingham marquee. | Private tent. | Bell tent. | Colour tent. | Small square. | Necessary. | Total weight. Wet. | Total weight. Dry. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full colonel as brigadier, | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | 46 32 6 | — — |
| Adjutant general, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 46 19 4 | — — |
| Dep. adj. general, | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 29 14 10 | — — |
| Quart mr. general, | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 28 31 4 | — — |
| Dep. qr. mr. gen. | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 29 14 10 | — — |
| Perſian interpreter and ſecretary, | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 28 32 10 | — — |
| Field engineer, | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 24 5 10 | — — |
| Aſſiſtant ditto, | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 24 5 10 | — — |
| Paymaſter, | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 34 27 10 | — — |
| Deputy ditto, | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 34 27 10 | — — |
| Chief ſurgeon and general hoſpital, | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 29 14 10 | — — |
| Commiſſary of ordnance, | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 24 5 10 | — — |
| Deputy ditto, | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 24 5 10 | — — |
| Conductor, | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 26 10 | — — |
| Total, | 11 | 3 | 7 | 15 | — | — | — | 11 | 327 15 6 | 231 18 4 |

Statements of Proportions required for the ſeveral Corps of the Army.

| | Large tents for colonels. | Field officer's dining. | Field officer's ſleeping. | Marquees Gingham lined. | Square tents with one pole. | Bells. | Private. | Neceſſary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For 1 battalion of artillery, 5 companies, and it's ſtaff, | — | 1 | 3 | 7 | 23 | 8 | 60 | 15 |
| For 2 battalions artillery more, and ſtaff, | — | 2 | 6 | 14 | 46 | 16 | 120 | 30 |
| For a battalion European infantry, 8 companies, and ſtaff, | — | 1 | 3 | 23 | — | 10 | 90 | 14 |
| For 7 battalions ditto, and ſtaff, | — | 7 | 21 | 161 | — | 70 | 630 | 98 |
| For 36 battalions native infantry, 10 companies each, | — | — | — | — | — | 432 | 72 | — |
| *General Staff.* | | | | | | | | |
| A full colonel, his aid de camp, and brigade-major, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 5 | 4 |
| For 5 full colonels, and ditto, ditto, | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 5 | — | 25 | 20 |
| A general hoſpital, ſenior ſurgeon, and 4 aſſiſtants, | — | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 4 | 3 |
| One general hoſpital more, | — | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 4 | 3 |
| Paymaſter, commiſſary of ordnance, and field engineer, | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 2 |
| Total. | 6 | 17 | 45 | 219 | 83 | 536 | 914 | 189 |

2. *(ibid.)* Full colonels as brigadiers are allotted one tent extra of the proportion, at 14 maunds, 2 ſeer, and 8 chittacks.

3. *(ibid.)* That an alteration take place in the dimenſions of the camp equipage for officers of the rank of lieutenant-colonels and majors.

The ſleeping tent is to be iſſued as the tent deſcribed for the dining tent, and a tent of the dimenſions of a common marquee lined with perpet to be the ſleeping tent; all future ſupplies of new tents to be conformable to this regulation.

4. *(M. C. 7th December, 1787.)* The proportion of camp equipage for each regiment of cavalry when marching to be increaſed to on private tent for the ſerjeant-major, and one bell tent for the arms of each troop.

The ſubaltern officers and aſſiſtant-ſurgeons to furniſh and carry their own camp equipage on the eſtabliſhed allowance.

And that the captain commanding be allowed 90 ſonaut rupees per month, for furniſhing and carrying his own camp equipage, and for carrying and pitching the private tent of the ſerjeant-major and the bell tents of the regiment.

5. *(G. O. 25th October, 1787.)* That in conſideration of the duties of ſubaltern officers of artillery, when on ſervice, requiring them frequently to be detached, the eſtabliſhment of camp equipage for them be, to each ſubaltern officer one ſmall ſquare ſingle poled tent, of the pattern formerly directed for ſubaltern officers of ſepoy battalions.

This regulation is only to have immediate effect for the companies of artillery, detached on ſervice; camp equipage for the annual practice to be ſupplied, as heretofore, from the old pattern marquees in the ſtores.

*(M. C. 20th July, 1789.)* Although in the proportion of camp equipage for a battalion of artillery, ſquare tents are to be ſupplied for the ſubaltern officers and the ſtaff, it is directed that common marquees be uſed when a ſurplus of this deſcription of tents may be in ſtore, for the duties of the annual practice at Dum Dum.

6. *(G. O. 25th October, 1787.)* That whenever the ſervice requires the movement of any general hoſpital by land, the camp equipage of a major ſhall be allotted for head ſurgeons, and that of a ſubaltern of artillery to hoſpital mates; ſeparate tents are recommended for theſe gentlemen, upon the ſame motive as propoſed for the ſubaltern officers of artillery, the nature of their duties frequently requiring them to be detached.

7. *(ibid.)* That all indents for camp equipage, both for officers and men, be in future made upon the principles of the general allotment, in the foregoing eſtimates reſpectively, agreeable to the real effective ſtrength of the corps, at the time.

8. *(ibid.)* That in all future ſurveys of camp equipage, eſpecially when tents are declared unſerviceable, the report expreſs the condition of the ſeveral parts of the tent, particularly the linings of the field officer's tents, as it has been found by experience that perpet lining will commonly wear out two ſets of canvas flies or walls.

9. *(ibid.)* That in future, previous to the marching of a corps, as alſo within 4 days after it comes off a march to any fixed camp or cantonments, a ſurvey ſhall be taken of the ſtate of its camp equipage; reports thereof tranſmitted to the ſecretary of the Military Board, accompanied by an eſtimate of materials

erials and expence of workmanſhip requiſite o render them ſerviceable.

10. *(M. C. 24th July, 1786.)* Reſolved, t the recommendation of the Military Board, hat all the camp equipage in ſtore at the reſidency be ſent to Chunar, and as ſoon as it arrives, that the troops in the field be ſupplied in their wants from thence; that a complete ſet equivalent to the wants of the troops in the field, be ſent to Chunar, to be ready or occaſional ſervice. That every corps be ſupplied with its proportion.

That the quarter-maſter-general do report deficiencies to the Military Board, and that ſupplies be iſſued in conſequence of his report.

*(M. B. 26th Auguſt, 1788.)* In addition to the ſtatement of the full complement which may be deemed requiſite,—Agreed, that an extra proportion of $\frac{1}{3}$ of each deſcription be provided and kept in ſtore for all exigences of the ſervice: this extra proportion to be equally divided in ſtore; one part to be kept at the frontier magazine of Chunar, the other part to be kept in the arſenal at Fort William.

11. *(M. C. 20th December, 1786.)* Reſolved that a fixed monthly allowance be hereafter granted to field, ſtaff, and European commiſſioned officers of the ſix ſepoy brigades, in conſideration of which, they are to provide their own camp equipage and carriage, under the regulations herein ſpecified.

That the monthly allowance to each rank, and which is to be drawn in arrear, ſhall be as follows.—

| | |
|---|---|
| A lieutentant-colonel per month ſonaut rupees, - - - - - | 150 |
| A major, - - - - | 120 |
| A captain, - - - - | 75 |
| A ſubaltern and aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, | 50 |

Brigade-majors and quarter-maſters *(now adjutant and quarter-maſter in one perſon)* to draw as captains,—adjutants of battalions to draw as ſubalterns.

An extra allowance of 30 rupees per month to be granted to the brigade-major, to furniſh and carry a ſmall office tent.

*(G. O. 4th March, 1789.)* It having been recommended by the Military Board, and agreed to by the Governor-general in Council, to grant to the adjutants and quarter-maſters of ſepoy brigades, an allowance of 30 ſonaut rupees per month for the proviſion and carriage of a ſmall office tent, which is likewiſe to provide for the accommodation of the quarter-maſter-ſerjeant of the ſepoy brigade, this allowance is to be drawn for by the reſpective adjutants and quarter-maſters, from the 1ſt of the enſuing month.

*(M. C. 20th March, 1786.)* Theſe allowances are to be drawn in all ſituations, whether in field or cantonments, that officers may be prepared at all times to move on the ſhorteſt notice.

That the tent allowances be confined to officers and ſurgeons, ſpecially appointed to ſepoy battalions or brigades. *(And to the native cavalry, ſee 4th article.)*

12. *(ibid.)* In order to preſerve uniformity in the encampment of corps, the tents of the officers in the ſeveral ranks of captains and ſubalterns, ſhall be agreeable to the following dimenſions, and that no officers of theſe ranks ſhall take any more than one marquee into the field.

| | Length. | Breadth. | Diſtance between poles. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feet. | Feet. | Feet. | Feet. |
| Captains, - - - | 23 | 15 | 10 | 12 |
| Subalterns, - - | 14 | 14 | — | 12 |

13.

13. *(ibid.)* That officers in command of ſepoy battalions, whether of the rank of major or captain, ſhall only draw the allowances ſpecified for a captain.

That captains ſerving on lieutenant's pay ſhall only draw the allowance of ſubalterns.

That any caſualty which may place a ſubaltern or captain ſerving on ſubalterns allowance in the temporary command of a corps, ſhall not give him a claim to the allowance of a captain.

14. *(ibid.)* That officers appointed to ſepoy brigades or battalions, ſhall commence drawing the tent allowance from the date only of their joining their corps.

15. *(ibid.)* That the ſeveral allowances above ſpecified, commence to be drawn from the 1ſt of January, 1787.

That the allowances above ſpecified ſhall include the proviſion of beheſtys and ſweepers for the officers.

16. *(ibid.)* That no inconvenience may ariſe to the ſervice from officers, who receive this allowance, neglecting to provide themſelves with camp equipage and carriage; the commanding-officers of battalions are to review them monthly at muſter, and inſert a remark in their monthly returns, if any officer is not properly ſupplied. Quarterly ſurveys and reports muſt alſo be made under the inſpection of the commanding-officer of the brigade or ſtation, who as well as the commanding-officers of battalions, will be held reſponſible for enforcing a ſtrict obedience to theſe regulations, and ſeeing that the public ſervice is duly provided for.

17. *(M. C. 15th October, 1787.)* Ordered that new tents are on no account to be iſſued to corps, when there are half worn ſerviceable ones in the magazines.

SECTION

## *SECTION* IX.

### COMMISSIONS AND RANK.

ART. 1. *(M. C. 12th September*, 1786.) The United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies,

To all whom these Presents shall come,

Send Greeting,

WHEREAS, on or about the 15th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, John M'Pherson, Esq. as our senior civil counsellor of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, succeeded to the office and place of Governor-general of the said Presidency, upon the resignation of Warren Hastings, Esq. our late Governor-general of the said Presidency, and hath ever since held, and now doth hold, the said office,

Now, know ye, that We, the said United Company, do remove and displace the said John M'Pherson, from the said office of Governor-general of the said Presidency; such removal to take place from, and immediately after, the arrival of the Governor-general, herein after named, at Fort William aforesaid; and further, know ye, that We, the said United Company, reposing a special trust and confidence in the fidelity, prudence, and circumspection, of the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, have nominated, made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents, do nominate, make, constitute, and appoint, the said Charles Earl Cornwallis, from, and immediately after, his arrival at Fort William, in Bengal, in the East Indies, to be Governor-general, in the room of the said John M'Pherson, of and for all our affairs in the Bay of Bengal, and other the places and Presidencies thereunto belonging in the East Indies, and also to be our Governor-general and Commander-in-chief of our said Fort William, in the Bay of Bengal, and of all the towns and factories thereunto belonging, and of all and singular the forts, factories, and settlements, lands, territories, countries, and jurisdictions, belonging to us within the soubahship of Bengal, and of all the forces which now may, or hereafter shall, be employed for the service of us, the said United Company, in the said factories and places, and to execute all and every the powers and authorities thereunto appertaining, by order and direction of the Court of Directors of the said United Company, for the time being, and of such other persons as in an act of Parliament, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled "An act for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East India Company, and of the British possessions in India, and for establishing a court of judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons, accused of offences committed in the East Indies," and

empowered to give any orders to the ſaid United Company's ſervants in India, in certain caſes in the ſaid act mentioned; and to continue in the exerciſe of the ſame, during the pleaſure of Us, and our Court of Directors, and until the contrary thereof ſhall be ſignified under the ſeal of the ſaid United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, or under the hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of the ſaid Company, for the time being; but ſubject, nevertheleſs, to ſuch removal and recal, as in the ſaid act of Parliament is mentioned. And, to the end that the ſaid Charles Earl Cornwallis may be better enabled to order and manage all the affairs of Us the ſaid Company, We do by theſe preſents conſtitute and ordain John M'Pherſon, John Stables, Eſqrs. and the Honourable Charles Stewart, to be counſellors of the ſaid Preſidency, for governing and managing all the ſaid Company's affairs in Bengal, and the places and provinces belonging to us as aforeſaid; and We do hereby give and grant to our ſaid Governor-general, Charles Earl Cornwallis, or to our Council aforementioned, or the major part of them (the whole Council being duly ſummoned) and to the ſaid Charles Earl Cornwallis alone, in certain caſes, and under certain circumſtances, mentioned in an act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, entitled "An act to explain and amend certain proviſions of an act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, reſpecting the better regulation and management of the affairs of the Eaſt India Company," full power and authority, from time to time, to rule and govern all, and every, our factors and ſervants under the ſaid Preſidency, and all the ſoldiers and inhabitants of our ſaid Fort William, and all the towns and territories thereunto belonging, and all and ſingular the forts, factories, and ſettlements, lands, territories, countries, and juriſdictions, belonging to Us, within the ſoubahſhip of Bengal, to adminiſter lawful oaths, as occaſion may require, and to do and perform all ſuch other acts and things, and to uſe and exerciſe all ſuch other powers and authorities, as the ſaid Governor-general and his Council in their ſeveral and reſpective places, where the ſaid United Company have, or ſhall have, factories or places of trade, are authoriſed to do; according to ſuch inſtructions and directions as he, the ſaid Charles Earl Cornwallis, our Governor-general and Council aforeſaid, ſhall from time to time receive, from under the hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, for the time being, and from ſuch other perſons as by the ſaid act of the twenty-fourth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, are empowered to give orders to the ſaid United Company's ſervants in India, in certain caſes therein mentioned. And We, the ſaid United Company, do hereby order and require all our factors, ſervants, officers and ſoldiers, within the limits of the ſaid Preſidency, and all the people and inhabitants of our ſaid Fort William, and all the towns and territories thereunto belonging, to conform, ſubmit, and yield due obedience unto him, the ſaid Charles Earl Cornwallis, our ſaid Governor-general, and his Council, accordingly. And, forasmuch as it is altogether neceſſary, that in caſe of the death, reſignation, removal, or recal of our ſaid Governor-

general

general and Counſellors, or any of them, whereby a vacancy ſhall happen in the ſaid Council, ſuch vacancy ſhould be immediately provided for and ſupplied; We do therefore, by theſe preſents, ordain and appoint, that when any ſuch vacancy ſhall happen, John Shore, Eſq. ſhall ſucceed unto, become, and be one of the counſellors of the ſaid Preſidency, in as full and ample manner, and with as large and ample power, privileges, and authorities, as are hereby granted to any of the counſellors of the ſaid Preſidency, and we do hereby revoke, repeal, annul, and make void, all and every former commiſſion or commiſſions, appointments, and authorities, given, granted, or made, whereby, or by virtue whereof, any other perſon or perſons was, or were, conſtituted or appointed, or have become Governor-general or Council, of Fort William aforeſaid, or Commander-in-chief of our ſaid forces.

In witneſs whereof, we the ſaid United Company, have cauſed our common ſeal to be affixed to theſe Preſents, on the twenty-firſt day of April, in the twenty-ſixth year of His Moſt Excellent Majeſty, George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix.

Signed by order of the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company.

(Signed) *Thomas Moreton*, Secretary.

2. *(M. C. 23d September, 1789.)* The Honourable Court of Directors have ſignified their pleaſure, that the rank and allowances of colonel, ſhould be conſtantly annexed to the ſtation of the ſenior officer of the brigade of artillery, on this eſtabliſhment.

3*d*. *(M. C. 14th April, 1788.)* The ſubject in reference to the Honourable Court of Directors, reſpecting the rank of the adjutant general and other ſtaff-officers, having been left to the deciſion of the Commander-in-chief, and his ſentiments thereon communicated to the Board; it is reſolved, that the ſuperior rank aſſigned to officers, holding the appointments of adjutant-general, deputy-adjutant-general, quarter-maſter-general, deputy-quarter-maſter-general, and majors of brigade, ſhall be always the youngeſt of their ſeveral aſſigned ranks, when they do not enjoy an equal or ſuperior rank, from their ſtanding in the ſervice; and that this official rank will terminate and ceaſe with the office, the names of ſuch officers holding ſtaff appointments, are to be inſerted in their proper places in the general liſt of the army, and remain while in office at the bottom of the liſt of thoſe ranks by which they may be reſpectively denominated, in conſequence of their ſtaff appointments, expreſſing, however, oppoſite to their names theſe words: "temporary rank annexed to ſtaff appointments:" But officers holding equal or ſuperior rank to that which may be annexed to their ſtaff appointments, are to be put in the liſt of the army in their own places, only inſerting oppoſite to their names the ſtaff offices which they hold.

4. *(M. C. 1ſt Auguſt, 1788.)* Reſolved, that it be publiſhed in general orders to the army, that His Majeſty by his warrant under his ſign manual, has been graciouſly pleaſed to authorize the Commander-in-chief to grant

grant brevet commiſſions of King's local rank in India, to all the officers in the ſervice of the Honourable Company, of the ſame degree which they now hold in the Company's ſervice; but the commencement of that rank is not to extend in any caſe whatever, beyond the publication of the ceſſation of hoſtilities, between England and France, at Cuddalore, viz. 9th day of July, 1783; and in all inſtances within that period, is to correſpond with the dates of their preſent commiſſions. The Commander-in-chief is alſo empowered to grant ſimilar brevet commiſſions to all the Company's officers, who may in future attain appointments or promotions in the regular line of their own ſervice.

5. *(ibid.)* The Board will with all poſſible diſpatch, furniſh the Commander-in-chief with a correct liſt, authenticated by the ſecretary of government, of the names, rank, and dates, of the preſent commiſſions of all the officers now in India, belonging to the eſtabliſhment of this preſidency, and will continue to furniſh the Commander-in-chief, with ſimilar liſts of all appointments and promotions that may in future take place, that brevet commiſſions of King's local rank may be made out for thoſe officers, according to His Majeſty's gracious inſtructions.

Reſolved, that the preſent proceedings of the Board ſhall be communicated to the preſidencies of Fort St. George, and Bombay, with directions that thoſe preſidencies ſhall in the ſame manner publiſh His Majeſty's gracious determination to the army of their reſpective eſtabliſhments, and that they ſhall be required to tranſmit without delay, to the Commander-in-chief, correct liſts of the names, ranks, and dates, of the preſent commiſſions of all the officers of thoſe eſtabliſhments that are now in India, and continue to tranſmit ſimilar liſts of all future appointments and promotions that may take place at thoſe preſidencies, in order that brevet commiſſions of King's local rank may be prepared for them, according to His Majeſty's orders.

6. *(ibid.)* Reſolved, that it be likewiſe publiſhed in general orders, that His Majeſty, from a deſire to remove all grounds of complaint from the Company's officers for ſuperceſſion in rank by officers in his own ſervice, has alſo been graciouſly pleaſed to direct, that ſuch of his own officers as at preſent enjoy brevet local rank in India, ſhall wave the exerciſe of that rank, after the 29th day of September, 1789; and ſhall confine themſelves after that day, to the rank which they hold by their regimental commiſſions, or by commiſſions which gave them general rank in the army.

7. *(ibid.)* The members of the Board concur entirely in opinion with the Governor-general, that the example ſhewn by His Majeſty in directing that ſuch of his officers as hold local rank in India ſhall wave the exerciſe of it after the 29th day of September, 1789, ſhould be followed without heſitation on the part of the Honourable Company, by recalling all commiſſions or appointments to local or temporary rank; but particularly thoſe which would place any officers above colonels of the King's ſervice, who enjoyed the rank of colonel before the 9th of July, 1783.

Reſolved, that the general operation of the principle, will be indiſpenſibly neceſſary to coincide with His Majeſty's gracious de-

ſire

e of preventing future uneaſineſs and alouſies between the two ſervices.

8. *(G. O. 11th September, 1788.)* Lord ornwallis, in order to obviate all doubts at may ariſe concerning the conditions on hich the Company's officers will on this caſion be admitted into His Majeſty's ſerce, thinks it proper to inform them, that brevet commiſſions of King's rank India, which they are to receive accordg to His Majeſty's inſtructions, will conue in force to give them army rank, after y are admitted into any one of his Maſty's four regiments, which have been ely raiſed for the ſervice of India; and t they will be placed relative to each er in thoſe regiments, according to their ferent ranks, and to the dates of their mmiſſions in the Company's ſervice; but t it is the King's pleaſure, that they ſhall placed junior in regimental rank, to the ficers who have been already appointed by s Majeſty.

9. *(G. O. 20th December, 1788.)* The evet commiſſions of King's local rank in dia, which His Majeſty has been graciouſpleaſed to grant to the officers in the vice of the Honourable Company, will be ed, and the Commander-in-chief has ught proper to limit and fix the fees of ſe commiſſions at each preſidency, and all others that may be granted in conſence of future promotion in the Comy's ſervice, at half the amount of fees ich are eſtabliſhed at their reſpective preencies, for Company's commiſſions which granted to the officers of their own bliſhment.

The military ſecretary has been directed tranſmit the commiſſions for the officers of this eſtabliſhment, to the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons, and to the different paymaſters, by whom they are to be diſtributed; and the fees, in conformity to the Minutes of Council, 5th November, 1781, are to be deducted from the firſt payment that may be made to the ſeveral officers at their reſpective ſtations.

10. *(M. C. 27th June, 1787.)* Reſolved, that any officer either returning from Europe, or holding his appointment by commiſſion, immediately granted him at the India Houſe, do lay before the Governor-general in Council, in their military department, ſuch commiſſion, whether iſſued by the former adminiſtration or Court of Directors, previous to his being poſted in the army, that ſuch commiſſion may be examined, and if defective, rectified.

11. *(M. C. 14th April, 1788.)* Reſolved, that as the Honourable Court of Directors have directed the rank which ſhall be held by the commandant of Fort Marlborough, ſhall be that of major by brevet only.

Reſolved that the incorporation of the other officers of the Bencoolen reſidency with thoſe of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, do take place by their introduction upon the Bengal army liſt, as youngeſt of their reſpective ranks, but with a bar to their future riſe till the officers of an inferior rank now on the Bengal eſtabliſhment, but who have been longer in the ſervice ſhall have been promoted; and that the dates of the original appointments of the Bencoolen officers be recorded in the adjutant-general's office, and inſerted in the army liſt oppoſite to their reſpective names, as ſoon as the ſame ſhall be aſcertained.

Ordered, that the commiſſions held by the Bencoolen officers be ſeverally recalled, and

others granted to them without date of army rank, until the officers entitled to promotion above them shall have risen to the same rank, when their commissions will be dated, and afterwards they will have a progressive rank.

12. *(M. C. 17th of June, 1771.)* Officers of the corps of engineers doing duty with any corps or detachment of the army, shall be respected in point of rank and command, agreeable to the dates of their commissions.

*(M. C. 3d of August, 1779.)* That the officers filling the several ranks in the corps of engineers, shall remain in that corps and not be removed into any other, advancing therein according to their standing as far as the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but no higher.

13. *(C. of D. 1st April, 1760.)* Whenever the service requires the removal of officers from one settlement to another, rank must be observed conformable to the dates of their commissions.

14. *(M. C. 23d May, 1772.)* It being the object of Government, that the rules of military service respecting precedence of rank, shall be hereafter as strictly adhered to as the nature of it will admit; as well as to obviate all impressions and discouragements, arising from any kind of undue preference it is determined that all fixed and establish commands, such as garrisons and canton ments, shall in future be delegated to th oldest officer, excepting on extraordin ry occasions, or pressing necessity, whic from a peculiarity of circumstances may re quire a deviation from the general rule.— such cases the Government means to reser to itself the power of appointing su officers as it shall think proper.

15. *(M. C. 11 th Sept. 1778.)* Resolv that the list of the army be confirmed as now stands, with a resolution publicly de clared, that the Governor-general and Coun cil will make no alteration in it by their o authority, on any claim of rank founded o supposed supercession, within the period the 2d October, 1769, and the 12th Sep 1776.

16. *(C. of D. 16th March, 1768.)* Offic appointed for any particular rank, on th arrival to take rank under the lowest of t same rank there, which they hold by th commissions on the list of the army, un particularly directed to the contrary.

17. *(M. C. 17th Dec. 1781.)* Resolv hat all the conductors of artillery shall h rank above serjeant majors in the army; that among themselves they do rank acc ding to the dates of their appointments.

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## SECTION X.

### DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

ART. 1. *(M. C. 22d May, 1786.)* Resolved, that in conformity to the usage of this Government, the following extracts from the Company's separate general letter of the 21st of September, 1785, be published in general and garrison orders, with the resolutions of the Board upon them.

*(C. of D. 21st Sept. 1785.)*—Par. 16.—Instead of the various subdivisions of departments, by which the business of our settlements is now conducted, it is our order that the whole detail shall be carried on under the following branches.

1st.—The Board of Council.

2d.—A Military Board.

3d.—A Board of Revenue, and

4th.—A Board of Trade.

2. *(ibid)* Par. 18.—THE MILITARY BOARD. We direct that this Board consist of, 1st, the Commander-in-chief; 2d, the senior officer at the presidency; 3d, the senior officer of artillery; 4th, the chief engineer; 5th, the adjutant-general; 6th, the quartermaster-general; and 7th, the commissary-general.—*(The order of precedence was altered on the 29th August 1788.—See the 3d art.)*

It is not our intention, by the institution of this Board, to erect any military authority in your settlement, in any degree independent of the superior civil executive government of the country, as vested in the Board of Council; but we are of opinion, that much benefit will be derived from this institution, in the detail of such business as is immediately connected with the regularity, the œconomy, and the effective strength of our army.

Par. 19. It will be their business to examine into the state of the musters of the troops, and to give their strictest attention that all the establishments are kept up to the full complement.

Par. 20. It will be part of their duty to be regularly informed of the amount, both in quantity and quality, of provisions, ammunition, and stores of every kind, in our forts, granaries, and garrisons.

Par. 21. It must be their province, to attend to the artillery, arms, and implements of engineering, so that our settlements may be amply provided with every thing requisite for the complete equipment of an army, on the shortest warning.

Par. 22. We only mention these particulars, as an illustration, to point out the nature of the duty to be performed by this Board; meaning, that every article of military expenditure shall come under their revision and controul; but we desire to have it explicitly understood, that no part of the discipline of the army, the distribution of the troops, nor the application of the force, is to fall under their authority; but all these particulars are to remain exclusively with the Supreme Government and Commander-in-chief respectively:—neither do we mean that the

they are to have the power of iſſuing money, or granting warrants for the iſſuing of money, on any account or pretence whatever:—we mean them as a Board of reference and report, for the purpoſe of inſpection, and to prevent abuſe and deficiencies.

Par. 23. Of reference from the Supreme Council upon all matters of military detail, ſo far as the expenditure of money is concerned. We therefore direct our Supreme Council to make uſe of the Military Board in this point of view, in order that the expenditure of the public money, in contingent articles, may be ſanctioned by the opinion of the officers who conſtitute this Board. We do not mean that the Supreme Council are bound to refer ſuch points for their conſideration, or that they ſhould be bound to act by their opinions, when they have received them; but we do expect that before any material iſſues of money are ordered on the head of military charges, the Supreme Council will conſider it as a uſeful check againſt extravagance; if material articles of military expenditure are previouſly conſidered and reported upon by officers, whoſe ſituations and profeſſions, lead them to be particularly converſant in the knowledge of every article of military expence.

Par. 24. Although to report upon references made to them by the Supreme Council, will form a very eſſential part of the duty of the Military Board, it is not to be their only duty; we conſider it as an eſſential part of the buſineſs of the Board; and we direct, that they particularly attend to the various branches of military detail, to which we have alluded, and that they regularly from time to time report to the Supreme Council the ſtate and condition of the reſpective articles of ſervice, falling under their inſpection.

Par. 25. If there is any difference of opinion among them, either in matters referred to them by the Supreme Council, or in points the conſideration of which has originated with themſelves, ſuch differences of opinion, with the grounds of them, are to be eſpecially reported by them.

Par. 26. We direct, that without delay you form, in concert with the officers who are to conſtitute this Board, ſuch fixed rules and regulations for the conduct of their buſineſs, as may effectually inſure the means of their being furniſhed with ſuch regular returns from inferior departments, as may enable them to conduct their buſineſs with diſpatch and regularity; they are to report their whole proceedings to you, and you are to tranſmit them to us, in ſeparate diſpatches under the head of Military Department.

Par. 27. You will likewiſe determine what eſtabliſhment may be requiſite for the conduct of our buſineſs in their department; and you will, from our covenanted ſervants, allot a ſecretary, and ſuch other aſſiſtants as may be neceſſary, with allowances adequate to the duties and ſervices to be performed by them; but, in ſettling theſe allowances, you will attend to the ſame ſpirit of œconomy which it is our intention to introduce into every department.

Par. 28. We truſt the regulations you ſhall frame, and the inſtructions you ſhall give, to the different ſervants under you connected with military buſineſs, will be ſufficient to bring before the Military Board every material of information, neceſſary for them to be poſſeſſed of; but, if at any time either

either additional inſtructions, or occaſional orders, ſhall be requiſite, they are to apply for them to the Supreme Council.

Par. 29. After having thus laid before you ſuch outlines of this buſineſs, as may enable you to inſtitute and regulate this Board, we think proper to conclude with a repetition of our explicit declaration, that this Military Board is to poſſeſs no authority, excluſive of, and independent of, the Supreme Civil Government; but are, in all reſpects, to act under you, and through the medium of your authority.

3. *(M. C 28th May,* 1786.) Reſolved, that the members of the Military Board do take precedence in the order particularly ſpecified in the 18th paragraph of the general letter from the Court of Directors, dated 21ſt September, 1785, viz.

1ſt, the Commander-in-chief, preſident;
2d, the ſenior officer at the Preſidency;
3d, the ſenior officer of artillery;
4th, the chief-engineer;
5th, the adjutant-general;
6th, the quartermaſter-general;
7th, the commiſſary-general.

*(By the orders of Government of the 29th of Auguſt,* 1788, *the members of the Board take their ſeats according to their reſpective military ranks; and by the orders of the 26th of December* 1789, *the military-auditor-general takes his ſeat below the youngeſt colonel on the eſtabliſhment — (at preſent Colonel George Deare).*

Reſolved, as ſoon as the Military Board ſhall be formed and aſſembled, the Board of Ordnance be diſſolved, and the proceedings, papers, &c. of that department, tranſmitted to the Military Board.

*(M. C. 2d July,* 1787.) Ordered, that the following regulations, which have been adopted for the more effectual and expeditious diſcharge of the duties of the Military Board, be publiſhed in general orders.

That the ſeveral duties and powers which appertained to the late Board of Ordnance, do appertain to the Military Board until further orders, except the following:

They are not to receive propoſals for furniſhing ſtores by contract; all ſuch propoſals are to be delivered in to Government.

When a brigade or any part of the army ſhall be ordered to take the field, the deputy commiſſary of ordnance, with conductors, according to the nature of the ſervice, are not to be directed by the Military Board, but by the Commander-in-chief, to attend ſuch brigade or detachment, for the iſſuing of ſtores, of which the Military Board will be duly informed by the adjutant-general.

An idea having prevailed, that in the abſence of the Commander-in-chief, no meeting of the Military Board can be valid; it is ordered, for the ſake of diſpatching the public buſineſs, that whenever the Commander in-chief ſhall not be preſent, the next ſenior member, in the rotation preſcribed by the Court of Directors, (*the rotation altered by M. C. 29th Auguſt,* 1788—*ſee remark on the firſt part of this art.)* ſhall be conſidered as the acting preſident; but a meeting ſhall not proceed to, or continue in, the diſpatch of buſineſs, unleſs it conſiſts of at leaſt three members.

They ſhall meet once in every fortnight, or oftener, if neceſſary, at the Government-houſe, when the Right Honourable the Governor-general ſhall pleaſe to preſide, and at the ſecretary's houſe at other times.

They ſhall have power to adjourn and to meet again as occaſion ſhall require; and occaſionally will be called together by ſummons,

mons, when the Right Honourable the Governor-general ſhall require their attendance.

As ſoon as poſſible, after every ſuch meeting of the Board, the ſecretary ſhall attend upon the Right Honourable the Preſident, with a fair copy of the proceedings, for his final approbation.

Whenever any matter ſhall be brought before the Military Board, relative to eſtimates, bills, or other matters of accounts, in which any member thereof is concerned, ſuch member is precluded from voting in it.

Monthly returns of receipts and iſſues, ſurplus and deficiencies, of all proviſions laid up in forts or military granaries, ſhall be ſent regularly to the Military Board.

To enable the Military Board to give their attention to the ſtate of the Company's forts, and all public military buildings, and to report to the Governor-general in Council whatever they may, from time to time, think proper to be done reſpecting them, the chief-engineer, or proper officer, ſhall lay before them, plans of the different fortifications and other military buildings, with accounts of their preſent ſtate; and ſurvey reports ſhall be regularly ſent to them in future, at ſuch ſtated periods as may hereafter be determined on.

It being the duty of the Military Board to attend to the punctual performance of ſuch military contracts or agreements as may be communicated to them by the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, and report any failure, the requiſite orders for returns, &c. ſhall be given to the officers or others concerned.

That every article of military expenditure may come under the reviſion and controul of the Military Board, in as far as they are not now under the ſeparate reviſion and controul of the commiſſary-general, all the extraordinaries of the army ſhall be laid before them monthly, by the paymaſter of extraordinaries, for their opinion on them, previous to their coming for final audit before the Governor-general in Council.

As ſoon as poſſible after the firſt meeting of the Military Board, they ſhall form, for the approbation of the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, ſuch further regulations as may appear requiſite, for the more expeditious diſpatch of their buſineſs.

The Military Board ſhall tranſmit monthly to the Governor-general in Council, that is, on the 15th day of each month, a complete copy of their conſultations for the month preceding, with an abſtract of them; and at the end of every twelve months, they ſhall deliver in a report, or compendium, of the quantity and ſtate of the ſeveral articles of ſervice under their controul; and ſuch an account of their proceedings as will enable the Court of Directors, and the Governor-general in Council, to judge of the degree of utility of that eſtabliſhment.

*(M. C. 15th September, 1787.)* Reſolved, that in future, when references are made to the Military Board by the Supreme Council, for their report on claims preferred by individuals, that the Military Board do require from ſuch individuals or offices reſpectively the vouchers to which they refer, and authorities neceſſary for the ſupport of, or elucidation of, ſuch claims; and that the report of their proceedings to the Governor-general in Council be accompanied with all ſuch vouchers, ſo as to enable the Board

Board to determine finally upon them without a further reference.

That in the same manner, it is the directions of the Supreme Council in general, that every proposal laid before them for their confirmation or rejection, be accompanied with all the documents, vouchers, and explanations, required for the illustration of it; so that the Board may be enabled to determine finally upon it.

The Governor-general in Council do accordingly now delegate to the Military Board, the powers requisite to effect such purposes.

4. (*C. D. 21st September*, 1785.—*Par.* 46. As we take it for granted, you will instantly carry into execution the arrangements for the conduct of our business which we have now ordered, it only remains for us upon this subject to inform you, that all our subsequent dispatches on that supposition will be addressed to you in your *Public Department*, *Secret Department*, *Military Department*, *Revenue Department*, *or Commercial Department*.

Par. 47. Dispatches under the two first addresses, will, of course, remain with the Superior Council in one of it's departments, public or secret, and orders will be given by them to the inferior Board, conformably to the dispatches they shall receive in their Military, Revenue, and Commercial Departments.

Par. 48. By this means all correspondence will continue to pass through you; at the same time, by a subdivision of the detail of our business, the whole will be conducted with regularity, dispatch, and œconomy.

5. (*M. C. 2d August*, 1786.) The Honourable the Governor-general and Council, have been pleased to resolve, that all business relative to military affairs, which has hitherto been performed in the Public Department, shall henceforward be conducted in the Secret, and that their proceedings on military subjects shall be recorded in two separate departments: the one to be denominated the Secret and Military Department, to which Mr. Hay is secretary, is to comprise all personal applications transmitted through the Commander-in-chief, from individuals in the military service, whether in His Majesty's or the Company's troops, and which have heretofore been referred to the Board in their Public Department; matters of account, not of a political nature, all correspondence with the presidents and councils at the other presidencies, on such subjects, military commissions, &c. &c.

The other Department, to which Lieut. Col. Kyd is appointed secretary, is termed the Military Department of Inspection, and includes all memorials laid before the Board, respecting military rank, all appeals from the audit of the commissary-general upon military accounts, and charges; but which are still to be transmitted through the prescribed channel of the paymaster and military auditor-general.—All military contracts and agencies, and all correspondence with the Military Board, established by the Company's orders of the 21st of September, 1785.—All returns of the several corps composing the army, and ordered by the Court of Directors to be made to the Governor-general and Council, are to be transmitted to the Military Department of Inspection, as heretofore to the Military Department,

Department, at the expiration of every month.

6. *(10th April, 1789.) Advertiſement, extracted from the Calcutta Gazette.*—All public officers and other perſons having occaſion to apply, either verbally or by writing, to the office of the ſecretary to the Government, for information upon any official points, are deſired to make their applications to the ſub-ſecretary of the department, to which the ſubject belongs; and all officers of Government wiſhing to have official papers from the Council-houſe, are to apply for them to the ſub-ſecretaries, who will direct the regiſters to furniſh them. This notice is given with the approbation of th Governor-general in Council, and intended to relieve the ſecretary himſelf, from the neceſſity of receiving and anſwering official references, by which he is frequently hindered in the execution of the general duties of his office. After the end of this month, it will alſo become the duty of the ſub-ſecretaries, to ſign orders and letters written by the authority of the Board, unleſs the ſecretary ſhould at any time think it proper to ſign them with his own name, or be directed to do ſo.

John White, Eſq. is ſub-ſecretary to the Public Department.

George Hilaro Barlow, Eſq. is ſub-ſecretary to the Revenue Department.

John Fombelle, Eſq. is ſub-ſecretary to the Secret Department, where the military buſineſs is alſo recorded.

## *SECTION* XI.

### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*(M. C. 22d May, 1786. C. D. 21ſt September, 1785.)* In our letter of the 11th of April, we intimated to you our determination to take an early opportunity of directing what we conceived to be an adequate military eſtabliſhment in time of peace; we have accordingly done ſo; and after collecting the beſt information we could find, as well upon general as local knowledge of the ſubject, we have prepared, and herewith tranſmit, our ſcheme of a military peace eſtabliſhment, and we enjoin you to carry it preciſely into execution.

We conceive it to be of the utmoſt importance to the ſucceſs of our military operations in India, that the corps which compoſe the armies at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay

ombay, ſhould be ſo formed as to enable em to take the field on the ſhorteſt notice, nd to act with effect whenever they ſhall appen to be united upon ſervice.

We have therefore reſolved to arrange the hole military eſtabliſhments, according to ne uniform ſyſtem, and to reduce the corps f every denomination at each of the preſi- encies, to the ſame ſtrength, in point of offi- ers, non-commiſſioned officers, and privates.

It is therefore our expreſs order, that the llowing plan ſhall be immediately adopted r the military eſtabliſhments at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and that no deviation om the proportions ſettled by this plan, all hereafter take place without our particu- r orders for that purpoſe.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

That one regiment of European cavalry ſhall conſiſt of

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 col. and capt. | 1 adjutant. |
| 1 lieut. col. and capt. | 1 ſurgeon, |
| 1 maj. and captain, | 2 mates, |
| 3 captains, | 24 ſerjeants, |
| 4 lieutenants. | 24 corporals, |
| 4 cornets, | 6 trumpeters, |
| 1 quarter-maſters, | 6 hautboys, |
| 1 chaplain, | 324 private men, |

And that an allowance ſhall be made for 6 ough riders, excluſive of their pay attached their ſtations, as corporals in the corps. *The above eſtabliſhment has not ever been iſed.)*

2d *(ibid.)* That one company of Euro- an artillery ſhall conſiſt of

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 captain, | 4 corporals, |
| 2 lieutenants, | 8 gunners, |
| 1 lieut. fire-workers, | 56 matroſſes, |
| 3 ſerjeants, | 2 drums and fifes, |

Two puckalies or watermen to be allowed for the uſe of the company. *(To be drawn for by the commanding officers of companies when detached, and the quarter-maſter when preſent. — See art. 41.)*

That 5 companies of the ſame ſtrength ſhall conſtitute a battalion of artillery, with the following proportion of field and ſtaff officers.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 lieut. colonel, | 1 quarter-maſter, |
| 1 major, | 1 ſurgeon, |
| 1 adjutant, | 1 mate. |

And that an extra-allowance be made for one ſerjeant-major, one quartermaſter-ſer- jeant, one drill-ſerjeant, one drill corpo- ral, one drum-major, and one fife-major, excluſive of the pay attached to their re- pective ranks, as ſerjeants, corporals, drums, and fifes, in the regiments.

3. *(ibid.)* That the ſtrength of one gre- nadier or battalion company of European infantry, ſhall conſiſt of

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 captain, | 4 corporals, |
| 2 ſubalterns, | 2 drums and fifes, |
| 3 ſerjeants, | 68 privates. |

Two puckallies, or watermen, to be allowed for the uſe of the company. *(To be drawn for by the quarter-maſter, except when de- tached.—See art. 41.)*

That two companies of grenadiers, and ſix battalion companies of the ſame ſtrength, ſhall conſtitute one battalion of European infantry, with the following proportion of field and ſtaff officers.

1 colonel, *(at preſent not on the ſtrength of any corps.—See 2d article, 1ſt ſec.)*
1 lieutenant-colonel,
1 major,
1 chaplain, *(at preſent chaplains are at- tached to ſtations.—See art. 11. ſec. 1.)*
1 adjutant,
1 quarter-maſter,
1 ſurgeon,

1 ſurgeon,
1 mate,

And that an extra allowance be made for one ſerjeant-major, one quarter-maſter-ſerjeant, one drill-ſerjeant, one drill-corporal, one drum-major, and one fife-major, excluſive of the pay attached to their reſpective ranks as ſerjeants, corporals, drums, and fifes, of the regiment.

NATIVE TROOPS.

4. *(ibid.)* That the ſtrength of one company of native infantry ſhall conſiſt of

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 ſubaltern, | } Europeans, *(ſee the laſt par. of this art.)* |
| 1 ſerjeant, | |
| 1 ſubadar, | 1 drum, |
| 1 jemadar, | 1 fife, |
| 4 havildars, | 68 privates, |
| 4 naicks, | 1 puckallie, or waterman, to be allowed for the uſe of the company. *(To be drawn for by the commanding-officer of the battalion.—See art. 41).* |

That two companies of grenadiers, and ſix *(at preſent eight—ſee art. 43.)* battalion companies of the ſame ſtrength, ſhall conſtitute a battalion of native infantry, and the following commandant and ſtaff officers.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 captain, | } Europeans. |
| 1 adjutant, | |
| 1 ſurgeon-aſſiſtant, | |
| 1 black doctor. | |

And that an extra-allowance be made for one ſerjeant-major, one quartermaſter-ſerjeant, one drill-havildar, one drill-naick, one drum, and one fife-major, excluſive of the pay attached to their reſpective ranks as ſerjeants, havildars, naicks, drums, and fifes.

*(M. C. 30th June, 1790.)* The Governor-general in Council, deſirous of affording every poſſible encouragement to the younger part of the army, who have unfortunately been kept ſo long upon the ſupernumerary liſt, has been averſe to introducing any alteration in the conſtitution of the eſtabliſhments of commiſſioned officers in the native corps, which might put a ſtop to promotion, and thereby diſappoint the hopes of young men, whoſe proſpects have been long diſcouraging. It is, nevertheleſs, his opinion, that the proportion of lieutenants to each native battalion, whether compoſed of eight or ten companies, need not exceed ſix, and that the deficiency of officers to complete the battalion, in the ſubaltern line, ſhould be ſupplied from enſigns. It is accordingly Reſolved and Ordered, that the preſent eſtabliſhment of ten lieutenants to each ſepoy battalion, ſhall continue until the youngeſt enſign on the eſtabliſhment ſhall have attained the rank of lieutenant; but that all vacancies that ſhall happen in native corps thereafter, ſhall be ſupplied by enſigns until the eſtabliſhment is reduced to the proportions of lieutenants and enſigns above mentioned.

*(M. C. 1ſt February, 1790.)* Ordered that the adjutants of native battalions be no longer conſidered as effective ſtaff, but that they be poſted to companies, and form a part of the eſtabliſhment of ten ſubalterns to each battalion, except Mr. Pierce Caſſidy, adjutant of the 26th battalion, on account of his not being a commiſſioned officer, and of any enſigns, acting as adjutants, who may not fall within the effective ſtrength of the army.

*(M. C. 16th June, 1788.)* Reſolved, that in future, only two European non-commiſſioned

oned-officers be allowed to each native bat. lion to discharge the duties of serjeant-ajor and quartermaster-serjeant; and that e Commander-in-chief be requested to ue the necessary orders for making this al. ration in the native establishment.

5. *(M. C. 7th December, 1787.)* Re. lved, that the following augmentation do ke place in the corps of cavalry:

That the two rossallahs be formed into giments, composed of three troops each; d that they be in future denominated the 1st d 2d regiment of cavalry.

That the establishment of each troop be as llows:

1 lieutenant,
1 head jemadar,
1 second jemadar,
4 duffedars,
1 trumpeter,
50 troopers.

*(1 duffedar and 20 troopers added by M. C. February, 1790.—See art. 43.)*

Resolved, that each regiment be com. anded by a captain.

Ordered, that the following staff and arti. ers be allowed to each regiment:

1 assistant-surgeon,
1 serjeant-major effective,
3 farriers,
3 puckallies,
1 muttasudie, 15 rupees per month.

*(G. O. 14th December, 1787.)* The com. anding-officers at the stations of Futty. ur and Cawnpore, will be pleased to di. t that the men and horses, now compos. g the rossallahs of cavalry at their re. ctive stations, be formed into three troops the 1st of January next. Particular care to be taken that each troop has an equal proportion of the men and horses that be. longed to the rossallahs, before the late aug. mentation.

The present first rossallah is to be denomi. nated the first regiment, and the second ros. sallah, the second regiment.

*(M. C. 2d July, 1787.)* The Right Ho. nourable the Governor-general in Council, having resolved on an alteration in the pre. sent establishment in the two independent rossallahs of cavalry,—Ordered, that the new establishment and the regulations which have been adopted regarding the corps of cavalry, be published to the army.

The batta of Europeans to be regulated by the station of the troops.

Ordered, from an attention to the advanc. ed rank of the present subadars of the troops of cavalry, that they be permitted to remain with the rossallahs of cavalry, upon the pay of sonaut rupees 172 per month, and 10 ru. pees for off-reckonings; and, that until they shall respectively die off, or quit the service, the three jemadars, allowed for the new establishment, do receive the pay and al. lowances of second jemadars only.

The off-reckonings are to be drawn by the commanding officers, who are to clothe their own corps.

The allowance of 20 sonaut rupees per month, is to include and provide for all con. tingent and other charges, such as the fu. ture supply and completely keeping in con. stant repair, saddles, bridles, hostlers, pipes, carabines, buckles, girths, cruppers, breast. plates, and all accoutrements of the horses, feeding the horses, paying sices and gras. cutters, shoeing and supplying collars, head and heel ropes, curry-combs, brushes, medi. cines, and cloths, for the horses, with every other

other expence of the ſtable; and it is alſo to include the purchaſe and ſupply of horſes, to replace all caſualties in the ordinary courſe of the ſervice, which may exceed the number of eight in each roſſallah, hereafter ſtipulated to be provided for by the Company; but as this rate for feeding, &c. is calculated upon the moſt moderate ſcale, it may be found inſufficient in times of ſcarcity:—in juſtice, therefore, to the commanding-officer, it is to be underſtood, that whenever the rate of grain may be leſs than 25 ſeer for the rupee, the difference ſhall be allowed by the Company, calculating the proportion of grain for each horſe, at 5 ſeer per day, upon the commanding-officer of the poſt or ſtation atteſting the bill.

Arms are to be ſupplied by the Company. Whenever the roſſallahs ſhall be ſtationed at a cantonment where the Company have no ſtabling erected for the reception of the horſes, the commanding-officer ſhall be allowed one rupee per month for each horſe, for providing ſtabling; but this ſum ſhall not be paid otherwiſe than on a certificate from the commanding officer of the ſtation, that a committee have inſpected and reported the good ſtate and ſufficiency of the building provided for that purpoſe.

HORSES.

A regiſter to be kept by the commanding-officer, of the horſes compoſing each troop, wherein is to be ſpecified their age, ſize, colour, marks, and reſpective caſt.

The commanding officer of the poſt or ſtation where each roſſallah may be, will be required to inſpect from time to time into the condition of the accoutrements, and whenever he finds a deficiency he is to have it immediately ſupplied. He will be held wholly reſponſible alſo for the good ſtate and ſufficiency of the horſes; and therefore whenever he ſhall deem any of them unfit to be retained in the ſervice, he ſhall direct a committee of officers to aſſemble and examine them, and if their report correſpond with his opinion, it will be ſufficient ground for ordering them to be caſt.

The object of Government is to keep the roſſallahs conſtantly complete with young and ſerviceable horſes, which can only be effected by eſtabliſhing the rule of caſting a certain proportion each year, and introducing cattle of the above deſcription to ſupply their place.—It is accordingly ordered, that one horſe in ten, at leaſt, ſhall be caſt each year, and when the eſtabliſhment ſhall have a remainder above five, and leſs than ten, one horſe is alſo to be caſt from that proportion; on this principle eight horſes in each roſſallah muſt be caſt annually, *(at preſent according to the late augmentation)* and for that number the Company are engaged to pay the difference between the prices for which the caſt horſes ſhall ſell at public outcry, and the ſum of ſonaut rupees 400 for each horſe; whatever horſes are caſt above that number in the courſe of the year, and all caſualties which may occur from the common accidents and diſorders to which horſes are incident, are to be immediately made up and ſupplied at the expence of the officer commanding, who receives the allowance of 20 ſonaut rupees per month for that purpoſe.

All horſes killed or diſabled in actual ſervice, or in conſequence of a forced march exceeding 15 coſs or 30 miles, are to be replaced at the expence of Government, at the rate of 400 ſonaut rupees for each horſe, provided a certificate ſhall have been obtained

from the commanding-officer within 48 hours, after each caſualty, ſpecifying that it has aroſe from one or other of the above cauſes.

The horſes of each roſſallah ſhall be branded with the mark C, on the left ſhoulder, to denote that they are the property of the Company; and whenever it may be neceſſary to caſt or reject horſes as worn out or unfit for ſervice, before the diſpoſal of them, they ſhall be branded with the letter R, on each buttock, as a mark of rejection, to prevent their being received again into the ſervice, and alſo to ſhew that they have been regularly diſmiſſed from it.

Every horſe provided by the commanding-officer of a roſſallah for ſupplying a caſualty, or replacing thoſe ordered to be caſt, ſhall be inſpected and approved of by the commanding-officer of the ſtation; and none ſhall be admitted into the ſervice, but under the following reſtrictions; for a due attention to which ſuch commanding-officers ſhall be reſponſible.

Their age ſhall not be under three years, or above nine; their ſize not to be under 14½ hands, and their bone and ſtrength to be a particular object of attention.

The principle of œconomy, on which the above allowance is granted to commanding-officers, for keeping the corps complete with horſes, againſt common accidents, will not admit of their being reſponſible for the heavy loſſes which ſometimes happen among bodies of horſes in Indoſtan, by epidemic diſtempers, which no human care can prevent; when ſuch inſtances unluckily occur and are clearly proved, the expence is to be defrayed by Government.

(*M. C. 14th January*, 1790.) Reſolved, that the officers commanding the regiments of cavalry, be required in future to accompany their annual rates for caſt horſes, with a particular account of ſales of the horſes diſpoſed of, together with a certificate from the commanding officer of the ſtation, that the horſes purchaſed have been inſpected by a committee of officers and approved of for the ſervice; or the original report of ſuch committee ſhould be forwarded.

TROOP OF BODY GUARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 lieutenant, | *now* | 6 duffadars |
| 1 cornet, | 2 *lieuts.* | 2 trumpeters. |
| 3 ſerjeants, | | and |
| 1 Roſſaldar, | | 50 troopers. |

STAFF AND ARTIFICERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 ſerjeant-major, | 2 beheſties, |
| 1 ſircar, | 2 ſicklegars, |
| 6 laſcars, | 2 ſweepers, |
| 1 farrier, | 3 bildars. |

6. (*C. D. 21ſt Sept.* 1785.)

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT FOR BENGAL.

3 battalions of European artillery,
6 ditto of ditto infantry,
2 troops (*now regiments*) of native cavalry,
36 battalions of native infantry,
30 companies of laſcars.

That one company of laſcars for the ſervice of the artillery ſhall conſiſt of

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 ſerang, | 2 2d tindals, |
| 2 1ſt tindals, | 56 laſcars. |

1 puckallie or waterman to be allowed for the uſe of the company (*to be drawn for by the captain when detached, and by the quarter-maſter when preſent. See 41ſt art.*)

A corps of engineers to conſiſt of,
1 lieutenant-colonel,
1 major,
4 captains,

8 lieutenants, and
8 enſigns.

The battalions of native infantry, are to be formed into ſix brigades; each brigade to conſiſt of ſix battalions of ſepoys, with one lieutenant-colonel and one major attached, as the neceſſary field officers for conducting the military duties and diſcipline of the brigade.

7. *(ibid.)* STAFF.

GENERAL STAFF.

(1 *Military-auditor-general, as colonel. See art.* 1. *and* 2. *ſec.* 2.)
1 adjutant-general, as lieutenant-colonel,
1 quarter-maſter-general, as ditto,
1 deputy-adjutant-general, as major,
1 deputy-quarter-maſter-general, as ditto.

BRIGADE STAFF.

6 lieut. cols. attached to the brigades,
6 majors ditto ditto,
6 brigade-majors, as captains, *(now 7)*
6 quarter-maſters of brigade, as lieuts.

GARRISON STAFF.

1 fort-major, } Fort William.
1 fort-adjutant, }

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

7 ſurgeons,
45 aſſiſtants.

8. *(ibid.)* Whenever it becomes neceſſary to increaſe the army at any of the preſidencies, beyond what is ſettled for the peace eſtabliſhment, no alteration muſt take place in the proportion of officers, &c. ſettled for the different corps of the Preſidency; on ſuch occaſions, complete companies are to be added to the artillery and artillery laſcars; complete regiments to the cavalry; and complete battalions to the European and native infantry: drafts are to be made from the old corps as a foundation for the additional levies, in proportion to the extent of thoſe levies; and the old corps will make good their reſpective deficiencies in conſequence of the drafts by recruits, ſo that the ſame proportion of one company of artillery and artillery laſcars, of one regiment of cavalry, and one battalion of European or native infantry, ſhall invariably remain the ſame in the new and old corps.

9. *(ibid.)* Upon this ſubject it will be obſerved, that the military eſtabliſhments we have directed for the other ſettlements, make no proviſion for an eſtabliſhment at Fort Marlborough. In our letter of the 11th of April laſt, we intimated to you our determination of reducing the preſidency of Bencoolen to a reſidency, in the like manner as it was from the year 1754 to 1759; and to place it under your government; we further direct, that whatever military eſtabliſhment may be neceſſary to be ſtationed there, ſhall be a detachment from your army, and in all reſpects form a part of it.

Every circumſtance indicates the propriety of this arrangement, and our attention has been in a particular manner called to it, by an application *(10th of Auguſt,* 1784.) made to us by our officers on the Bencoolen eſtabliſhment, the grounds of which appear to be perfectly warranted; and it does not occur that any ſuch radical remedy can be applied to their complaints, as by the arrangement we have now ſuggeſted. We tranſmit you a copy of their repreſentation.

We have been adviſed that one company of artillery, two companies of European infantry, and four companies of native infantry, would be a proper eſtabliſhment to be ſtationed at Fort Marlborough; and if you are of opinion that the army we have directed to be kept up under your eſtabliſhment, will not admit of ſuch a large detachment from it, conſiſtently with the ſafety of our provinces, we authorize you to make

addition to the Bengal eſtabliſhment, as bove directed, to the extent of what may be eceſſary for the Fort Marlborough de- chment.

*(M. C. 8th May, 1786.)* Reſolved, that e company of artillery, ordered by the onourable Court of Directors, in their ilitary arrangement of the 21ſt of Septem- er, 1785, for the Bencoolen eſtabliſhment, e in addition to the fifteen companies or- ered for the Bengal eſtabliſhment.

Reſolved, that the ſtrength of the Euro- ean infantry on this eſtabliſhment, cannot t preſent admit of the neceſſary detach- ent for Bencoolen, ordered by the Court f Directors 21ſt of September, 1785.

Reſolved, that the Bengal eſtabliſhment e kept complete, according to the military rrangement of the Court of Directors of e 21ſt of September, 1785, and that the mili- ry eſtabliſhment of Bencoolen, be con- dered entirely ſeparate therefrom.

*(M. C. 14th April, 1788.)* The Go- ernor-general in Council, having conſider- d the orders of the Honourable Court of irectors, reſpecting the military peace- ſtabliſhment of the reſidency of Ben- oolen, and the rules recommended for in- orporating the officers of that reſidency ith thoſe of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, is eaſed to paſs the following reſolution ereon, viz.

That the peace-eſtabliſhment of the re- dency of Bencoolen, conſiſt of one com- ny of artillery, one company of laſcars, d three companies of native infantry.

*(M. C. 24th Jan. 1787.)* The Governor- eneral taking into conſideration the ſubjects eceſſary to be reſolved on, in reſpect to the military ſervice at Fort Marlborough, and reviſing the reſolutions already paſſed,

Ordered, that one company in lieu of laſcars, be formed from the Company's caffries, and that they be entirely attached to the artillery upon the uſual pay of laſcars. —The eſtabliſhment of this Company, to be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 ſerang, | 56 laſcars, |
| 2 1ſt tindals, | 1 puckallie. |
| 2 2d tindals, | |

Agreed, that the following eſtabliſhment of artificers be allowed to the commanding officer, to be ſelected from the caffries as above, for the ſervice of the artillery company.

| SMITHS. | ARMOURERS. |
|---|---|
| 1 mate, | 2 workmen. |
| 1 file-man, | CARPENTERS. |
| 1 fire-man, | 1 mate, |
| 2 hammer-men. | 2 workmen. |

SAIL-MAKERS.

1 mate, 2 workmen.

SICKLEGARS.

1 workman.

CHUCKLERS.

1 workman,
1 coſſob,
6 laſcars,
3 hand bheſties, for the officers,
5 ſweepers, for the officers and men,
3 bildars,
3 coolies.

And that an allowance be made of rupees 14 per month for one drill ſerjeant, for the artillery company, over and above his pay as a ſerjeant in the company.

Agreed, that an allowance of 5 rupees per month, be granted to a drill havildar, for the

the ſepoy companies, over and above his pay as an havildar in one of the companies.

Agreed, that the following ſtaff be allowed to the garriſon.

1 adjutant,
1 quartermaſter, } to be ſubalterns belonging to the garriſon.

1 garriſon ſerjeant-major,
1 garriſon quartermaſter-ſerjeant, } effective.

1 native doctor.

10. *(M. C. 22d May, 1786.)* When the battalions of European and native infantry are commanded to take the field for ſervice, they are to be equipped with 2 field pieces each, 2 tindals, and 28 laſcars are alſo to be attached for working the artillery, and 1 European non-commiſſioned officer and 8 privates for pointing the guns and taking care of the ammunition and ſtores.

11. *(ibid.)* Whenever a brigade is ordered to be detached on ſervice, the grenadiers of the battalions compoſing the brigade, are to be formed into two battalions for covering the flanks of the brigade, and to have two battalion guns attached to each, with a proper proportion of European artillery and artillery laſcars:—on this principle, excluſive of the field train, ſixteen field-pieces, one company of European artillery, and four companies of laſcars, will complete the brigade for immediate ſervice.

12. *(M. C. 31ſt May, 1786.)* Quartermaſters eſtabliſhment of laſcars, artificers, and people, for a battalion of artillery in the field.

LASCARS.

1 ſerang,
1 tindal,
20 laſcars, } for each company preſent.

BEHESTIES.

2 bullock,
2 hand } for the field officers,
3 hand, for the officers of each company preſent.
4 hand, for the battalion ſtaff,

SWEEPERS.

2 for the field officers,
3 for the officers of each company preſent,
2 for the men of each company preſent,
4 for the battalion ſtaff.

SMITHS.

1 miſtry,
1 mate,
2 filemen,
2 firemen,
2 hammermen,
2 armourers,
2 braſsmen.

CARPENTERS.

1 mate,
3 workmen.

SAILMAKERS.

1 mate,
4 workmen.

CHUCKLERS.

2 workmen.

SICKLEGARS.

2 workmen.

BILDARS.

1 mate,
6 bildars for each company preſent.

COOLIES.

1 mate,
6 coolies for each company preſent,
2 hackeries.

*(M. C. 28th March, 1788.)* Reſolved that a mate behefty be added to the eſtabliſhment of a quarter-maſter of artillery in the field.

*(2 puckalies for each company preſent, &c. 41ſt art.)*

13. *M. C. 31ſt May, 1786.)* Whenever a company is detached in the field, the above allotted proportion of behefties, ſweepers, coolies, and bildars, is to attend it; and the following complement of artificers, excluſive of the quartermaſter's eſtabliſhment:

SMITHS.

SMITHS.
1 mate,
1 fileman,
1 fireman,
2 hammermen,
2 armourers.
CARPENTERS.
1 mate,
2 workmen.
SAILMAKERS.
1 mate,
2 workmen.
SICKLIGARS.
1 workman.
CHUCKLERS.
1 workman.
1 hackery.

14. *(ibid.)* For a ſingle company on a ace eſtabliſhment, or half-batta ſtation.

1 coſſob,
6 laſcars,
Smiths, 2 workmen,
Carpenters, 2 workmen,
Armourer, 1 workman,
Sailmaker, 1 workman,
Sickligar, 1 workman,
Chucklers, 1 workman,
Bildars, 3 workmen,
Coolies, 3 workmen.

When at practice, the allotted propor- ons of beheſties, and ſweepers, for a train the field, whether conſiſting of a com- ete battalion, or a part of it, not leſs than company, the ſame eſtabliſhment of laſcars, tificers, and people, as is at preſent al- wed.

15. *(ibid.)* Peace, or cantonment, eſta- liſhment of a battalion of artillery under e quartermaſter.

LASCARS.
tindal,
coſſob,
laſcars for each company preſent.
SMITHS.
mate,
workmen,
braſſmen,
3 armourers.
CARPENTERS.
1 mate,
3 workmen.
Chucklers 2 workmen,
Sailmakers, 2 workmen,
Bildars, 3 for each company preſent,
Coolies, 3 ditto, ditto,
Sickligars, 2 workmen.

When at practice, the ſame eſtabliſhment of people, &c. as allotted for a battalion in the field.

16. *(M. C. 1ſt October, 1788.)* By the periodical relief of the artillery, which takes place by companies, that part of it ſtationed in Fort William, will generally conſiſt of companies attached to the three different battalions; they are not, however, on that account, to be conſidered as detached companies, in reſpect to the quartermaſters eſtabliſhments of laſcars and artificers; but as long as ten companies are attached to the Preſidency, the two quartermaſters doing duty there, are reſpectively to keep up the eſtabliſhment allowed for one battalion only, and not the ſeparate eſtabliſhment fixed for detached companies.

17. *(M. C. 31ſt May, 1786.)* Eſtabliſhment of laſcars, artificers, &c. for one battalion of Europeans in the field, under the quartermaſter:

LASCARS.
1 ſerang,
2 tindals,
60 laſcars.
ARMOURERS.
1 miſtry,
1 mate,
2 armourers,
2 braſs-ſmiths,
2 ſickligars.
CARPENTERS.
1 miſtry,
1 mate,
2 workmen.
SMITHS.
1 miſtry,
1 mate,

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 mate, | SAILMAKERS. |
| 2 firemen, | 1 miſtry, |
| 2 filemen, | 1 mate, |
| 2 hammermen, | 3 workmen, |
| | 3 chucklers. |

BEHESTIES AND SWEEPERS.

1 miſtry,
1 mate,
1 bullock-beheſtie,
2 hand-beheſties, } for the colonel.
2 ſweepers,
2 bullock-beheſties, } for the lieut. colonel, and major.
2 hand, ditto,
2 ſweepers,
21 beheſties for the officers, including ſtaff,
21 ſweepers for ditto.
2 ſweepers for the men of each company.

| BILDARS. | COOLIES. |
|---|---|
| 1 mate, | 1 mate, |
| 20 bildars. | 20 coolies. |

4 gurrymen, and 2 hackeries.

*(An addition of two puckalies for each company, to be drawn for by the quartermaſter, inſtead of being part of the eſtabliſhment of a company.—And a deduction of one puckallie, two hand-beheſties, and two ſweepers, for the colonel, and one hand-beheſty, and one ſweeper, for the aid de camp, from the number allowed for the officers including ſtaff, was made by M. C. 12th November, 1788. — See 41ſt art.)*

18. *(ibid.)* Peace or cantonment eſtabliſhment of a European infantry battalion, under the quarter-maſter.

| LASCARS. | ARMOURERS. |
|---|---|
| 1 ſerang, | 1 miſtry, |
| 1 tindal, | 2 workmen. |
| 1 coſſob, | BLACKSMITHS. |
| 25 laſcars. | 1 miſtry, |
| 1 fireman, | CARPENTERS. |
| 1 fileman, | 1 miſtry, |
| 1 hammerman, | 2 workmen. |
| 1 braſs-man. | |

2 ſickligars, and 2 chucklers.

*(M. C. 30th June, 1786.)* An omiſſion having been made in the Peace Eſtabliſhment of the quartermaſter to one European battalion, as fixed by the Board in their minutes of the 31ſt of May laſt, the following people are to be allowed in addition:

One miſtry, 3 ſailmakers; 1 mate, 10 bildars; 1 mate, 10 coolies; 4 ghurrymen.

19. *(M. C. 20th December, 1786.)* Eſtabliſhment of laſcars, artificers, and people, for a ſepoy battalion.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 ſircars, | ARMOURERS. |
| LASCARS. | 2 miſtries. |
| 1 tindal, | CARPENTERS. |
| 12 laſcars, | 1 workman. |
| SMITHS. | 2 ſickligars, |
| 1 miſtry, | 1 ſailmaker, |
| 1 fireman, | 2 chucklers, |
| 2 hammermen. | 6 bildars, |
| | 2 hackeries. |

8 doolies *(now 10)* when on the march, *(and 1 in cantonments.)*

20. *(ibid.)* Eſtabliſhment of the quartermaſter *(now adjutant and quarter-maſter in one perſon)* for a ſepoy brigade.

| LASCARS. | SMITHS. |
|---|---|
| 1 tindal, | 1 fireman, |
| 12 laſcars. | 1 fileman, |
| CARPENTER. | 1 hammerman. |
| 1 workman. | |

6 bildars and 6 coolies.

*(M. C. 17th May, 1787.)* The Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, underſtanding that there is no proviſion made

ade in the Court of Directors eſtabliſh-
ent for a quartermaſter-ſerjeant, and ſatiſ-
d of the neceſſity of ſuch an appointment,
rects a continuance of that appointment
th each ſepoy brigade, and that they be
nſidered as effective ſtaff, to be drawn for
the adjutant and quartermaſter's abſtracts.

21. *(M. C. 3d Auguſt, 1779.)* When two
ns are detached from the park on ſervice,
following people, &c. ſhall be ſent with
m, and in proportion with a greater num-
r.

| SMITHS. | CARPENTERS. |
|---|---|
| 1 fireman, | 1 mate, |
| 1 fileman, | 1 workman. |
| 1 hammerman. | |
| 3 bildars, | |
| 1 ſweeper, and | |
| 1 bullock-beheſty. | |

22. Eſtabliſhment for the quartermaſter
His Majeſty's 73d regiment.

| LASCARS. | CARPENTERS. |
|---|---|
| 1 ſerang, | 1 miſtry, |
| 2 tindals, | 3 workmen. |
| 2 coſſobs, | SAILMAKERS. |
| 50 laſcars. | 1 miſtry, |
| ARMOURERS. | 4 workmen, |
| 1 miſtry, | 2 chucklers, |
| 4 workmen, | 21 puckalies. |
| 1 braſs-man, | BILDARS. |
| 2 ſickligars. | 1 miſtry, |
| SMITHS. | 15 workmen. |
| 1 miſtry, | COOLIES. |
| 1 fileman, | 1 miſtry, |
| 1 fireman, | 15 workmen. |
| 1 hammerman. | |

23. *(G. O. 2d April,* 1787. The form-
on of the artillery into a brigade is to take
ce from the 1ſt inſtant.

24. *(G. O. 4th Sept.* 1788.*)* The com-
panies of each battalion of artillery are direct-
ed to be numbered, and in future not to be
altered.

*(G. O. 25th Sept.* 1788.*)* Colonel Pearſe
having in conſequence of the general orders
of the 4th inſtant, directing the ſeveral com-
panies of artillery to be numbered, examined
the artillery returns as far back as 1770, in
order to aſcertain the actual ſeniority of each
company, and having laid an arrangement
upon that principle before the Commander-in-
chief, he is pleaſed to approve of it, and to
direct the numbers to be fixed, accordingly,
as follows:—

For the 1ſt Battalion,

The company at this time commanded,

—By Capt. J. Gordon, to be — No. 1
—By Capt. N. Carnegie, — 2
—By Capt. W. Rattray, — 3
—By Capt. J. Wilkinſon, — 4
—By Capt. J. Barton, — 5

In the 2d Battalion,

The company at this time commanded,

—By Capt. T. M. Elwood, — No. 1
—By Capt. E. Montague, — 2
—By Capt. I. Horsford, — 3
—By Capt. J. Burnett, — 4
—By Capt. R. Gardiner, — 5

In the 3d Battalion,

The company at this time commanded,

—By Capt. C. Scott, — No. 1
—By Capt. J. Mordaunt, — 2
—By Capt. G. Howell, — 3
—By Capt. T. Holland, — 4
—By Capt. I. Binns, — 5

25. *(G. O. 24th May,* 1790.*)* In conſe-
quence of the late movements of the bat-
talions of native infantry, a new formation
into brigades, is to take place according to
the following arrangement:

First

| First Brigade. | Bat. | Second Brigade. | Bat. | Third Brigade. | Bat. | Fourth Brigade. | Bat. | Fifth Brigade. | Bat. | Sixth Brigade. | Bat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3 | | 7 | | 6 | | 1 | | 2 | | 11 |
| | 5 | | 8 | | 12 | | 14 | | 4 | | 15 |
| | 16 | | 9 | | 13 | | 18 | | 10 | | 25 |
| | 22 | | 30 | | 17 | | 20 | | 19 | | 28 |
| | 23 | | 33 | | 24 | | 21 | | 26 | | 29 |
| | 36 | | 35 | | 27 | | 32 | | 31 | | 34 |

26. *(M. C. 15th January, 1787.)* The following is the eſtabliſhment for Prince of Wales's iſland:—

ARTILLERY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 ſerjeants, | 20 matroſſes, |
| 2 corporals, | 1 drummer, |
| 4 gunners, | 1 fifer. |

One puckallie and one ſweeper, and an extra allowance is to be made to one magazine ſerjeant, of 14 rupees per month, over and above the pay of his rank as one of the ſerjeants of the detachment.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

ONE COMPANY.

One European ſubaltern officer with the rank of lieutenant, and pay and allowance of lieutenant of infantry.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 ſubadar, | 1 drummer, |
| 1 jemadar, | 1 fifer, |
| 4 havildars, | 68 privates, |
| 4 naicks, | 1 puckallie, |

There are to be three companies of this ſtrength, to be formed as directed in the minutes of council of the 13th of December, 1786; and an allowance of rupees 5 per month is to be made to one of the havildars, over and above the pay of his rank, as a drill havildar for the three companies.

LASCARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 ſerang, | 1 mate, |
| 2 firſt tindals, | 4 workmen, |
| 2 ſecond tindals, | CARPENTERS. |
| 56 laſcars, | 1 miſtry, |
| 1 puckallie. | 1 mate, |
| PAINTERS. | 18 workmen. |
| miſtry, | BRASSMEN. |
| 2 workmen, | 1 miſtry, |
| SMITHS. | 1 mate, |
| 1 miſtry, | 2 workmen. |
| 1 mate, | SAWYERS. |
| 3 fire-men, | 4 workmen. |
| 6 file-men, | SICKLEGARS. |
| 9 hammer-men, | 1 miſtry, |
| ARMOURERS. | 1 mate, |
| 1 miſtry, | 3 workmen, |

The following is to be the effective ſtr for the whole detachment.

One lieutenant with brevet rank of ca tain and commandant of the detachme one aſſiſtant ſurgeon, with an allowance 250 St. Rs. per month, over and above h pay and batta as an hoſpital mate, for whi he is to defray every medical and hoſpi charge whatever.—*(There was an additio aſſiſtant ſurgeon appointed to that eſtabli ment, by M. C. 24th October, 1788.)*

One ſerjeant-major, with an allowance 20 ſonaut rupees per month, over and abo the pay of his rank, as ſerjeant-major to t native infantry.

Two native doctors.

And the officer commanding is to be allow ed monthly, ſonaut rupees 120, for iron, ſteel and charcoal, for the purpoſe of repairi the ſmall arms, for a writer, ſtationary, a other petty contingencies; and 100 rupe

er month are to be allowed, namely rupees
o each, for the proviſion and military ſtore-
keepers.

At preſent, or from circumſtances, there
may be ſome ſupernumeraries to the above
eſtabliſhment: when ſuch happens to be the
caſe, theſe ſupernumeraries are to be drawn
for in a ſeparate abſtract; but whenever the
effective ſtrength of the detachment, ſhall at
any time from the caſualties that happen,
become leſs than the eſtabliſhment here fix-
ed, in ſuch caſes no more than the real effec-
tives are upon any account to be drawn for.

The commandant is to draw for the whole
of the detachment, agreeable to a form
which will be furniſhed by the military
auditor-general.

Reſolved that full batta be granted to offi-
ers and men, whether european or native,
mpoſing the detachment.

Reſolved that the right of command and
ecedence of rank, be invariably veſted in
ſenior company's officer on the ſpot, be-
nging to the troops ſtationed at Prince of
ales's Iſland.

27. Eſcort of the reſident with Madhajee
India.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 lieutenants, | 1 ſircar, |
| 2 ſubadars, | 1 doctor, |
| 2 jemadars, | 1 writer, |
| 8 havildars, | 2 tindals, |
| 8 naicks, | 20 laſcars, |
| 4 drummers, | 2 puckallies, |
| 36 privates, | 2 doolies. |

28. *(M. C. 30th June, 1786.)* Reſolved
the ſeveral colonels of infantry be
wed aids de camp.

29. *(G. O. 5th October, 1786.)* It ap-
ring by ſome of the returns, that the para-
graphs of the Court of Directors regulations fixing the eſtabliſhment of ſtaff to corps, have been miſinterpreted, it is to be underſtood, that the ſtaff ſerjeants, corporals drums and fifes major, havildars, and naicks, belonging to corps wherein men of the above deſcription are allowed, are not to be effective, nor excluſive of the complement attached to companies.

30. *(M. C. 6th November, 1786.)* The offices of town-major and aſſiſtant commiſſary of ſtores in Fort William, have been admitted effective ſtaff appointments in the eſtabliſhment of the army.

31. *(M. C. 4th September, 1787.)* Eſtabliſhment of chaplains.

2 at the Preſidency,
6 to the ſix brigades, *(new ſtations)*
1 to the garriſon of Fort William.

32. *(M. C. 17th April, 1789.)* The duties of the chief engineer and barrack-maſter of Fort William, having been lately taken into conſideration, with a view of drawing a ſpecific line between them, it has been reſolved that the fortifications and their reſpective parts, (including the interior roads and drains, alſo the charge of the Eſplanade) are in the department of the chief engineer, and under his charge.—When arches of caſemates or magazines become leaky, or their arches or walls defective, the chief engineer is the only proper officer to direct the repairs of them; and in all caſes where it may be deemed neceſſary to remove, or to make openings in walls, or any alterations that may effect their ſtrength, the opinion of the chief engineer is to be previouſly taken.

The batracks, dwelling houſes, ſtore rooms, caſemates and magazines, erected,

or delivered over for the troops or ſtores, are in the department of the barrack-maſter, excluſive of the chief engineer, and excluſive of the repairs above mentioned.

The barrack-maſter in his office, is to waſh, colour, and plaiſter, the walls; paint, mend, ſhift, and keep in repair, beams, burgars, doors, and windows; to ſtop cracks in roofs and walls, and to mend terraces, when and where ſuch repairs are neceſſary, under the direction of the commanding officer of the garriſon, and with the ſanction of the Governor-general.

The Governor-general in Council, having alſo taken into conſideration the eſtabliſhment of people neceſſary to perform the duties of the chief engineer's department, (an alteration in the preſent eſtabliſhment proceeding from a requeſt of lieutenant colonel Wood) the undermentioned people and wages to be allowed them, are to compoſe the eſtabliſhment of the chief engineer, from, and after, the firſt of next month; and to be drawn for in monthly abſtracts, inſtead of that which was appointed in the orders of the 5th of December, 1788.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

| | | SONAUT RS. |
|---|---|---|
| Europeans, | 1 head overſeer, or carpenter, - - | 100 |
| | 1 ſecond ditto ditto, | 60 |

When additional overſeers are required, and can be found among the ſupernumeraries or ſoldiers in Fort William, they are to be allowed 20 ſonaut rupees per month, during the time they are ſo employed.

| | | | SONAUT RS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Smiths, | - | 2 blackſmith's miſtries, | 24 |
| | | 2 braſs-men ditto, - | 24 |
| Carpenters, | 2 miſtries, - | | 24 |
| Bricklayers, | 4 miſtries, - - | | 44 |
| Painters, | - 2 ditto, - - | | 24 |
| Sawyers, | - 2 ditto, - - | | 14 |
| Coolies, | 10 ſirdars, - | | 50 |

The coolies which the chief engineer may be obliged to employ occaſionally, are to be charged for, if mates, at 4-3 ſonaut rupees per month, and of coolies ſonaut rupees 3-2-2 each.

| | | | SONAUT RS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Laſcars, | 3 tindals, - | | 24 |
| | 30 laſcars, - | | 180 |

Eſtabliſhment continued to the chief engineer for keeping clean the eſplanade.

| | | SONAUT RS. |
|---|---|---|
| 4 carts, at 30 rupees each, | - | 120 |
| 1 jemouldar, | - | 7 |
| 24 peons, at 5 rupees each, | | 120 |
| 1 ſirdar, | - | 5 |
| 12 harrymen, at 4 rupees each, | | 48 |

A diſcretionary power is lodged with the chief engineer, to employ ſuch extra artificers and labourers of every denomination, as he may judge to be neceſſary for the proper execution of the works to be carried on in his department; upon which the following regulations are to be obſerved.

That the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons ſhall depute two ſircars daily, who ſhall pay the ſeveral workmen employed their daily wages, as ſettled by the chief engineer and barrack-maſter, to whom the ſame diſcretion for employing them will be allowed, and the number of people and rates of wages ſhall be certified upon a daily liſt of liſts, ſigned by the chief engineer and barrack-maſter, reſpectively.—Theſe liſts ſhall be the paymaſter's vouchers, and accompany his accounts of diſburſements, in which is to

be charged the amount of pay of workmen and labourers, disbursed monthly in the respective departments of the chief engineer and barrack-master.

The paymaster of artillery and garrisons shall be allowed two sircars, at 15 rupees each per month, for this duty; and two coolies at 3 rupees per month each, for carrying the money daily into the fort.

The chief engineer shall report on the 1st of every fourth month, to the Military Board, the work performed during the three preceding months in his department.

The paymaster of artillery and garrisons, shall at the same time report in abstract, the totals of the sums paid during the same months for workmen's wages, distinguishing the chief engineer's from the barrack-master's department; and the military auditor-general, being furnished by the secretary to the Military Board, with lists of the stores, passed on indent, for each of the above departments, during each quarter, will lay before the Board immediately thereafter, an abstract of the total cost of the materials so furnished.

The allowance of 900 sonaut rupees per month granted to the chief engineer, by Minutes of Council of the 5th of December last, for draftsmen, writers, sircars, stationary, drawing-instruments, and peons, for the purpose therein mentioned, are to be drawn for by him from the 1st of May, with his personal allowances.

The following establishment has been fixed for the barrack-master's department, and is to take place from the 1st of next month (May, 1789,) in lieu of that at present authorized.

BARRACKMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

| | SONAUT RS. |
|---|---|
| 1 sircar, | 15 |
| CARPENTERS. | |
| 1 mistry, | 12 |
| 2 workmen, | 14 |
| SMITHS. | |
| 1 mistry, | 12 |
| 3 workmen, | 19 |
| SICKLEGARS. | |
| 1 workman, | 5 |
| PAINTER. | |
| 1 mistry, | 12 |
| BHESTIES. | |
| 2 sirdars, | 22 |
| 50 hand-bhesties, | 425 |
| 20 bullock-bhesties, | 240 |
| COOLIES. | |
| 2 sirdars, at 5 rupees each, | 10 |
| 27 coolies, at 3 each, | 81 |
| 123 sweepers, at 3-8 each, | 430-8 |
| 10 carts, | 300 |

The same discretion is lodged with the barrack-master that has been given to the chief engineer, to employ such extra artificers and labourers, as he may judge necessary, for the proper execution of the works to be carried on in his department; and the same regulations that apply to this discretion, in the case of the chief engineer, are to apply to it in the instance of the barrack-master.

All materials, requisite for the service of the chief engineer's and barrack-master's departments, between the 1st of May and the 1st of August (after which time they are to be provided for by a running contract), and to be supplied by indent to the Military Board on the agent of stores.

(M. C.

*(M. C. 2d July, 1790.)* The town-major and barrack-maſter of Fort William, having repreſented the following non-commiſſioned garriſon ſtaff, as adequate to the diſcharge of the duties to be required of them in thoſe departments, the Governor-general in Council is pleaſed to order, that they form the eſtabliſhment in future; viz.

UNDER THE TOWN-MAJOR.

| | SONAUT RS. |
|---|---|
| 1 ſerjeant major of the garriſon, | 20 |
| 1 garriſon ſerjeant, - - | 14 |
| 3 key ſerjeants, at 20 - - | 60 |
| 1 pay ſerjeant, - - - | 7 |
| 1 ſerjeant major at Budge Budge, | 20 |
| | 121 |

UNDER THE BARRACK-MASTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 barrack ſerjeant, - - | 20 |
| 1 ditto corporal, - - | 14 |
| 1 pound ſerjeant, - - | 20 |
| 3 camp colourmen, at 6 - - | 18 |
| | 72 |

*(M. C. 2d October, 1789.)* Reſolved that one bheſty, and one ſweeper, be added to the barrack-maſter's eſtabliſhment in Fort William, from the 1ſt inſtant, for the uſe of the brigade major of artillery, for whom no proviſion was made when the eſtabliſhment was laſt regulated.

*(The proportion of people, employed at Budge Budge, under the chief engineer, are now paid weekly.)*

33. Artificers and coolies underthe fort-adjutant and barrack-maſter at Chunar,

1 mate cooly,
12 coolies,
2 bullock bheſties,
10 hand ditto,
10 ſweepers,

Eſtabliſhment for the cantonments of Dinapore under the barrack-maſter,

1 ſircar,
4 hand bheſties, } for the field officers of
4 ſweepers, } European corps,
24 hand bheſties, } for 60 officer's quarters,
24 ſweepers, } being 2 of each to every 5 quarters,
16 ſweepers for 16 companies of Europeans,
1 ſweeper for the barrack guard,
1 hand bheſtie, } for the main guard,
1 ſweeper, }
1 miſtry coolie,
20 bildars and coolies,

Eſtabliſhment for the cantonments of Berhampore under the barrack-maſter,

1 ſircar,
3 hand bheſties, } for the lt. col. and major
3 ſweepers, } of Europeans, 1 each,
24 hand bheſties, } for 12 ranges of officer's quarters, at 5 quarters to each range, being 2 to each of bheſties and ſweepers,
24 ſweepers, }
20 ſweepers for 10 ranges of ſoldier's barracks.
1 bullock bheſty, } for the main guard,
1 ſweeper, }
1 hand bheſty, } for the ſtore-rooms and
1 ſweeper, } barrack guard,
1 miſtry coolie,
1 mate diito,
30 coolies,
10 bildars,

34. *(M. C. 18th Auguſt, 1788.)* Ordered, that the following eſtabliſhments be appointed in the ordnance department, and that

hat they ſeverally take place from the 1ſt f next October.

Eſtabliſhment of the arſenal of Fort Wil-am.

1 commiſſary of ſtores,
1 aſſiſtant commiſſary,
4 conductors,
3 park and laboratory ſerjeants,
6 laboratory men,
2 European ſmiths,
2 Europeans, carpenter and cooper.

ARTIFICERS.

COOPERS.

1 ſirdar, 4 workmen,

SMITHS.

3 ſirdars, 10 filemen,
10 firemen, 30 hammer and bellows men,

CARPENTERS.

5 ſirdars, 60 workmen,

SAWYERS.

1 ſirdar, 12 workmen,

PAINTERS.

1 ſirdar, 10 workmen,

ARMOURERS.

2 ſirdars, 30 workmen,

BRASS-MEN.

2 ſirdars, 20 workmen,

SICKLEGARS.

4 ſirdars, 200 workmen,

SAILMAKERS.

1 ſirdar, 10 workmen,

CHUCKLERS.

1 ſirdar, 12 workmen,

MAGAZINE-MEN.

14 ſirdars, 330 workmen,

FOUNDERY ESTABLISHMENT.

1 European overſeer,

FOUNDERS.

1 ſirdar, 10 workmen,

ENGRAVERS.

2 workmen,

BRICKLAYERS.

2 workmen.

TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT.

3 ſerangs of the preſent eſtabliſhment of laſcars, to ceaſe after the preſent poſſeſſors.

1 head miſtry carpenter, to ceaſe after the preſent poſſeſſor.

35. *(ibid.)* Eſtabliſhment for the field train at the preſidency, whether in cantonments or at practice, under the commanding-officer of artillery.

ARTIFICERS.

COOPERS.

2 workmen,

SMITHS.

1 ſirdar, 8 file-men,
4 fire-men, 12 hammer and bellows-men.

CARPENTERS.

1 ſirdar, 16 workmen.

SAWYERS.

1 ſirdar, 4 workmen.

PAINTERS.

1 ſirdar, 5 workmen.

BRASSMEN.

1 ſirdar, 4 workmen,

SICKLEGARS.

1 ſirdar, 3 workmen.

SAILMAKER.

1 ſirdar.

BILDARS, COOLIES, AND SWEEPERS.

1 ſirdar, 7 workmen.

MAGAZINE-MEN.

2 ſirdars, 30 workmen, 2 hand bheſties,

36. *(ibid.)* Eſtabliſhment for the expenſe magazine at Fort William and Budge Budge.

1 deputy-commiſſary,
1 conductor in Fort William,
1 ditto at Budge Budge,
1 park and laboratory-ſerjeant,
4 laboratory-men,
1 European ſmith,
1 ditto, cooper.

37. *(ibid.)* Eſtabliſhment for the magazine at Cawnpore.

1 commiſſary, 2 conductors.

MAGAZINE-MEN.

2 ſirdars, 4 hand-beheſties,
50 workmen, 4 ſweepers.

Magazine at Futty-ghur.

1 deputy-commiſſary, 2 conductors.

MAGAZINE-MEN.

2 ſirdars, 4 hand-beheſties,
50 workmen, 4 ſweepers.

Magazine at Midnapore.

1 deputy-commiſſary, 1 conductor.

NATIVE ARTIFICERS.

COOPERS.

1 workman.

SMITHS.

1 ſirdar, 1 fileman,
1 fireman, 2 hammer and bellows-men.

CARPENTERS.

2 workmen.

PAINTER.

1 workman.

SICKLEGAR.

1 workman.

MAGAZINE-MEN.

1 ſirdar, 10 workmen,
2 beheſties, and 2 ſweepers.

Eſtabliſhment for the magazines at Patna and Berhampore.

1 deputy-commiſſary, 2 conductors.

NATIVE ARTIFICERS.

COOPER.

1 workman.

SMITHS.

1 ſirdar. 1 fileman,
1 fireman, 3 hammer and bellows-men.

CARPENTERS.

1 ſirdar, 4 workmen.

SICKLEGARS.

2 workmen.

SAILMAKERS.

2 workmen.

MAGAZINE-MEN.

1 ſirdar, 20 workmen,
2 hand beheſties, 2 ſweepers.

Magazine at Buxar.

1 deputy-commiſſary, 1 conductor,

NATIVE ARTIFICERS.

COOPER.

1 workman.

SMITHS.

1 ſirdar, 1 fileman,
1 fireman, 3 hammer and bellows-men.

CARPENTERS.

1 ſirdar, 3 workmen.

PAINTERS.

1 workman.

ARMOURERS.

2 workmen.

SICKLEGARS.

2 workmen.

MAGAZINE-MEN.

2 ſirdars, 30 workmen,
2 beheſties, 2 ſweepers.

Magazine at Chunar.

1 commiſſary, 4 conductors,
1 park and laboratory-ſerjeant,
3 laboratory-men, 1 ditto carpenter,
1 European ſmith, 1 ditto cooper.

NATIVE ARTIFICERS.

COOPERS.

3 workmen.

SMITHS.

2 ſirdars, 4 filemen,
4 firemen, 12 hammer and bellows-men.

CARPENTERS.

2 ſirdars, 24 workmen.

SAWYERS.

1 ſirdar, 6 workmen.

PAINTERS.

1 ſirdar, 4 workmen.

ARMOURERS.

1 ſirdar, 10 workmen.

BRASS-MEN.

1 ſirdar, 4 workmen.

SICKLEGARS.

1 ſirdar, 27 workmen.

SAILMAKERS.

2 ſirdars, 9 workmen.

CHUCKLERS.

1 ſirdar, 6 workmen.

MAGAZINE-MEN.

4 ſirdars, 4 hand-beheſties,
100 workmen, 4 ſweepers.

38. *(ibid.)* Eſtabliſhment for the field train at each of the ſtations of Cawnpore and Futty-ghur, under the commanding-officer of artillery.

EUROPEANS.

STAFF.

1 park and laboratory-ſerjeant,
2 laboratory-men,
2 overſeers of bullocks and bildars.

ARTIFICERS.

1 ſmith, 1 carpenter, 1 cooper.

NATIVE ARTIFICERS.

COOPERS.

2 workmen.

SMITHS.

2 ſirdars, 4 firemen,
4 filemen, 12 hammer and bellows-men.

CARPENTRRS.

2 ſirdars, 20 workmen.

SAWYERS.

1 ſirdar, 4 workmen.

PAINTERS.

1 ſirdar, 2 workmen.

BRASS-MEN.

1 ſirdar, 4 workmen.

SICKLEGARS.

1 ſirdar, 3 workmen.

SAILMAKERS.

1 ſirdar, 2 workmen.

BILDARS, COOLIES, &c.

5 ſirdars, 300 workmen.
4 hand-beheſties, 15 carts.

N. B. When actually marching, or at practice, additional batta to be allowed to the native artificers, at the rate of 2 rupees per month for the ſirdars, and 1 rupee per month

month for the workmen and beheſties; the duties of the magazine to be performed by the train artificers; and all detachments of guns, from the field train, to be ſupplied with artificers from thence, as at preſent.

39. *(M. C. 30th May, 1787.)* The Governor-general in Council, obſerving that no proviſion is made in any fixed eſtabliſhment for beheſties and ſweepers, for the uſe of the head ſurgeon and hoſpital-mates of the general hoſpital, authorize the following proportion for each general hoſpital, to commence from the 1ſt of June next.

For the head ſurgeon, { 1 beheſty, 1 ſweeper.

For the hoſpital-mates, { 3 beheſties, 3 ſweepers.

40. *(G. O. 12th June, 1786.)* The circumſtances of the ſervice, not admitting of an equal diſtribution of the laſcar companies among the European companies, they are to be conſidered as independent, and to be employed with the latter, as occaſion may require. The companies ſo employed, are to be temporarily attached to the European companies, with which they may be doing duty, and to be muſtered, returned, and paid, by the commanding-officer of the latter.

*(G. O. 14th. November, 1788.)* The orders of the 12th June, 1786, directing that the odd company or companies of laſcars ſhall be attached to the ſenior company, or companies, at a ſtation, is revoked, and the odd company, or companies, beforementioned, ſhall be commanded by the ſenior captain, or captains, at the ſtation.

41. *(G. O. 12th November, 1788.)* In order to provide the neceſſary eſtabliſhment of beheſty bullocks, after the 1ſt December next, it is directed that they be furniſhed after that date as follows:

Thoſe for the ſepoy battalions and regiments of native cavalry, by their reſpective commanding-officers.

Thoſe for the European infantry, by the quarter-maſters.

Thoſe for the European artillery and companies of laſcars, by the quarter-maſters when preſent; but for the detached companies, by the commanding-officer of those companies.

Thoſe for detachments of artillery, ſervi with two guns, by the commanding officers of the detachments.

Thoſe for the field officers attached to European corps, by the quarter-maſters.

Thoſe for the companies of European artillery and infantry invalids, by the commanding officers of the reſpective companies.

In lieu of what is now drawn for the eſtabliſhment of puckallies, an allowance is to be made of 12 ſonaut rupees per month which includes every charge for providing and feeding the bullocks, the pay of the puckallie or driver, and all incidental expences for bags and ropes.

Whatever proviſion is now made in the eſtabliſhments of the barrackmaſters at Dinapore and Berhampore, of bullock beheſties, is to ceaſe from the 1ſt of next month and a reduction is to take place, at the ſame time, from the fixed eſtabliſhment of the barrack-maſter of Fort William, of 1 bullock and 20 hand beheſties, in conſequence of the private barracks being hereafter to be ſupplied with water by the quartermaſters.

The colonels being no longer attached to particular brigades or European corps, the proporti

proportion of beheſties and ſweepers allotted for them in the field eſtabliſhment of the quartermaſters of European corps, and in the temporary eſtabliſhment of the barrack-maſters, are to be ſtruck off from the 1ſt of December next, from which date they, as well as their aids de camp, are to draw for the proportion of beheſties and ſweepers, which is allotted by the regulations of the ſervice to their reſpective ranks.

*(Temporary.)*

42. *(M. C. 1ſt February, 1790.)* Agreed, at the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, that an augmentation of the army, under this preſidency, do immediately take place, by an additional two companies of the preſent ſtrength to the eſtabliſhment of each of the native battalions, and 1 duffadar and 20 troopers to each troop of native cavalry.

*(G. O. 13th February, 1790.)* A pay ſerjeant is to be allowed to the artillery proceeding with lieut. colonel Cockerell's detachment.

*(G. O. 18th February, 1790.)* One elephant is to be allowed to each of the battalions of native infantry, ordered on ſervice to the Carnatic, extra of the proportion eſtabliſhed for a battalion of native infantry.

*(G. O. 8th April, 1790.)* Should the company of artillery now ordered to Mauſulipatam, join lieutenant-colonel Cockerell, the two detachments of artillery will form one train under the ſenior officer, and the ſeparate eſtabliſhments of people are to be formed into one eſtabliſhment, conſiſting only of the proportion of people of every denomination fixed for a train in the field, whether for one or more companies.

The people in lieu of the quarter-maſter's eſtabliſhment, in the event of this junction, are alſo to be under the ſenior officer.

43. *(General Abſtracts of the whole of the Military Eſtabliſhment under the Government of Bengal, collected from the aforegoing, and other Orders, by the Compiler.)*

General Staff of the Army.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Colonels. |
| 6 | Military-auditor-general. |
| 1 | Deputy military-auditor-general. |
| 1 | Adjutant-general. |
| 1 | Deputy-adjutant-general. |
| 1 | Quartermaſter-general. |
| 1 | Deputy-quartermaſter-general. |
| 1 | Military-paymaſter-general. |
| 1 | Deputy-military-paymaſter-general, accountant and paymaſter of extraordinaries. |
| 1 | Paymaſter artillery and garriſons. |
| 1 | Deputy-paymaſter artillery and garriſons. |
| 3 | Paymaſters to ſtations. |
| 6 | Deputy-paymaſters to ſtations. |
| 1 | Judge-advocate general. |
| 2 | Deputy judge-advocates-general. |
| 1 | Secretary to the Military Department of Inſpection. |
| 1 | Secretary to the Military Board. |
| 1 | Military ſecretary to the Governor-general. |
| 1 | Secretary to the Commander in-chief. |
| 1 | Perſian interpreter to the Commander-in-chief. |
| 1 | Secretary and Perſian interpreter to the commanding-officer in the field. |
| 7 | Brigade-majors. |
| 5 | To the Governor-general. |
| 7 | To the colonels. |
| 1 | Regulating-officer Calcutta militia. |
| 1 | Town-major and barrackmaſter. |
| 1 | Fort-adjutant. |
| 1 | Ajutant to the town-guards. |
| 1 | Garriſon ſtore keeper. |
| 1 | Fort adjutant and barrackmaſter Chunar. |
| 1 | Barrackmaſter Dinapore. |
| 1 | Barrackmaſter Berhampore. |
| 1 | Fort-adjutant Buxar. |
| 1 | Adjutant and quartermaſter Midnapore. |
| 7 | Chaplains. |

Paymaſters. Aids de camp. Fort William.

*(Since the union of the offices of Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, that of military-ſecretary to the Governor-general has been vacant.)*

## Engineers.

| Lieutenant-colonel. | Major. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Enfigns. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 22 |

## European Cavalry.

| Colonel and captain. | Lieutenant-colonel and captain. | Major and captain. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Cornets. | Quartermafters. | Serjeants. | Corporals. | Trumpeters. | Hautboys. | Privates. | Staff. Chaplain. | Adjutant. | Surgeon. | Affiftant furgeons. | Rough-riders. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 24 | 24 | 6 | 6 | 324 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |

*(Not at preſent in exiſtence,)*

## European Artillery.

| | Commiſſioned officers. | | | | | | | Non-commiſſioned officers and rank and file. | | | | | | Staff. Commiſſioned. | | | | | | Staff. Non-com. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Colonel. | Lieutenant-colonels. | Majors. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Lieutenant-fire-workers. | Total. | Serjeants. | Corporals. | Drummers. | Gunners. | Matroſſes. | Total. | Brigade-major. | Aids de camp. | Adjutants. | Quartermaſters. | Surgeons. | Aſſiſtants-ſurgeon. | Serjeants-major. | Quartermaſter-ſerjeants. | Drill-ſerjeants. | Drill-corporals. | Drums-major. | Fifes-major. |
| One company, - - | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 56 | 74 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Four companies more, | — | — | — | 4 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 32 | 224 | 296 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| One battalion, - - | — | 1 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 27 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 40 | 280 | 370 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Two battalions more. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 54 | 40 | 40 | 20 | 80 | 560 | 740 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Grand total brigade, | 1 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 30 | 30 | 81 | 60 | 60 | 30 | 120 | 840 | 1110 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

## European Infantry.

| | Commissioned officers. | | | | | | Non-commissioned officers and rank and file. | | | | | Staff. Com. | | | | Staff. Non-com. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lieutenant-colonel. | Majors. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Enfigns. | Total. | Serjeants. | Corporals. | Drummers. | Privates. | Total. | Adjutants. | Quartermasters. | Surgeons. | Affiftant-furgeons. | Serjeants-major. | Quartermasters' ferjeants. | Drill-ferjeants. | Drill-corporals. | Drums-major. | Fifes-major. |
| 1 grenadier company. | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 68 | 77 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 grenadier company more. | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 68 | 77 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 battalion company. - | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 68 | 77 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5 bat. companies more. | — | — | 5 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 340 | 385 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 battlion. - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 26 | 24 | 32 | 16 | 544 | 616 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 battalions more. - - | 5 | 5 | 40 | 50 | 30 | 130 | 120 | 160 | 80 | 2720 | 3080 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Grand Total,—— | 6 | 6 | 48 | 60 | 36 | 156 | 144 | 192 | 96 | 3264 | 3696 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |

## European Invalids.

| | Commissioned officers. | | | Non-commissioned officers and rank and file. | | | | Staff. Com. | | Staff. Non-com. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Captains. | Subalterns. | Total. | Serjeants. | Corporals. | Privates. | Total. | Adjutant. | Affiftant-furgeons. | Serjeant-major. | Pay-ferjeant. |
| ARTILLERY. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 company, - - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 100 | 112 | — | — | — | 1 |
| INFANTRY. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 company, - - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 100 | 112 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 2 companies more, - | 2 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 200 | 224 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Total Infantry, — | 3 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 300 | 336 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Grand total and Staff to the corps, — | 4 | 12 | 16 | 24 | 24 | 400 | 448 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

Native

## Native Cavalry.

### Troop of Body Guard.

| Europeans. | | | Natives. | | | | | Staff and artificers. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant. | Cornet. | Serjeants. | Kottadar. | Duffadars. | Trumpeters. | Troopers. | Total. | Serjeant-major. | Sircar. | Lascars. | Farrier. | Behesties. | Sicklegars. | Sweepers. | Bildars. |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 50 | 59 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |

*(At present there are two lieutenants, instead of one lieutenant and one cornet.)*

### Regiments of Cavalry.

| | Europeans. | | | Natives. | | | | | | Assistant Surgeon. | Staff and artificers. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Total. | Head Jemadar. | Second Jemadars. | Duffedars. | Trumpeters. | Troopers. | Total. | | Serjeant-major. | Farriers. | Puckallies. | Muttasedie. |
| 1 troop, | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 70 | 78 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| 2 troops more, | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 140 | 156 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| 1 regiment, | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 210 | 234 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 1 regiment more, | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 210 | 234 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Grand total, | 2 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 420 | 468 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 |

## Native Infantry.

| | Europeans. | | | | | Natives. | | | | | | | Staff. Com. | | | | Staff. Non-com. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lieut. Colonel. | Major. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Total. | Subadars. | Jemadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Drummers. | Sepoys. | Total. | Brigade-major. | Adj. & qr. mr. | Adjutants. | Asi. surgeons. | Serjeant-major. | Quarter mr. serj. | Drill havildars. | Drill naicks. | Drum majors. | Fife-majors. | Black doctors. |
| 1 company, - - | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 68 | 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9 companies more, | — | — | — | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 36 | 36 | 18 | 612 | 720 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 battalion, - | — | — | 1 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 40 | 40 | 20 | 680 | 800 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 battalions more, | — | — | 5 | 50 | 55 | 50 | 50 | 200 | 200 | 100 | 3400 | 4000 | — | — | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 1 brigade, - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 60 | 68 | 60 | 60 | 240 | 240 | 120 | 4080 | 4800 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 5 brigades more, - | 5 | 5 | 30 | 300 | 340 | 300 | 300 | 1200 | 1200 | 600 | 20400 | 24000 | 5 | 5 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Grand total. | 6 | 6 | 36 | 360 | 408 | 360 | 360 | 1440 | 1440 | 720 | 24480 | 28800 | 6 | 6 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |

*(Adjutants of battalions are now non-effective staff.—See art. 4.)*

## Native Invalids, fit for Garrison Duty.

| | European capts. commanding. | Subadars. | Jemadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Privates. | Total. | Adjutant. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 company, - - - - | — | 2 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 90 | 112 | — |
| 9 companies, - - | — | 18 | 36 | 72 | 72 | 810 | 1008 | — |
| 1 battalion, - - - - | 1 | 20 | 40 | 80 | 80 | 900 | 1120 | — |
| 1 battalion more, - - - - | 1 | 20 | 40 | 80 | 80 | 900 | 1120 | — |
| Grand Total. | 2 | 40 | 80 | 160 | 160 | 1800 | 2240 | 1 |

## Artillery Lascars.

| | Serangs. | 1st tindal. | 2d tindal. | Lascars. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One company, - - - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 56 | 61 |
| Twenty-nine companies more, | 29 | 58 | 58 | 1614 | 1769 |
| Grand Total. | 30 | 60 | 60 | 1670 | 1830 |

## RESIDENCY OF BENCOOLEN.

One company of European artillery,
One company of gun-laſcars, - - -
Three companies of native infantry, -
} Of the ſame ſtrength as others of the like nature, on the Bengal eſtabliſhment.

The laſcars are entertained from the Company's caffries:

Laſcars and artificers, attached to the company of artillery:

| Smiths. | | | | | Carpenters. | | Sail-makers | | | Laſcars. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mate, | Fileman, | Fireman, | Hammermen, | Armourers, | Mate, | Workmen, | Mate, | Workmen, | Sicklegars, | Chucklers, | Coſſob. | Laſcars, | Hand-bheſties, | Sweepers, | Bildars, | Coolies, |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 |

Prince of Wales's Iſland.

| | | Artillery. | | | | | | Laſcars. | | | | | Native infantry. | | | | | | | | Staff. Comd. | | Staff. Non-comd. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artillery. Native infantry, and Staff. | Captain commandant, | Serjeants, | Corporals, | Drummers, | Gunners, | Matroſſes, | Total, | Serang, | 1ſt Tindal, | 2d Ditto, | Laſcars, | Total, | Lieutenants, | Subadars, | Jemadars, | Havildars, | Naicks, | Drummers, | Sepoys, | Total, | Proviſion-ſtore-keeper, | Military ſtore-keeper, | Aſſiſtant-ſurgeons, | Serjeant-major, | Magazine-ſerjeant, | Drill-havildar, | Black doctors, |
| | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 20 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 56 | 61 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 204 | 240 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

| Artificers. | Puckallies, | Sweeper, | Sawyers, | Smiths. | | | | | Carpenters. | | | Painters. | | Armourers. | | | Braſsmen. | | | Sicklegars. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Miſtry, | Mate, | Filemen, | Firemen, | Hammermen, | Miſtry, | Mate, | Workmen, | Miſtry, | Workmen, | Miſtry, | Mate, | Workmen, | Miſtry, | Mate, | Workmen, | Miſtry, | Mate, | Workmen, |
| | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

Escort with the Resident at Madagee Scindea's Court.

| Lieutenants. | Subadars. | Jemadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Drummers. | Privates. | Sircar. | Native doctor. | Writer. | Tindals. | Lascars. | Puckallies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 136 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 2 |

Detachment with two Guns.

| Europeans. | | | | | Lascars. | | | Artificers. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Smiths. | | | Carpenters | | | | |
| Lieutenant. | Serjeant. | Gunners. | Matroffes. | Total. | 1st tindal. | 2d tindal. | Lascars. | Total. | Fireman. | Fileman. | Hammerman. | Mate. | Workman. | Bildars. | Sweeper. | Bullock-beheſty. |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |

Chief Engineer.

| Europeans | | | | Lascars. | | Miſtries | | | | | | Burrymen. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Head overſeer. | Second overſeer. | Jemauldar. | Peons. | Tindals. | Lascars. | Smiths. | Braſs-men. | Bricklayers. | Carpenters. | Painters. | Sawyers. | Coolies. | Sirdar. | Hurrymen. | Carts. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 4 |

Non-commiſſioned Staff and Artificers under the Town-major and Barrack-maſter of Fort William, and Barrack-maſters of Chunar, Dinapore, and Berhampore.

| | Non-commiſſioned ſtaff. | | | | | | | | | Artificers. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Smiths. | | Carpenters. | | Beheſties. | | | | | | Coolies. | | | |
| | Serjeants-major. | Gar. ſerjeant. | Key-ſerjeants. | Barrack-ſerjeant. | Barrack-corporal. | Camp colour-men. | Pound-ſerjeant. | Pay-ſerjeant. | Sircar. | Sicklegar. | Miſtry. | Workmen. | Miſtry. | Workmen. | Sirdars. | Bullock. | Hand. | Bildars. | Sweepers. | Miſtrys. | Mates. | Workmen. | Carts. |
| Town-major and barrackmaſter of Fort William. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 51 | — | 124 | 2 | — | 27 | 10 |
| Barrackmaſter of Chunar. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 10 | — | 10 | — | 1 | 12 | — |
| —— Dinapore. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 29 | — | 46 | 1 | — | 20 | — |
| —— Berhampore. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 28 | 10 | 49 | 1 | 1 | 30 | — |

Ordnance

## Ordnance Eſtabliſhments.

| | Europeans. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Engraver. | Coopers. | | Smiths. | | | Founders. | | Armourers. | | Braſſmen. | | Carpenters. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Commiſſary of ſtores. | Aſſiſtant-commiſſary of ſtores. | Commiſſaries of ordnance. | Deputy commiſſaries of ordnance. | Conductors. | Laboratory-ſerjeants. | Laboratory-men | Overſeers. Foundery. | Overſeers. Bullocks and bildars. | Smiths. | Coopers. | Carpenters. | Workmen. | Miſtry. | Workmen. | Miſtry. | Filemen and Firemen. | Hammermen and bellowſmen. | Sirdar. | Workmen. | Miſtry. | Workmen. | Miſtry. | Workmen. | Miſtry. | Workmen. |
| Arſenal and Foundry, - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 30 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 60 |
| Field-train at the Preſidency, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 12 | 12 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 16 |
| Expenſe magazine at Fort William and Budge Budge, - | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magazine at Cawnpore, - | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ——— at Futty-ghur, - | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ——— at Midnapore, - - | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| ——— at Patna and Berhampore, | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| ——— at Buxar, - - - | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 1 |
| ——— at Chunar, - - - | | | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 2 | 8 | 12 | | | 1 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 24 |
| Field train at Cawnpore and Futty ghur. - - - - - - | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 8 | 12 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 20 |

## Ordnance Eſtabliſhments in Continuation.

| | Brick-layers. | Painters. | | Sawyers. | | Sail-makers. | | Sick-legars. | | Chuck-lers. | | Bildars, coolies, & ſweepers. | | Maga-zine-men. | | Beheſties. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Workmen. | Miſtry. | Workmen. | Miſtry. | Workmen. | Miſtry. | Workmen. | Miſtry. | Workmen. | Miſtry. | Workmen | Sirdar. | Workmen. | Sirdar. | Workmen. | Sirdar. | Workmen. | Carts. |
| Arſenal and Foundry, - - | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 200 | 1 | 12 | | | 14 | 330 | | | |
| Field-train at the Preſidency, | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 7 | 2 | 30 | | 2 | |
| Expenſe magazine at Fort William and Budge Budge, - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magazine at Cawnpore, - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2 | 50 | | 4 | |
| ——— at Futty-ghur, - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2 | 50 | | 4 | |
| ——— at Midnapore, - - | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 10 | | 2 | |
| ——— at Patna and Berhampore, | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | 1 | 20 | | 2 | |
| ——— at Buxar, - - - | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 30 | | 2 | |
| ——— at Chunar, - - | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 6 | | 4 | 4 | 100 | | 4 | |
| Field-train at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur, - - - - - | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | 5 | 300 | | | | 4 | 15 |

N. B. Three ſerangs and one head miſtry-carpenter, of the former eſtabliſhment, are to remain in the arſenal of Fort William but to ceaſe after the preſent poſſeſſors.

Quarter-maſter

| | Camp-colour-men. | Sircars. | Lascars. | | | | Smiths. | | | | | Armourers. | | | Carpenters. | | | Sail-makers. | | | Sickle gars. | | Chuck-lers. | Swee-pers. | | Bil-dars. | | Coo-lies. | | Bhe-sties. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Serangs, | Tindals, | Coffobs, | Lascars, | Mistry, | Mate, | File-men, | Fire-men, | Hammer-men, | Mistry, | Mate, | Workmen, | Brass-men, | Mistry, | Mate, | Workmen, | Mistry, | Mate, | Workmen, | Sirdar, | Workmen, | Sirdar, | Workmen, | Mate, | Workmen, | Mate, | Workmen, | Mate, | Workmen, | Puckallies, | Sirdar, | Mate, | Hand, | Hackeries, | Gurrymen, |
| To a battalion of European artillery detached in the field, - - - | 15 | — | 5 | 5 | — | 100 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | 4 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 31 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 30 | 12 | — | 1 | 21 | 2 | — |
| To a battalion of do. in cantonments, | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 30 | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 15 | — | 15 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — |
| To a company of do. at a half battastation, detached, - - - | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| To a company of do. detached in the field, - - - - - | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 20 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | 6 | — | 6 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 1 | — |
| Detachment with 2 guns, - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Quartermaster to a battalion of European infantry in the field, - | 8 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 60 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | 38 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 4 |
| To a ditto in cantonment, - - | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 18 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Adjutant and quartermaster to a battalion of native infantry, - - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 12 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Quartermaster to His Majesty's 73d regiment. - - - | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | — | 4 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 21 | — | — | — | — | — |

The quartermaster to a battalion of artillery in the field, draws one puckallie, and one hand-bhesty for each field-officer, and in the proportion of three hand for the officers and two puckallies for the men of each company present, four hand for the battalion staff, one puckallie for each company of lascars, and one mate bhesty, when the whole battalion is present.—Quartermaster of artillery in cantonments, draws one puckallie for each field-officer, two for each company of Europeans, and one for each company of lascars present.—A company of artillery detached in the field three hand for the officers, two puckallies for the men, and one for each company of lascars present.—Quartermaster to a battalion of Euorpean infantry in the field, draws one mistry and one mate-bhesty, two bullock and two hand for the lieut. colonel and major, twenty hand for the officers, including staff; and two puckallies for the use of each company.—Quartermaster to a battalion of European infantry in cantonments, to draw one puckallie for each field-officer, and two for each company present.

Laſcars and Artificers for a battalion of ſepoys.

| Laſcars. | | Artificers. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sircars. | Tindal. | Laſcars. | Mate ſmith. | Fireman. | Hammermen. | Miſtry armourers. | Carpenter. | Sicklegars. | Sailmaker. | Chucklers. | Bildars. | Hackeries. |
| 4 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 |

Beheſties and ſweepers for colonels, aids de camp, head-ſurgeons, and hoſpital-mates, at each general-hoſpital.

| | Beheſties. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Puckalies. | Hand. | Sweepers. |
| For a colonel. - - - - | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Aid de camp, - - - - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Head-ſurgeon, } (provided by | — | 1 | 1 |
| Hoſpital-mates, } the purveyor.) | — | 3 | 3 |

SECTIO

## SECTION XII.

### ESCORTS AND DETACHMENTS.

ART. 1. *(G. O. 6th March, 1786.)* The Commander-in-chief has obſerved with concern, the great irregularity with which every ſepoy detachment, he has accidentally met, marches towards the place of its deſtination.—He concludes, that all detachments previous to their marching from the parade, where they were firſt formed, have been examined by an adjutant, or a commiſſioned officer, and that clear and full inſtructions have been communicated to the officers who are to command them; but as the want of a certain degree of order in common marches, tends to real evil, he directs that poſitive and clear orders be given to every detachment, as to the method they are expected to obſerve on their march; and that the officer, or non-commiſſioned officer, commanding, be acquainted that he will be held reſponſible for a deviation from the orders preſcribed on this head.

2. *(G. O. 13th June, 1787.)* The Fort-adjutant is deſired to ſend to the public officer at Barrackpore, at the end of each month, an account of all the parties which may have been detached in the courſe of it, from the garriſon guards, agreeable to the following form, which is to regulate the officers commanding battalions of ſepoys, in making out their abſtracts, and ſerve as a ſufficient voucher to the pay-maſter for paying them.

| Corps. | When detached and where. | When returned. | Subedars. | Jemadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Sepoys. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5th battalion. | 2d July, Dacca. | 25th of July. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 50 |
| 5th battalion. | 10th July, Rudge Budge. | 28th of ditto. | — | — | 1 | 2 | 12 |
| 6th battalion. | 5th July, Midnapore. | 30th of ditto. | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 30 |
| | | Total, --- | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 92 |

3. *(G. O. 3d April, 1788.)* When any detachment is ſent from the preſidency, with an eſcort, it is to be furniſhed with a certificate, ſpecifying the actual date of embarkation or march; when the detachment goes from Fort William, the certificate is to be given by the town-major; when from Barrackpore, by the major of brigade; on the return of the detachment from duty, the certificate is to be delivered back to the office

officer who ſigned it, and to be forwarded by him to the officer commanding the battalion, as a voucher for drawing the extra batta, to which the party may be entitled.

FORM OF THE CERTIFICATE.

This certifies, that a detachment of 1 naick and 4 ſepoys, went on duty to ————, on the ——— of April, 1788, the detachment commanded by ——— naick.

*A. B. Town-major.*

On the back of the certificate, are to be written two certificates, ready for the ſignature of the officer, civil or military, to whom the eſcort is ſent.

FORM.

This certifies that the detachment, commanded by ———, naick, arrived at this place, on the —— of May, 1788.

*R. S.*

This certifies that the detachment, commanded by ———, naick, was ordered to proceed on it's return from this on the — of May, 1788.

*R. S.*

When any detachment of the like nature is ſent from any other ſtation of the army, certificates of the ſame kind are to be ſent with it.

*(G. O. 24th April, 1789.)* Beſides the ſeparate certificates of the march and return of detachments, directed to be granted, in conſequence of the general orders of the 3d of April, 1788, and to be ſent to the officers commanding corps, the ſtaff-officers, whoſe duty it may be, are reſpectively ordered, to furniſh the pay-maſters with general monthly certificates, including all the above-mentioned occurrences, to be counterſigned by the commanding-officers of ſtations or corps, agreeably to the annexed form; which general certificate, and not the particular certificates, are to accompany the paymaſters accounts of diſburſements for audit. The general monthly certificates are to be made out and ſigned by the brigade-major, for the troops belonging to their reſpective ſtations, and by the adjutants, where there are not majors of brigade.

Certificate of Officers and Privates of the 22d Battalion of Native Infantry, [illegible] Brigade, who went on, and joined, from Command, for the month of April, 1789.

| When on command. | Duty on, which ſent, and to what place. | Subadars. | Jemadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Drummers and fifers. | Privates. | Doolies. | When joined from command. | Subadars. | Jemadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Drummers and fifers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1789 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22d March. | On commercial duties, to place, | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 68 | 1 | Not joined. | — | — | — | — | — |
| | On the revenue duties, to place, | — | 1 | 5 | 7 | — | 70 | 1 | Ditto. | — | — | — | — | — |
| | With the nabob, if detached, or actually marching, to place, | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 68 | 1 | Ditto. | — | — | — | — | — |
| | With lieut. Dow, to Barkergunge, | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 136 | 2 | Ditto. | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2d April, | With treaſure to Calcutta, | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 18 | — | Joined 17th inſt. | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 9th April, | On duty to Luckipore, | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 20 | — | Joined 26th inſt. | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |

Place. } *C. D.* Adjutant, 2d Batt. Native Infantry, *A. B.* Major of Brigade,
Date. } 4th Brigade. 4th Brigade.

This certificate is to be counterſigned by the commanding-officer of the ſtation; or if the battalion is detached, the certificate is to be counterſigned by the commanding-officer of the battalion.

Additional columns are to be inſerted for any other deſcription of officers or men, who may happen to be on command.

4. *(G. O. 23d October, 1788.)* The Commander-in-chief, having reaſon to ſuppoſe that the minutes of council and general orders, are not regularly tranſmitted to the out poſts or detached corps of the army, notwithſtanding the repeated injunctions which have been iſſued on this head, theſe are again re-publiſhed, and the Commander-in-chief expects that they will be ſtrictly attended to in future.

*(G. O. 11th September, 1786.)* It having been repreſented by ſome of the officers in command, that the general orders concerning their corps have not been regularly tranſmitted to them, it is therefore directed that the majors of brigade and other public officers, whom it may concern, be enjoined to pay ſtrict attention to this point in future.

All regulations of government or general orders reſpecting the army, will be forwarded from the adjutant general's office, to the principal ſtations of the army, viz, Midnapore, Barrackpore, Berhampore, Dinapore, Chunar, Cawnpore, and Futty Ghur, and the commanding officers will be held reſponſible, that they be circulated by their public officers, to all corps on detachment from their reſpective brigades or ſtations.

5. *(G. O. 31ſt March, 1788.)* It is to be conſidered as a ſtanding order, that returns of detachments and corps be tranſmitted to the office of the brigade major of the ſtation on which they are dependant, and that all orders be forwarded from that office to ſuch detachments and corps, in conformity to the general orders of the 11th September, 1786.

6. *(M. C. 3d Auguſt, 1779.)* When a battalion of ſepoys is going on ſervice, and has occaſion for ordnance, the commanding-officer of the troops ſhall order from the park the number he ſhall deem neceſſary; which ſhall accordingly be detached and continue with the battalion till re-manded to the park, which ſhall always be done as ſoon as the ſervice will admit of it.

Every two 6 pounders ſo detached, are to be commanded by a commiſſioned officer of artillery, when the ſtrength of that corps will admit of it, who ſhall have along with him a number of artillery ſufficient to work and drag the guns, without any further aſſiſtance.

While detached, he ſhall be reſponſible for the good order and diſcipline of his detachment, and alſo for the good condition of the ordnance, carriage bullocks, and ſtores, under his charge; that is to ſay, (it being hereby declared to be his immediate duty) to report any neglect or miſmanagement of the contractor's people under him in their charge of the draft and carriage train to the commanding officer; and he ſhall perform all ſuch artillery duties as may be required of him, by the commanding officer under whom he ſerves; he ſhall draw on the commanding officer of the train and quarter-maſters for the pay and allowances of his people.

He ſhall ſend monthly returns to the commanding officer of artillery, from whoſe command he was ſent out, of the detachment and ſtores, and he ſhall give a particular

account of the expenditure of the ſtores and ammunition committed to his charge.

When the detachment ſhall return, the ſtores and carriages ſhall be ſurveyed by the commanding-officer of artillery, *(at preſent by a committee of officers ordered by the commanding officer of the ſtation)* and if it ſhall be found that they have been neglected and not kept in good condition, (accidents ariſing from ſervice excepted) the common repairs that ought to have been made ſhall be performed; and the officer ſhall pay for them, the amount to be ſtopt out of his next month's allowance, to be judged by a board of artillery officers not under the rank of lieutenant.

*(The mode here preſcribed of drawing for the eſtabliſhments of people, ſent out with two guns, has varied with the introduction of a different practice into the ſervice, — every two guns, now having a ſeparate eſtabliſhment of people, except when ſent from the field ſtations, where eſtabliſhments of train artificers are allowed; but there is always a ſeparate eſtabliſhment of quarter maſter's people.)*

7. *(G. O. 3d September, 1779.)* When detachments are ſent from the preſidency, the commanding-officer ſhall acquaint the town-major therewith, ſpecifying whereto, to what brigade, and to what time paid; in like manner all officers commanding at ſubordinates or in the field, are to acquaint the town-major, when a detachment is ſent to the preſidency, that information may be communicated by letter, to the office of the military-auditor-general.

8. *(G. O. 17th December, 1787.)* The following extracts from the general regulations, for collecting the revenues, paſſed in council, on the 8th June laſt, are publiſhed in general orders, for the information and guidance of officers who may be employed at revenue ſtations.

Whenever there ſhall be any of the Honorable Company's troops at a revenue ſtation, the commanding-officer ſhall, on no account of his own authority, detach any ſepoys, either ſingly or in parties, beyond their quarters, upon any ſervice whatever, except on the requiſition in writing of the collector of the ſtation at which he is fixed.—This order is not to be underſtood to impede the performance of any cuſtomary regimental ſervice or duty.

The commanding-officer ſhall not be permitted to puniſh or confine any perſon, not appertaining to his command; neither ſhall any commanding-officer, nor any officer, commiſſioned or non-commiſſioned, or any private under his command, be permitted to lend or borrow any money, or take any concern in any farm, talook, or ſecurity-ſhip, or to ſell or contract to ſell any article whatever, either in the diſtrict in which he reſides, or in any other, or to have any dealings of any kind whatever with any dewan, zemindar, farmer, ryot, or other dependant or officer of the revenue.—Theſe orders ſhall be equally binding upon the native officers, and on all the ſepoys and followers of the corps.

Whenever the collector ſhall find it neceſſary to detach any ſepoys for eſcorts of treaſure, or other public duties, he ſhall make a requiſition in writing to the commanding officer, ſpecifying the nature of the ſervice, and the officer ſhall determine the ſtrength of the detachment, and give his ſeparate orders to the officer commanding ſuch detachment, for the performance of any ſervice, in

ſuch

ſuch caſe as may require it; and no detachment ſhall be made without a requiſition in writing from the collector.

That no collector ſhall be authorized to employ ſepoys in the collection of revenues.

That no batta be ever levied or taken by ſepoys employed on buſineſs in the moſuſſil.

The articles which regard the native officers and ſepoys are to be clearly explained to them, and ſtrictly enforced.

*(G. O. 30th July, 1789.)* Earl Cornwallis having been informed, that doubts are entertained by ſeveral officers, whether the reſident at Lucknow, can with propriety demand any duties or complemints from the battalion on duty at that place, unleſs by requiſitions of the ſame nature and in the ſame form, which are authorized to be made for the aſſiſtance of troops by the civil ſervants in the different offices, within the Company's provinces; his Lordſhip deſires that it may in future be underſtood by the army, that it is the duty of the officer commanding the battalion that may be ſtationed at Lucknow, to comply immediately and without heſitation as far as may be in his power, with all requiſitions that may be made to him, either for duties from the troops under his command or for compliments by ſalutes or otherwiſe to any native or European, to whom the reſident may think it proper that ſuch marks of diſtinction ſhould be paid; but the commanding-officer is ſtrictly prohibited from paying a public compliment to any native whatever, unleſs at the ſpecial requeſt of the reſident, and he is on no account to order a ſalute of artillery to any officer under the rank of colonel, nor to an officer of that or a higher rank without having previouſly communicated his intention to the reſident.

It is likewiſe to be conſidered as the duty of the commanding-officer at Lucknow, upon his firſt arrival to take the duty of that ſtation, to deliver to the reſident a return of the number of men fit for duty in the corps under his command; and if at any time during the period of his duty at Lucknow, the original number of duty-men ſhould be diminiſhed above fifty, by ſickneſs, or other contingencies, he is to report it to the reſident.

His Lordſhip further directs, that if at any time a requiſition of the reſident ſhall appear to the commanding officer to be irregular or improper, he ſhall without declining or delaying to comply with it, ſtate to the reſident the reaſons for his opinion in temperate language; and ſhould thoſe reaſons not have the deſired effect with the reſident, he is to report the whole circumſtance of the caſe to the commanding-officer in the field, who will either accommodate ſuch difference of opinion between the reſident and the commanding-officer, or refer it for the deciſion of the Commander-in-chief.

9. *(G. O. 8th May, 1789.)* The Commander-in-chief thinks it proper to direct, that when a detachment of native infantry is ſent out, of the ſtrength of fifty men or upwards, with a probability of uſing their arms, the charge be committed to an European officer.

10. *(G. O. 7th July, 1789.)* A ſubaltern officer, with a jemadar, and 30 ſepoys, from Barrackpore, are to proceed with the detachment, to be relieved at Berhampore by a party of equal ſtrength; and it is to be conſidered as a ſtanding rule, that detachments,

ments, proceeding on ſuch duties from the preſidency, are to be relieved at the ſeveral intermediate ſtations.

11. *(G. O. 18th September, 1789.)* The Governor-general in Council has been pleaſed to direct the re-publication of the following minutes of council, reſpecting the mode to be obſerved by officers commanding detachments, in making application for caſh, to any of the collectors or reſidents, and is to be conſidered as a ſtanding regulation.

*(M. C. 24th February, 1783.)* Ordered, that any officer commanding a detachment, who may have occaſion for caſh, to pay his detachment, ſhall apply to his own paymaſter, for his draft on the military-paymaſter-general, for the amount required; which draft he muſt tender to the revenue chief or collector, or to the reſident at Oude or Benares, according as his ſituation ſhall direct, with his application for advances to that amount; they having been reſtricted from making advances to any detachment, except for ſuch drafts. Every officer going upon detachment, will therefore take care to be furniſhed with them in due time, and the paymaſters of brigades are directed to give their drafts, on the paymaſter-general, for theſe ſupplies, whenever the ſervice may require it, with caution that they do not exceed the amount which may be actually neceſſary.

12. *(M. C. 16th February, 1780.)* Every officer, upon receipt of a bill of exchange, in return for his abſtracts, will immediately preſent it for payment, and without loſs of time adviſe his paymaſter whether it is paid or not; and if it is refuſed or delayed, acquaint him with the reaſons that are aſſigned.

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## *SECTION* XIV.

### EXERCISES.

ART. 1. General rules to be ſtrictly obſerved in the performance of evolutions and exerciſes.

The exerciſe is invariably to be performed by word of command.

The troops in all ſituations to dreſs to the right, unleſs particularly ordered to dreſs to the left.

The interval between the ranks, when at open order, is to be three paces, and when at cloſe order, one pace; but in the firings, the rear rank is to lock-up as cloſe as poſſible.

The diſtance between the files is to be ſix inches, reckoning from elbow to elbow, and between the companies, one pace, or two where two officers are to take poſt, when the ranks are cloſed.

The length of the pace, is to be two feet four inches from heel to heel.

The

The ſoldiers are never to be ſuffered to ſtir move either hand, head or foot whilſt un- r arms; in order to obtain this point com- etely, it ſhould be exacted for as ſhort a ne as poſible. On the word *carry your rms* the moſt perfect ſteadineſs muſt be ex- ted, and on the word *ſlope your arms* they ay be more at their eaſe; it muſt however be rticularly remembered, that although tem- rary relaxations are allowed, as to ſteadi- ſs, none can ever be permitted in regard to nce, and that nothing can more complete- condemn a regiment in the judgement of ry military man, than its being guilty of king under arms; even the officers in the ks, in correcting any miſtakes or inaccur- es, ſhould do it with as few words and as le noiſe as poſſible.

In the different facings, it is to be obſerved a general rule, that the left foot muſt be pt faſt.

An exact and uniform interval is to be ob- ved between each motion in the manual. lowing one third more of time where a rd of command intervenes, than between other motions, to make each diſtinct, as to be performed by one word of com- nd.—The fugle muſt be practiſed well to time, allowing two minutes and a half to manual, and one more for the platoon rciſe which follows it.

The time preſcribed in marching is ſeventy es in the ſlow and one hundred and twenty e quick in the ſpace of a minute, and the to be two feet four inches in length rec- ng from heel to heel.

The uſe of the fifes is to be diſpenſed with uch as poſſible, except in the drills, when are to be uſed in the firſt ſtage of the ſchool of recruits, to give the proper times and cadence.

In cloſe order, the officers are to be on the flanks of their companies, and their ſwords advanced; and in open order, three paces in front; the flank officers covering the ſecond files on the right and left of their companies, and the intermediate ſpace to be equally divided among the other officers.

In marching in column it is of the greateſt conſequence, that the diſtances between the diviſions ſhould be obſerved with preciſion (the leaders of diviſions are anſwerable for the obſervance of this rule), and the pivot files ſhould cover exactly (for the performance of which they a re anſwerable).—The intervals between the diviſions are to be equal to their front, reckoning from the front rank of the leading diviſion to the front rank of that which follows:

In ſtepping-off in either quick or ſlow time, the full pace is to be taken; and invariably with the left foot without ſtamping with the right.

In opening the ranks at a halt. On the word *rear ranks take open diſtance*, The right flank man of the rear rank ſteps back two paces, for the rank to dreſs by, and on the word *march* the rank ſteps back two paces, and dreſſes by the right. When marching, on the word *rear ranks take open diſtance*, the rear rank halts with the left feet, and ſteps off with the next left ſtep of the front rank, by which the front rank will gain two paces, and the ranks will be open; to facilitate which, the flankman on the right will give the ſignal to move forward, by throwing out his right hand.

The ſoldiers are not to be ſuffered to pad-

ments, proceeding on ſuch duties from the preſidency, are to be relieved at the ſeveral intermediate ſtations.

11. *(G. O. 18th September, 1789.)* The Governor-general in Council has been pleaſed to direct the re-publication of the following minutes of council, reſpecting the mode to be obſerved by officers commanding detachments, in making application for caſh, to any of the collectors or reſidents, and is to be conſidered as a ſtanding regulation.

*(M. C. 24th February, 1783.)* Ordered, that any officer commanding a detachment, who may have occaſion for caſh, to pay his detachment, ſhall apply to his own paymaſter, for his draft on the military-paymaſter-general, for the amount required; which draft he muſt tender to the revenue chief or collector, or to the reſident at Oude or Benares, according as his ſituation ſhall direct, with his application for advances to that amount; they having been reſtricted from making advances to any detachment, except for ſuch drafts. Every officer going upon detachment, will therefore take care to be furniſhed with them in due time, and the paymaſters of brigades are directed to give their drafts, on the paymaſter-general, for theſe ſupplies, whenever the ſervice may require it, with caution that they do not exceed the amount which may be actually neceſſary.

12. *(M. C. 16th February, 1780.)* Every officer, upon receipt of a bill of exchange, in return for his abſtracts, will immediately preſent it for payment, and without loſs of time adviſe his paymaſter whether it is paid or not; and if it is refuſed or delayed, acquaint him with the reaſons that are aſſigned.

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The diſtance between the files is to be ſix inches, reckoning from elbow to elbow, and between the companies, one pace, or two where two officers are to take poſt, when the ranks are cloſed.

The length of the pace, is to be two feet four inches from heel to heel.

The

The ſoldiers are never to be ſuffered to ſtir r move either hand, head or foot whilſt un- er arms; in order to obtain this point com- letely, it ſhould be exacted for as ſhort a ime as poſible. On the word *carry your rms* the moſt perfect ſteadineſs muſt be ex- cted, and on the word *ſlope your arms* they ay be more at their eaſe; it muſt however be articularly remembered, that although tem- orary relaxations are allowed, as to ſteadi- eſs, none can ever be permitted in regard to lence, and that nothing can more complete- condemn a regiment in the judgement of very military man, than its being guilty of lking under arms; even the officers in the nks, in correcting any miſtakes or inaccur- ies, ſhould do it with as few words and as tle noiſe as poſſible.

In the different facings, it is to be obſerved a general rule, that the left foot muſt be pt faſt.

An exact and uniform interval is to be ob- rved between each motion in the manual. llowing one third more of time where a ord of command intervenes, than between other motions, to make each diſtinct, as is to be performed by one word of com- nd.—The fugle muſt be practiſed well to time, allowing two minutes and a half to manual, and one more for the platoon ercise which follows it.

The time preſcribed in marching is ſeventy es in the ſlow and one hundred and twenty he quick in the ſpace of a minute, and the e to be two feet four inches in length rec- ing from heel to heel.

The uſe of the fifes is to be diſpenſed with uch as poſſible, except in the drills, when are to be uſed in the firſt ſtage of the ſchool of recruits, to give the proper times and cadence.

In cloſe order, the officers are to be on the flanks of their companies, and their ſwords advanced; and in open order, three paces in front; the flank officers covering the ſecond files on the right and left of their companies, and the intermediate ſpace to be equally divided among the other officers.

In marching in column it is of the greateſt conſequence, that the diſtances between the diviſions ſhould be obſerved with preciſion (the leaders of diviſions are anſwerable for the obſervance of this rule), and the pivot files ſhould cover exactly (for the performance of which they a re anſwerable).—The intervals between the diviſions are to be equal to their front, reckoning from the front rank of the leading diviſion to the front rank of that which follows:

In ſtepping-off in either quick or ſlow time, the full pace is to be taken; and invariably with the left foot without ſtamping with the right.

In opening the ranks at a halt. On the word *rear ranks take open diſtance*, The right flank man of the rear rank ſteps back two paces, for the rank to dreſs by, and on the word *march* the rank ſteps back two paces, and dreſſes by the right. When marching, on the word *rear ranks take open diſtance*, the rear rank halts with the left feet, and ſteps off with the next left ſtep of the front rank, by which the front rank will gain two paces, and the ranks will be open; to facilitate which, the flankman on the right will give the ſignal to move forward, by throwing out his right hand.

The ſoldiers are not to be ſuffered to pad-

dle on the ground, which means the raiſing up of the foot and ſetting it down in the ſame place; it is to be held an invariable rule, that they muſt either be marching at the preſcribed pace of two feet four inches or be at a halt.

On the word *quick march* being given, the ſoldiers are to ſlope their arms as they ſtep out, throwing out their right arms freely with the left feet, clenching the fingers. And when they halt, for the purpoſe of changing the time from quick to ſlow, they are to carry their arms, but not otherwiſe.

All wheelings are to be performed by looking to the pivot man on which the wheel is to be made; and the files are to halt as they come to their ground until the diviſion is ordered to advance by the word *forward* from its leader, which muſt be given the moment the wheeling flankman comes into the new poſition, or elſe the diviſion will inevitably loſe it proper diſtance. On the word *forward* (if the wheel has been made to the left), the heads are inſtantly to be caſt to the right.

On the word of command for a diviſion to wheel from a halt, the pivot man is to face directly ſquare to the new poſition, on the word march being given, and the diviſion wheels up by files briſkly, but are not to run, nor are they required to keep the ſtep.—In marching, when the pivot man faces to the new poſition, in the wheeling he muſt take two ſteps in that poſition, in order that the diviſion may clear the angle for the ſucceeding one to wheel on.

In wheeling in the ſlow march, the ranks muſt be previouſly cloſed by word of command, and opened again as before directed; and for this the rear rank will only ſtep out with longer ſteps till they are cloſed, and on the word for them to *wheel*, the diviſions ſlope their arms (each file wheeling up as directed for the quick march), and carry their arms again at the *halt*, as they are to ſtep off again in ſlow time.

In changing the time from quick to ſlow, the word *halt* muſt be previouſly given, in order that the whole may ſtep out together; —and the word *march* immediately after.

2. The preſent diſpoſition of the companies in the European battalions, as directed by Earl Cornwallis's printed regulations, is ordered to be diſcontinued, and the companies are to be poſted as follows:

The firſt grenadier company on the right, and the ſecond on the left, in battalion, always under the command of their own captains;

And of the ſix battalion companies,

The third captain's company, the ſecond from the right;

The fourth captain's company, the ſecond from the left;

The firſt captain's company, the third from the right;

The ſecond captain's company, the third from the left;

The fifth captain's company, on the right of the centre;

The ſixth captain's company, on the left of the centre.

Left—2d grenadier, 4th captain, 2d captain, 6th captain,——5th captain, 1ſt captain, 3d captain, 1ſt grenadier—right.

*(G. O. 19th February, 1790.)* In conſequence of the addition of two battalion companies to each battalion of native infantry, when a battalion is drawn up for exerciſe, the eight battalion companies are to form four grand-diviſions, or eight ſub-di-

ſions, independent of the grenadiers, who are always to retain the diſtance of five paces from the right or left-hand company of the battalion, and in the firings or manœuvrings, are to act ſeparately from the battalion companies, according to the former practice, when the battalions conſiſted of the ſame number of companies as at preſent.

3. Preparatory to the battalion going the manual exerciſe, the officers take through poſt by words of command, as follows:

*Officers face outwards.* (Two motions.)

1ſt. Bring the ſword up to the firſt poſition of the ſtanding ſalute, as deſcribed in the 2d poſition of the 3d article; at the ſame inſtant, the officers on the right of the colours, draw back their right heels, about three inches behind the left.

The officers on the left of the colours, bring up the right heel about three inches inſide of the left.

2d. Officers face together; thoſe upon the right of the colours, to the right; thoſe upon the left, to the left, keeping the ſword at the recover.

Enſigns with the colours, face to the right about.

*March.*

Upon which, the officers ſtep off together, thoſe faced to the right, go round the right flanks of their reſpective diviſions of companies; thoſe faced to the left, go round the left, and form a line three paces in the rear of the rear rank of their diviſions, facing towards the colours.

The enſigns with the colours march ſtraight through the interval between the two wings, and halt at the diſtance of three paces in the rear of the rear rank.

The ſerjeants, on the ſame word of command, ſtep back three paces ſtraight to the rear, from where they ſtood before, leaving their former line for the officers.

The drummers and fifers upon the right and left, ſtep back two paces, dreſſing with the rear rank.

*Officers, to the front face.* (3 motions.)

1ſt. Thoſe of the right wing bring their right foot behind the left; thoſe of the left, bring their right heel inſide of their left.

2d. Turn to the front together.

3d. Sink the ſword down to its original poſition, taking the time from the officer on the right.

The enſigns with the colours turn to the right about.

N. B. The officers, when in the rear of the battalion, are poſted exactly the reverſe of what they are when in front, viz. The captains of the right wing cover the ſecond file from the left of their diviſion, the lieutenants the ſecond from the right, and the enſigns the centre. Captains of the left wing cover the ſecond file from the right, the lieutenants the ſecond from the left, and the enſigns the centre; ſo that in going to the rear, or returning to the front, there will be no occaſion for their paſſing or croſſing one another.

The battalion having unfixed their bayonets and ſhouldered, proceed to perform the manual exerciſes, as follows:

4. MANUAL

## 4. MANUAL EXERCISE.

| | WORDS OF COMMAND. | No. of motions. | EXPLANATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Poiſe your Firelock. | 2 | 1ſt. Give the firelock a ſudden turn inwards with the left hand, ſo as to bring the lock to the front, with the cock to feel the body; at the ſame time, ſeize the firelock at the ſmall with the right hand, taking care that it is not brought away from the hollow of the ſhoulder, but to be kept exactly perpendicular.<br>2d. Bring the firelock briſkly up from the ſhoulder, keeping the ſame hold with the right hand as before; at the ſame inſtant, diſengage the left from the butt; bring it up with a quick motion, and ſtrike it with the flat of the hand upon the ſling, immediately above the guard; the fingers to be extended along the ſling; the tip of the middle finger of an equal height, and in a line with the left eye; the elbow cloſe down, ſo as to feel the butt below the guard; the flat of the butt firm againſt the body, and the firelock perfectly upright. |
| 2 | Cock your firelock. | 2 | 1ſt. Turn the firelock briſkly with the barrel inwards, the cock gently touching the left breaſt; graſp it with the left hand, immediately above the lock, the little finger touching the feather ſpring, the elbow well round to the front; at the ſame inſtant, raiſe the right elbow to an equal height with the ſhoulder, placing the thumb upon the cock, and the fingers extended below the guard.<br>2d. Keep the firelock perfectly ſteady in the left hand, preſs down the cock with the thumb of the right, dropping the right elbow briſkly to the ſide; diſengage the thumb nimbly, and take a full grip of the firelock with the right hand at the ſmall. |
| 3 | Preſent. | 1 | Turn briſkly on both heels, ſo as to make a half face to the right, bringing the right toe to the right and the left full to the front, at the ſame inſtant let the firelock fall briſkly down to a level, with the ſwell in the left hand, the hollow of the butt to be kept firm againſt the right ſhoulder, leaning the right cheek upon it, the muzzle to be ſtraight to the front and rather drooping, the fore finger of the right hand inſide of the guard juſt before the trigger, the left eye to be ſhut, looking ſtraight along the barrel, taking good aim with the right. |

| | WORDS OF COMMAND. | No. of motions. | EXPLANATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Fire. | 1 | Pull the trigger with the fore finger of the right hand, bring the firelock briſkly back with the butt under the right armpit, the muzzle ſtraight to the front, and well kept up; at the ſame time, ſhift the left hand back from the ſwell, within two inches of the lock, with the fingers well round the barrel, ſeize the cock between the ſecond joint of the fore finger and thumb of the right hand, with the finger ſhut; the lock to be of an equal height with the right breaſt, the left elbow cloſe to the ſide, and the right raiſed up, rather above the height of the ſhoulder. |
| 5 | Half-cock your firelocks. | 1 | Keep the firelock perfectly ſteady in the left hand, drop the right elbow briſkly down over the butt, bringing the cock up to its proper place, and keeping the ſame hold of it between the fore finger and thumb as before. |
| 6 | Handle your Cartridge. | 1 | Throw the right hand briſkly round the corner of the butt, making the flat of it come ſmartly upon the pouch, bring it inſtantly up to the mouth with the fore finger and thumb together, the other three fingers ſhut, the elbow cloſe down over the lock, and the firelock to be kept perfectly ſteady in the left hand. |
| 7 | Prime. | 1 | Give a couple of ſmart ſhakes with the right hand immediately above the pan, placing the three laſt fingers behind the hammer, the elbow to be of an equal height with the ſhoulder, and the fore finger and thumb together as before. |
| 8 | Shut your Pans. | 2 | 1ſt. Shut the pan briſkly with the three fingers which are placed behind the hammer, dropping the elbow at the ſame time ſmartly down over the butt.<br>2d. Turn the piece briſkly round with the left hand, to the loading poſition, forcing it with the three fingers that are behind the hammer, and meet the firelock ſmartly at the muzzle with the right hand, the butt reſting on the ground, and the firelock held with the left hand, the arm cloſe to the body at its full extent without conſtraint; the barrell to the ſame front with the body, and the right hand, with the fingers ſhut, to be behind the barrel at the muzzle. |
| 9 | Load with Cartridge. | 2 | 1ſt. Turn the right hand up, with the fore finger and thumb acroſs the muzzle, the back of the hand towards the face, and the fingers ſtraight. |

| | WORDS OF COMMAND. | No. of motions. | EXPLANATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2d. Turn the hand downwards from off the edge of the muzzle, ſtriking the barrel ſmartly with the fingers behind it, ſhift the hand inſtantly from thence, and with the hand ſhut, ſeize a ſtrong hold of the rammer between the fore finger and thumb cloſe to the butt with the elbow down. |
| 10 | Draw your rammers. | 2 | 1ſt. Draw the rammer half out with a quick motion, drop the hand and ſeize it nimbly back handed, with the thumb pointed down in a line with the muzzle.<br>2d. Draw it briſkly out with a ſtraight arm, turn it round and enter the head about three inches into the muzzle, the rammer to be held nearly about the middle between the fore finger and thumb, with the fingers ſhut. |
| 11 | Ram down your cartridge. | 1 | Spring the rammer briſkly down the barrel, catch it back-handed about the middle on the ſpring, draw it nimbly out, turn it round with the head upwards, and return it within three inches of being home; the edge of the hand with the back of it upwards, fingers ſtraight, to reſt upon the head of the rammer, and the elbow to be of an equal height with the ſhoulder. |
| 12 | Return your rammers. | 1 | Return the rammer briſkly with the right hand, at the ſame inſtant turn upon both heels ſo as to bring the body ſquare to the front, bringing the firelock nimbly up with the left hand to the ſhoulder, ſeizing it ſtrong with the right under the cock, with the thumb between the barrel and ſtock, keep the left hand faſt at the ſwell, the elbow cloſe down upon the lock, and the firelock quite perpendicular. |
| 13 | Shoulder your Firelocks. | 2 | 1ſt. Drop the left hand ſtrong upon the butt, placing the three laſt fingers under it, the fore finger and thumb in front, keeping the firelock perfectly ſteady and upright.<br>2d. Quit the right hand briſkly from the firelock, and bring it cloſe down by the ſide of the right thigh, with the arm and fingers ſtraight. |
| 14 | Reſt your Firelocks. | 3 | 1ſt. Give the firelock a ſudden turn with the left hand, at the ſame inſtant ſeize it at the ſmall with the right, keeping it quite perpendicular and in every other reſpect in the ſame poſition as directed in the firſt motion of the poiſe. |

| | WORDS OF COMMAND. | No. of motions. | EXPLANATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2d. Bring the firelock briſkly up with the right hand to the poiſe, meeting it ſtrong on the ſling with the left, keeping it exactly in the ſame poſition as explained in the 2d motion of the poiſe. |
| | | | 3d. Turn the firelock briſkly inwards with the cock towards you, ſink it down as low as the right hand will admit without conſtraint, the butt exactly in front of the left thigh, the top of the cock to feel the lower part of the belly, at the ſame inſtant ſhift the right foot back with a ſtraight knee behind the left, ſeizing the firelock with the left hand acroſs the ſling, the little finger touching the feather-ſpring, the thumb pointed up between the barrel and ſtock, the left elbow cloſe, and the piece perfectly ſteady. |
| 15 | Order your Firelocks. | 3 | 1ſt. Bring the firelock with the barrel againſt the hollow of the right ſhoulder, ſtriking it ſtrong with the left hand upon the ſling, cloſe by the tail-pipe, the right arm to be at its full extent, with the fingers below the guard, keeping the firelock upright, and the body ſquare to the front. |
| | | | 2d. Sink the firelock ſmartly down with the left hand, as low as it will permit, ſo that the butt does not touch the ground, at the ſame time bring up the right hand and ſeize it at the muzzle rather above the height of the ſhoulder, the back of the hand well to the front, the elbow cloſe to the ſtock, keeping the firelock back with the left hand about four inches below the upper ſwivel. |
| | | | 3d. Bring up the right foot briſkly in a line with the left, at the ſame inſtant drop the butt ſmartly down upon the ground cloſe to the ſide of the foot, and quit the left hand briſkly, and bring it down by the ſide of the left thigh, with the arm and fingers ſtraight, the fore corner of the butt to be even with the toe of the right foot, the right elbow cloſe to the ſtock; the thumb pointed up in a line with the edge of the muzzle, and the barrel cloſe into the hollow of the ſhoulder. |
| | Ground your Firelocks. | 4 | 1ſt. Turn upon both heels ſo as to make a half face to the right, turn the firelock, at the ſame time, bringing the flat of the butt to the front, the lock to the rear, and the rammer to the right; place the right foot behind the butt, with the heel a ſmall matter inſide the left, the right toe ſtraight to the right and the left to the front. |

2d.

| | WORDS OF COMMAND. | No of motions. | EXPLANANIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2d. Step briſkly forward with the left foot, ſo as to have it exactly at the ſwell of the firelock, when on the ground, at the ſame time quit hold of the firelock at the muzzle letting it fall forward, and catch it with the right hand at the ſwell, lay it ſtraight along the ground with the right knee upon the lock, the butt back to feel the right foot, the left hand cloſe by the calf of the left leg, looking well up to the perſon giving the time. |
| | | | 3d. Spring nimbly up, bringing the left foot back to its former poſition, the body half faced to the right, and both hands cloſe by the ſide. |
| | | | 4th. Turn briſkly on both heels ſo as to bring the body ſquare to the front, the heels in a line, and the toes equally turned out. |
| 17 | Take up your Firelocks. | 4 | 1ſt. Turn briſkly on both heels, making a half face to the right. |
| | | | 2nd. Step briſkly forward with the left foot, coming to the ſame poſition as deſcribed in the ſecond motion of grounding, taking hold of the firelock at the ſwell with the right hand. |
| | | | 3d. Spring nimbly up with the firelock, bringing the left foot back to its former poſition, the lock to the rear with the flat of the butt againſt the ſide of the right foot, the right hand at the ſwell, keeping the firelock into the hollow of the ſhoulder, and the body half faced to the right. |
| | | | 4th. Bring up the right hand and ſeize the firelock ſtrong at the muzzle with the elbow cloſe to the lock, at the ſame time turn briſkly to the front, raiſing the right toe and bringing it inſide of the butt, the firelock exactly in the ſame poſition as deſcribed in the 3d motion of the order. |
| 18 | Reſt your Firelocks. | 3 | 1ſt. Drop the right hand ſmartly down upon the ſling at the ſwell, and ſhift the thumb nimbly behind the barrel. |
| | | | 2d. Bring the firelock briſkly up in a perpendicular line, keeping hold of it with the right hand at the ſwell, at the ſame time ſeize it with the left above the lock, the little finger touching the feather ſpring, the thumb pointed up between the barrel and ſtock, the right hand rather above the height of the ſhoulder, and the elbow cloſe down covering the lock. |
| | | | 3d. Bring the firelock briſkly acroſs the body to the reſt with the left hand, keeping the ſame hold of it as before, at the ſame inſtant diſengage the |

| | WORDS OF COMMAND. | No. of motions. | EXPLANATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | the right hand from the ſwell, bring it down with the fingers extended below the guard, and ſhift the right foot behind the left heel. |
| 19 | Shoulder your firelocks. | 2 | 1ſt. Turn the firelock briſkly into the left ſhoulder with the right hand, dropping the left ſtrong upon the butt, and placing the hand as before deſcribed at that poſition; at the ſame time, bring the right foot up in a line with the left, keeping the right hand under the cock, with the thumb between the barrel and ſtock.<br>2d. Quit the right hand and bring it down ſmartly by the ſide of the right thigh. |
| 20 | Secure your firelocks. | 3 | 1ſt. Bring the right hand briſkly up, with the fore-finger under the cock, and the thumb between the barrel and ſtock.<br>2d. Keep the firelock ſteady with the right hand, bring up the left and ſeize it ſmartly at the ſwell, keeping the elbow cloſe down upon the lock, with the fingers well round the barrel.<br>3d. Quit the right hand from below the cock, and bring the firelock briſkly down to the ſecure, with the guard well up under the left arm-pit, the elbow down cloſe upon the lock, the left hand at the ſwell, the little finger reſting upon the hip bone, and the muzzle to be about the height of the left knee. |
| 1 | Shoulder your firelocks. | 3 | 1ſt. Bring the firelock briſkly up, perpendicular, with the left hand; at the ſame inſtant, meet it ſtrong with the right under the cock, the thumb between the barrel and ſtock, the left hand at the ſwell, and the elbow cloſe down over the lock.<br>2d. Drop the left hand ſtrong upon the butt, placing the fingers and thumb as before directed when at the ſhoulder.<br>3d. Quit the right hand, and bring it ſmartly down by the ſide of the right thigh. |
| 2 | Fix your bayonets. | 4 | 1ſt and 2d motions the ſame as the two firſt of the ſecure.<br>3d. Let the firelock drop briſkly down to the ground, the butt outſide the left foot, with the lock full to the front; let the barrel fall into the bend of the right arm, ſeize the ſocket of the bayonet nimbly with the right hand, and the ſcabbard with the left; draw and fix it briſkly, keeping hold of the ſocket in the right hand, the left at the ſwell, with the lock full to the front.<br>4th. Strike the firelock briſkly with the right hand into the hollow |

| | WORDS OF COMMAND. | No. of motions. | EXPLANATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | of the left ſhoulder, the barrel to the front, the fingers well round it, the thumb upon the upper braſs near the ſocket of the bayonet, the left hand at the ſwell, raiſing the butt from the ground, and the firelock nearly perpendicular. |
| 23 | Shoulder your firelocks. | 3 | 1ſt. Quit the right hand, and bring up the firelock briſkly with the left, keeping the elbow cloſe down upon the lock; bring the right hand nimbly under the cock, as directed in the ſecond motion of the ſecure.<br>2d. Drop the left hand from the ſwell ſmartly down upon the butt, placing the fingers and thumb, as before directed, when at that poſition.<br>3d. Quit the right hand and bring it down ſmartly by the ſide of the right thigh. |
| 24 | Preſent your arms. | 3 | 1ſt and 2d, the ſame as explained in the 1ſt and 2d motions of the poize.<br>3d. The ſame as explained for the 3d motion of the 14th word of command, or laſt motion of the reſt. |
| 25 | To the right face. | 3 | 1ſt. Bring the firelock briſkly up from the reſt to the poiſe with the right hand, meet it ſtrong with the left on the ſling, immediately above the guard, keeping the flat of the butt firm againſt the body, the tip of the middle finger of the left hand to be of an equal height with the left eye, the elbow cloſe down to feel the butt below the guard, and the firelock to be perfectly upright.<br>2d. Turn briſkly to the right on both heels, keeping the firelock perfectly ſteady and upright.<br>3d. Turn the firelock briſkly with the cock towards you, ſink it ſmartly down to the reſt, and ſhift the right foot behind the left, as explained in the 3d motion, 14th word of command. |
| 26 | To the right face. | 3 | 1ſt, 2d, and 3d, the ſame as in the foregoing explanation. |
| 27 | To the right about face. | 3 | 1ſt, 2d, and 3d, the ſame as in the foregoing explanation, with this difference only, in the ſecond motion, of turning quite round, to the right about, inſtead of to the right. |
| 28 | To the left face. | 3 | 1ſt. Bring the firelock up to the poiſe as before directed; at the ſame time bring up the right heel about three inches inſide of the left.<br>2d. Turn briſkly to the left on both heels, keeping the firelock perpendicular. |

3d.

| | WORDS OF COMMAND. | No. of motions. | EXLANATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 3d. Sink the firelock briſkly to the reſt, and ſhift the right foot behind the left, as before explained at that poſition. |
| 29 | To the left face. | 3 | 1ſt, 2d, and 3d, the ſame as in the foregoing explanation. |
| 30 | To the left about face. | 3 | 1ſt, 2d, and 3d, the ſame as in the foregoing explanation, with this difference only, in the 2d motion of turning quite round to the left about, inſtead of to the left. |
| 31 | Shoulder your firelock | 2 | 1ſt. Turn the firelock briſkly into the left ſhoulder with the right hand, dropping the left hand ſtrong upon the butt, placing it as before explained when at that poſition; at the ſame time, bring up the right foot in a line with the left, keeping the right hand under the cock, with the thumb between the barrel and ſtock.<br>2d. Quit the right hand and bring it ſmartly down by the ſide of the right thigh. |
| 32 | Charge your bayonets. | 2 | 1ſt. Turn the firelock briſkly with the left hand, the lock to the front, and take hold of it with the right at the ſmall, as explained in the 1ſt motion of the poiſe.<br>2d. Turn briſkly on both heels ſo as to make a half face to the right; at the ſame time, bring the firelock down by the right ſide, letting it fall ſmartly to a level, with the ſwell in the left hand; the right hand to be behind the lock, graſping the ſmall, with the thumb along the breech-pin; the thumb of the left hand between the barrel and ſtock, the lock to be of an equal height with the hip bone, and the point of the bayonet about the height of the centre of a man's body. |
| 3 | Shoulder your firelock | 2 | 1ſt. Turn briſkly on both heels, ſo as to bring the body ſquare to the front; at the ſame time, throw the firelock ſmartly into the left ſhoulder with the right hand, bringing the left ſtrong on the butt.<br>2d. Quit the right hand, and bring it ſmartly down by the ſide of the right thigh. |
| 4 | Advance your arms. | 4 | 1ſt and 2d, the ſame as explained for the 1ſt and 2d motions of the poiſe, word of command the 1ſt.<br>3d. Sink the firelock briſkly from the poiſe, down by the right ſide, with the right hand as low as the arm will admit without conſtraint, ſtriking it ſtrong with the left hand at the ſwell; the guard to be full to the front, held between the fore-finger and thumb of the right hand, |

| | WORDS OF COMMAND. | No. of motions. | EXPLANATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | hand, with the three laſt fingers under the cock, the barrel cloſe in to the hollow of the ſhoulder, and the firelock perpendicular.<br>4th. Quit the left hand from the ſwell, and bring it ſmartly down by the ſide of the thigh. |
| 35 | Shoulder your firelocks. | 4 | 1ſt. Raiſe the firelock perpendicular about three inches with the right hand; at the ſame inſtant, ſeize it ſmartly with the left at the ſwell, ſhift the fingers of the right hand below the guard, and the thumb in the rear, below the cock.<br>2d. Bring the firelock briſkly up to the poiſe, holding it as before explained when at that poſition.<br>3d. Sink the firelock from the poiſe to the ſhoulder, dropping the hand ſtrong upon the butt, placing the fingers and thumb as before explained when at that poſition.<br>4th. Quit the right hand from below the cock, and bring it ſmartly down by the ſide of the right thigh. |
| | | | PLATOON MANUAL. |
| 36 | Prime and load. | 15 | 1ſt. Give the firelock a ſudden turn with the left hand, and throw it ſmartly up to the recover, ſeizing it ſtrong with both hands; the right at the ſmall below the guard, the left above the lock, the little finger touching the feather-ſpring, with the elbow well round to the front, covering the guard, the top of the cock to touch the left breaſt, the corner of the butt to feel the body, and the firelock to be kept perpendicular.<br>2d. Turn briſkly on both heels ſo as to make a half face to the right, drop the firelock ſmartly, at the ſame time, to the priming poſition, as explained in the laſt part of the 4th word of command, placing the thumb of the right hand againſt the face of the hammer, with the fingers ſhut, and the elbow a little turned out, that the wriſt may be clear of the cock.<br>3d. Open the pan briſkly by throwing up the hammer with the thumb of the right hand, and drop the elbow cloſe down over the butt, keeping the firelock perfectly ſteady in the left hand.<br>N. B. The other twelve motions which follow, are exactly the ſame as thoſe explained in the firſt part of the manual, only that a ſhorter pauſe is to be obſerved between the motions. |

4th.

| | WORDS OF COMMAND. | No. of motions | EXPLANATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4th. Handle cartridge, bringing the hand briſkly up to the mouth; —5th, prime;—6th, ſhut pans;—7th, caſt about;—8th and 9th, load; —10th and 11th, draw rammers;—12th, ram down cartridge;—13th, return rammers;— 14th, drop the left hand upon the butt;—15th, quit the right hand. |
| | | | POSITION OF EACH RANK IN THE FIRINGS. |
| 37 | As front rank (ſtanding) make ready. | 1 | Give the firelock a ſudden turn with the left hand, and throw it ſmartly up to the recover; ſeize it ſtrong with both hands, the right at the ſmall, the left above the lock; raiſe the right elbow to an equal height with the ſhoulder, place the thumb upon the cock, preſs it down with a ſudden ſpring, bringing the elbow cloſe to the ſide, and take a full grip of the firelock at the ſmall, keeping it perpendicular, as explained in the 2d motion, 2d word of command, of the manual. |
| 38 | Preſent. | 1 | Turn briſkly to the right on both heels, ſo as to make a half face to the right; drop the firelock ſmartly down to the preſent, holding it in the ſame manner as explained for the 3d word of command in the manual. |
| 39 | Fire. | 1 | Pull the trigger ſtrong with the fore finger of the right hand, bring the firelock ſmartly back to the priming poſition immediately after, and half-cock, keeping hold of the cock between the fore finger and thumb with the elbow down over the butt, as explained for the 5th word of command in the manual. |
| | | | The 12 motions that follow to load and ſhoulder, are exactly the ſame as the laſt 12 in the 36th word of command of prime and load. |
| 40 | As rear rank make ready. | 1 | Throw the firelock ſmartly up to the recover; ſeizing it ſtrong with both hands, as explained in the 3d word of command; at the ſame time take a ſhort pace to the right, with the right foot, place the thumb of the right hand upon the cock, preſſing it down and cocking it, as directed in the 37th word of command; at the ſame inſtant raiſe the left foot and take a ſhort pace to the front, placing the left heel about eight inches in front of the right, the right toe to the right, the left full to the front, the body ſquare, and the firelock perpendicular. |
| 41 | Preſent. | 1 | Drop the firelock ſmartly down to the preſent, with the ſwell in the left hand, turning the body at the ſame time a half face to the right, |

| | WORDS OF COMMAND. | No of motions. | EXPLANATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | and hold the firelock in the ſame poſition as explained for the 3d word of command in the manual. |
| 42 | Fire. | 1 | Pull the trigger ſtrong with the fore finger of the right hand, bring the firelock briſkly back to the priming poſition, and half cock; at the ſame time bring back the left foot, with the heel about two inches behind the right, keeping the firelock in the ſame poſition, as explained in the 5th word of command. |
| | | | The twelve motions that follow to load and ſhoulder, are exactly the ſame as before directed after firing as front rank, except in the laſt motion, when quitting the right hand, they are to re-gain their former ground to the left. |
| | | | N. B. The whole of the manual exerciſe being now finiſhed, the officers return to their poſts in front, in the ſame manner as may be adopted for their going to the rear, as follows: |
| 43 | Officer face outwards. | 2 | 1ſt. Bring the ſword up to the 1ſt poſition of the ſtanding ſalute, as deſcribed in poſition 2d of the 5th article; at the ſame inſtant, the officers on the right of the colours bring back their right heels about three inches behind the left; the officers on the left of the colours bring up their right heels, about three inches under the left. |
| | | | 2d. Officers face together, thoſe upon the right of the colours to the right, thoſe upon the left to the left, keeping the ſword at the recover. |
| | | | Enſigns with the colours ſtand faſt. |
| | March, | | Upon which the officers ſtep off together, thoſe faced to the right go round the right flanks of their reſpective diviſions or companies; thoſe faced to the left, go round to the left, the whole taking up their former places in front of their reſpective diviſions or companies, facing towards the colours. |
| | | | The enſigns with the colours march ſtraight through the interval between the two wings, and halt upon their former ground three paces in front. |
| | | | The ſerjeants upon the ſame word of command, take three paces to the front, which alſo brings them upon their former ground, three paces in the rear of the rear rank. |

| WORDS OF COMMAND. | No. of motions. | EXPLANATIONS. |
|---|---|---|
| | | The drummers and fifers upon the right and left, take two paces to the front, and dreſs in a line with the front rank. |
| | | Officers to the front face ( 3 motions). |
| | | Thoſe of the right wing bring the right feet behind the left, thoſe of the left bring their right heel inſide of the left. |
| | | 2d. Turn to the front together. |
| | | 3d. Sink the ſword down to the original poſition, taking the time from the officer on the right. |

5. THE DIFFERENT POSITIONS OF THE SWORD.

Poſition 1. *At open order.*—The hilt of the ſword is to be held in the right hand, near the right hip, and as low down the right ſide, as may be, without conſtraint. The blade in a diagonal line upwards, acroſs the body, with the flat againſt it, and the upper part of the blade in the left hand, cloſe before the left ſhoulder, with the thumb running along it, towards the point.

Poſition 2. *The ſtanding ſalute.*—Firſt, Let go the left hand, bringing it down to the left ſide, at the ſame inſtant raiſe up the right nearly as high as the right ſhoulder, holding the ſword in a perpendicular direction oppoſite to the right breaſt.

Second, Bring the point of the ſword in an eaſy graceful manner, with the right hand as low down towards the ground as that hand will permit without conſtraint.

N. B The hat is to remain untouched.—The officers are to bring up their ſwords, when the general has paſſed them, to their former poſition, at the two following motions.—Firſt, Raiſe up the ſword with the right hand, to the poſition explained in the firſt motion of the ſtanding ſalute.—Second, Sink the hilt of the ſword down the right ſide with the right hand, and bring the flat of the blade acroſs the body, ſeize it near the point held oppoſite to the left ſhoulder, with the left hand, as in poſition 1ſt.

ſition 3. *The Recover.*—Firſt, Place the right heel againſt the hollow of the left foot, and throwing back at the ſame inſtant, the left hand to the left ſide, bring

EXPLANATIONS.

bring up the right to a perpendicular direction, before the right breast, holding it in the position above described, position 2d.—Second, Face to the left on both heels, keeping the sword, and both hands in the same position.—Third, Sink the hilt of the sword down with the right hand near to the right hip, and bringing up the blade across the body, seize it again with the left towards the point, nearly opposite to the left shoulder, as explained in position 1st.

Position 4. *The Advance.*—First, The battalion officers with their swords, bring them up, at the first motion, to the recover, or perpendicular direction, as described in position 3d, placing at the same instant the right foot behind the left heel.—Second, They face to the right about on both heels, bringing the hilt of the sword with the right hand as low down the right side as it will permit without constraint, and seizing the upper part of the blade, at the same instant, with the left against the hollow of the right shoulder.—Third, Raise the right foot, and planting it in a line with the left, throw back at the same time, the left hand to the left side, holding the hilt of the sword firm in the right hand, against the outside of the right thigh, the blade running up the right side, and resting against the hollow of the right shoulder.

Position 5. *From the advance to that of open order.*—First, Place the left hand upon the blade at the hollow of the right shoulder.—Second, Bring the sword from the right side to the original position, across the body, with the left hand near the point of the blade, as directed in position 1st.

Foot and hand are to go together in the performance of all these motions, and it is moreover to be observed as a general rule, in marching with open ranks, that the officers at the head of each division, are constantly to keep at their fixed distance of three paces from the front rank, and to remain always dressed in a straight line with the officers upon the flank of the division.

Position 6. *The marching salute.*—First, in stepping out with the left foot, let go the left hand, bringing it down to the left side; raise the sword at the same instant with the right to the perpendicular direction, described

EXPLANATIONS.

the 1ſt motion of the ſtanding ſalute, poſition 2d.—Second, At the next ſtep with the right foot, ſalute with the ſword, by bringing down the point with the right hand towards the ground, to the poſition deſcribed in poſition 2d.

When they have marched about ten or twelve paces paſt the reviewing general, they are to bring up their ſwords to their former poſition, at two motions, as follows: taking them as before from the officer on the right, and beginning with the left foot.—Firſt, In ſtepping with the left foot, raiſe up the ſword with the right hand, to the poſition deſcribed in the 1ſt motion of the ſtanding ſalute. Second, At the next ſtep with the right foot, ſink the hilt of the ſword down to the right hip, bringing the flat of the blade at the ſame inſtant acroſs the body, and ſeizing it near the point with the left hand, over againſt the left ſhoulder, as in the latter part of poſition 2d.

## 6. OF FORMING RECRUITS, AND TRAINING THEM TO THE USE OF ARMS.

The recruit is to be taught the ſeveral duties of the ſoldier by gradation, and regular ſtages, as follows:

Firſt.—His body is to be formed, the air of the clown to be baniſhed, and a manly, ſoldier-like deportment to be acquired.

Secondly.—He is to learn to march with eaſe and gracefulneſs, and to be taught the ſtep.

Thirdly.—The handling of his arms, and the manual exerciſe.

Fourthly.—Firing, and the platoon exerciſe.

Fifthly.—Firing with ball.

The recruit is to be drilled regularly through theſe ſeveral claſſes of exerciſe.—Nor is he, on any account, to be paſſed to the ſecond, until he has been made perfect in the firſt; nor to any ſubſequent degree, until he is become thoroughly maſter of that which precedes it.

In the firſt ſtage, he is to learn the true poſition of a ſoldier; to keep his body erect, without conſtraint; his heels cloſe, and in a line; his toes a little turned out; his belly rather drawn in, than otherwiſe; his breaſt projected; his ſhoulders ſquare to the front, and kept well back; his hands hanging

down his ſides, with the palms cloſe to his thighs; his head turned to the right, ſo as to bring the left eye in a direct line with the centre of the body, with his looks directed to ſome fixed object on the right.

In order to render this attitude familiar to him, he muſt firſt be practiſed to ſtand in it for ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour, at a time, with his back againſt a wall, his heels, the calves of his legs, his ſhoulders, the back of his head, and the palms of his hands, all touching the wall at the ſame time.

After having ſufficiently practiſed this poſition, to find it eaſy to him, he is to be removed from the wall, and habituated in like manner, to the ſupport of his whole perſon, in an upright, graceful, and independent poſture.

Dreſſing well to the right, or left, when in the ranks, being eſſentially requiſite, it is now the time for him to be taught to turn his head, as occaſion, or the word of command may require, either to right or left, and to keep it ſteadily fixed in that poſition, as long as may be neceſſary.

This is alſo the proper ſtage for him to learn to face to the right, left, and right about, viz.

TO THE RIGHT, FACE.

(Two motions.)

1ſt.—Place the hollow of the right foot briſkly behind the left heel.

2d.—Face to the right upon both heels.

TO THE LEFT, FACE.

(Two motions.)

1ſt.—Place the right heel againſt the inſide of the left foot.

2d.—Face to the left on both heels.

TO THE RIGHT ABOUT, FACE.

(Three motions.)

1ſt—Place the ball of the right toe behind the left heel.

2d.—Face to the right about upon both heels.

3d.—Bring the right foot briſkly to a line with the left.

Theſe movements having been once rendered eaſy and familiar to him, and the man become perfect maſter of his whole perſon, he may proceed to the ſecond ſtage, that of marching; beginning firſt with the ſlow, or parade ſtep, ſeventy within the minute, and ſingly by himſelf; then with three or four others in one rank; and afterwards in larger ranks.

When ſufficiently grounded in the ſlow ſtep, he is to proceed to learn the quick, of a hundred and twenty within the minute, firſt ſingly, and then in ranks with others, as before.

The length of the pace to be taken, whether in quick or ſlow time, is two feet four inches from heel to heel; lines ſhould therefore be drawn at that diſtance from each other, and the recruit practiſed on them, till he becomes thoroughly habituated to the pace, and takes it as it were mechanically.

This is the ſtage likewiſe in which recruits are to be exerciſed in running.—Firſt, gently, and for ſmall diſtances only, but keeping their ranks.—Afterwards faſter, and for at leaſt one or two hundred yards at a time.

They are now alſo to be taught to wheel, in the ſame gradual way; firſt in ſmall ranks, or diviſions, and afterwards in larger.

When a recruit has been thoroughly drilled, and perfected in theſe exerciſes, ſo as to have

have acquired the entire command of his perſon, and to be able to move in all directions with eaſe and gracefulneſs, he is to have arms put into his hands, and to learn the manual exerciſe, beginning firſt with the poſition of ſhouldered arms; and when perfect maſter of that, he is to be carried ſucceſſively on, in as plain, ſimple, and eaſy a manner as poſſible, and without hurry, to the performance of the different motions in the exerciſe.—Firſt, ſeparately by himſelf; then by twos, threes, or fours; and afterwards in proportion as he improves in ſkill and dexterity, in large diviſions, or ſquads.

He is next to proceed to the platoon exerciſe, practiſing for ſome time the motions only, in very ſmall numbers, and in each of the three ranks, viz. front, centre and rear, ſo that he may be diſtinctly ſeen, and inſtructed in the juſt performance of every one.—After being well grounded in the motions, and proper attitudes, which cannot be too cloſely attended to, he proceeds to the uſe of powder, practiſing the ſame as before, and firing with powder, until the manner of performing this eſſential part of the exerciſe, in all the three ranks, with coolneſs and preciſion, becomes perfectly familiar and eaſy to him.

After he has been thoroughly habituated, by conſtant drilling for ſome time, to the burning of powder, he may be brought forward to the fifth and laſt ſtage of inſtruction, by firing with ball at a target; which is to be placed, firſt at a ſmall diſtance from him, and afterwards at a greater, and in different ſituations, until by perſeverance, and an unintermitting courſe of exerciſe, he learns to hit the mark at almoſt every ſhot; but in order to bring him to this neceſſary degree of ſkill and dexterity, care muſt firſt be taken, that he acquires the habit of biting off the top of his cartridge, ſo as to feel the powder in his mouth; of priming well; of putting the cartridge properly into the muzzle of his piece; and, laſtly, of ramming it well down.—Inattention, or neglect, in any of theſe material articles, may render his fire totally uſeleſs and ineffectual.

When recruits have thus gone through the ſeveral claſſes ſeparately, and in the progreſſive manner above directed, they are to be thrown into ſquads, formed in the uſual order of the battalion, in which they are to go through the whole exerciſe, as often as may be found neceſſary, to render them as expert and perfect in every part of it, as the old ſoldiers; after which, and not before, they may be permitted to join, and do duty with the regiment.

POSITION OF A SOLDIER UNDER ARMS.

He is to ſtand perfectly upright and firm upon his legs; his heels cloſe; his toes a little turned out; his belly rather drawn in than otherwiſe; his breaſt projected; ſhoulders ſquare to the front, and kept well back; his head turned a little to the right, ſo as to bring the left eye in a direct line with the centre of the body; the right hand hanging ſtraight down the right ſide, with the palm cloſe, but not preſſed, againſt the right thigh.—The firelock carried in the left hand, againſt the hollow of the left ſhoulder, with the butt as low down as can be permitted without conſtraint; the three laſt fingers under it, and the fore finger and thumb over the point or ſwell; the flat to be preſſed againſt the hip bone, ſo as to keep the piece ſteady, and firm before the hollow of the ſhoulder; and neither leaning towards the head, nor from it.

SECTION

## SECTION XV.

### GARRISON STANDING REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 1.—ALARMS. *(24th July, 1787.)* If it be at any time neceſſary to aſſemble the garriſon on a ſudden, without previous notice, the drums of the main guard will be ordered to beat to arms, and the drums of corps in the garriſon will take it up.

The troops, on hearing the ſignal aforeſaid, both officers and ſoldiers, will repair with their arms to their reſpective parades, and fall in with all poſſible expedition, but without confuſion or noiſe, and wait for orders.

The guards will ſhut the barrier gates of the covert way, and draw up the bridges of the out works, which they are poſted to protect, and then remain under arms at the parades of the ſtations.

In caſe of an enemy, the commanding-officer in garriſon will diſpoſe of the troops in ſuch a manner, as may moſt effectually anſwer the purpoſe of defence, and repelling the attack.

In caſe of fire, the commanding-officer in garriſon will order ſuch parties without arms, and ſuch guards to be poſted, as he may deem neceſſary to extinguiſh the fire, and preſerve good order; and will either diſmiſs the reſt of the troops, or cauſe them to ground their arms, and remain in readineſs.

The fire-engine and water buckets are lodged in the main guard for this purpoſe, and are to be expedited to the place by the laſcars appointed for the duty.

2.—ARTILLERY.

*(25th July, 1787.)* The commanding-officer of artillery ſhall take charge of the artillery and ordnance mounted on the ramparts and out works of Fort William, and of Budge Budgia.

3.—ADJUTANTS.

*(25th July, 1787.)* The adjutants of corps to receive orders every day at the town major's office, at orderly hours.

Whenever any corps in garriſon do not exerciſe on the days fixed, the fort adjutant to be made acquainted with the ſame the night before, by the adjutant of the corps whoſe turn it may be to exerciſe.

When the corps which gives the guard ſhall obtain leave to march out to exercise complete, notice of it ſhall be ſent by the adjutant to the town major, that the relief may be poſtponed till they return; and when they re-enter the garriſon, the adjutant of

give notice of it, that the town-major may attend to deliver over the guards.

### 4.—BURIALS.

*(July 24th, 1787.)* The time of interment of deceaſed commiſſioned-officers will be fixed by the orders: that of non commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers, is to be one hour after ſun-riſing, or one hour before ſun-ſetting.

*(20th June, 1788.)* Funeral parties are not to be ſent for non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers, who die at the general hoſpital; but the captain of the company will permit the pay-ſerjeant, and a few friends of the deceaſed, to attend the corpſe to the grave.

### 5.—BATTERY GUARD.

*(26th May, 1790.)* It is ordered that in future the officer of artillery, on garriſon duty at the ſaluting battery, is to be conſidered as under the immediate charge of the field officer of the day: he is to attend and be relieved, by a ſubaltern officer from the artillery corps, every Monday morning, at guard mounting on the grand parade.

It is to be his duty to viſit the magazines daily as uſual, and report their ſtate, not to the captain commanding the main guard, but to the field officer of the day.

He is to have the immediate charge as at preſent of the battery guard, and to make his report thereof in future to the field officer of the day.

Whenever he may be required to fire a ſalute, which may not have been announced in garriſon orders, he is to ſend intimation to the field officer of the day (in lieu of ſending it to the captain commanding the main guard) before ſuch ſalute is fired; but in caſes where inſtructions from the field officer of the day cannot be obtained before a ſalute is required, he is to be himſelf the judge of its expediency, and to direct it to be given, ſhould he think proper, without waiting for further authority.

As often as ſhips or veſſels paſs the garriſon, it is to be his duty to ſend immediately two reports thereof in writing, one to the town-major for the information of the Governor-general, and the commanding-officer in garriſon; and the other to the field officer of the day, in the following form, with as many of the columns filled up as the information he may have been able to obtain will admit of.

Paſſed the fort, (up or down the river).

| Ship or Veſſel. | Commander's name. | From whence. | Where bound. | Cargo. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

*Fort William,*
*the*

*(Signed.)*

### 6.—BUILDINGS.

*(24th July, 1787.)* No buildings whatever ſhall be erected in the garriſon without an order from the Governor-general, which order will be iſſued in the orderly books of the garriſon, and the commandant or officer commanding in garriſon will report any infringement of this order.

The commandant or officer commanding in garriſon, ſhall inſpect the fort, out-works, and eſplanade, and not ſuffer any building to be erected thereon, without the authority of the Governor-general; he ſhall be anſwerable that they are kept clean, and give ſuch orders on this ſubject as he may find neceſſary to the officers whoſe duty it is to perform the requiſite ſervices.

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### 7. BARRACKS, AND BARRACK-MASTERS.

*(21ſt July, 1787.)* The barrack-maſter will deliver over in perſon to the quarter-maſter of a corps about to be quartered in garriſon, the quarters, offices, ſtables, utenſils, and furniture, appropriated to them; and the quarter-maſter of a corps will attend before they march in, to receive them in form.

The barrack-maſter will deliver an inventory of the quarters, offices, ſtables, utenſils and furniture, ſigned with his name and office, as an authority by which the quarter-maſter is to receive them. The quarter-maſter will compare the whole with the inventory, ſigned with his name and office, which is to be his official receipt for them, as to number and condition, and ſhall be conſidered as the receipt of the officer commanding the corps.

On the day that a corps ſhall quit the garriſon, the barrack-maſter ſhall attend to receive back from the quarter-maſter, that which he delivered unto him; he ſhall compare every article with the liſt and inventory which the quarter-maſter delivered at his taking charge, and if every thing be in a condition fit to be received, he ſhall deliver up the quarter-maſter's receipt, and receive back the liſt which he delivered with the quarters.

If at this examination it ſhall appear that the barracks, &c. have received any improper damage, or that any part of the utenſils have been loſt or deſtroyed, it ſhall be made good by the corps, and the quarter-maſter ſhall either give an account, by whom the ſeveral portions of expence are to be paid, counterſigned by the officer commanding the corps, or the whole ſhall be charged to the account of the commanding officer, and he ſhall pay for all that is not accounted for.

The barrack-maſter ſhall make out a bill for the expence of the damages done, or loſſes ſuſtained, which ſhall conform to the account given by the quarter-maſter, ſo as to ſhew the particular ſum to be charged to each officer mentioned in the quarter-maſter's account; this ſhall be ſhewn to the officer commanding in garriſon, who having examined it, ſhall ſign it as a certificate of the juſtneſs of the charge, and the bill ſhall be ſent to the paymaſter of the corps, who ſhall pay it immediately, and ſhall recover the parts from the officers who are to pay them.

If during the time a corps remains in garriſon, the quarter-maſter ſhould quit his poſt, and another ſhould be appointed, the quarter-maſter coming into office, ſhall examine the ſtate and condition of every thing committed to the charge of the former

quarter-

uarter-maſter, and ſign an inventory of he whole at the time of taking charge; on ailure, the inventory and receipts of the redeceſſor ſhall ſtand good.

But if the quarter-maſter preſents a new nventory differing from the former one, he barrack-maſter ſhall demand payment of e damages immediately, according to the ticles, and deliver up the inventory of the rmer quarter-maſter, and receive the new e in exchange, and that ſhall be uſed for e final ſettlement.

After the cots have been delivered over to corps, and diſtributed to companies, they e to be marked by the barrack-maſter, th the name of the captain of the com- ny, and numbered, and the name then rked, ſhall continue on the cots until e annual repairs are made in the cold ſeaſon; l the captain ſhall give to the quarter-maſ- a receipt for them, expreſſing their ſtate d condition at the time.

Whilſt a corps remains in garriſon, each tain or officer commanding a company ll be anſwerable for the utenſils uſed by ſoldiers of that company, and ſhall pay expence incurred for the repair of da- es done by them wilfully, or through ne- t, for which he ſhall put them under pages.

very officer ſhall be anſwerable for the s, bolts, glaſs of the windows, and for ſhutters, doors, and every part of his ters, and ſhall pay for any miſchief to them during the time of his reſi- therein; and to prevent all cavil or diſ- every officer who goes into a quarter ſign a receipt, for the locks, bolts, windows, and a certificate of the con- of the doors and window-ſhutters at the time of entering it.

The barrack-maſter ſhall repair and white waſh the barracks, and their offices annually, and the roofs, terraces, and windows, occaſionally; he ſhall alſo furniſh lights and lanthorns, for the barracks, caſemates, and gateways, and for ſuch places as may be ordered, and water for drinking, cooking, and for all the neceſſary purpoſes of the garriſon; he ſhall alſo have charge of the drains and privies, and be anſwerable that they are kept well cleaned, and that the filth be thrown into the river.

The paſſages leading to the apartments of the officers are to be kept clear of all incumbrances, the officers are allowed to put their carriages, palkees, and moveable fougongs, in the verandahs of their godowns.

The ſoldiers are not to be allowed to keep dogs, goats, hogs, pigs, monkeys, or poultry, in any part of the barracks or the verandahs thereof; a place is allotted to each corps, in which they may keep their poultry. Dogs, goats, hogs, pigs, or cattle, are not to be allowed to be kept up in any part of the godowns, or verandahs of the officers' barracks: the commanding officer of each corps will carry theſe orders into execution, in the barracks of the corps delivered over to him, and will order a particular viſitation of the whole, weekly at leaſt, by the quarter-maſter, or more frequently if he finds it neceſſary: the town major or fort-adjutant will carry theſe orders into execution, in the barracks occupied by the ſupernumeraries and garriſon ſtaff, which comprehends all overſeers, and perſons employed on the garriſon duties, who are included in his general muſter roll, and alſo in the

the public guard rooms occupied by the ſepoys.

The barrack-maſter will furniſh a party of a garriſon camp colourman and four natives, armed with pikes, to patrole daily through the garriſon, and kill all dogs that may be found ſtraggling in it.

*(13th Auguſt*, 1788.) The following barrack regulations are to be printed on boards, and placed up in the moſt conſpicuous places in the different barracks in garriſon, allotted to the non-commiſſioned-officers and privates.

The barrack-maſter will have a ſufficient number of large pans diſtributed through the barrack to contain the rubbiſh.

Soldiers are not to bring liquor into garriſon without leave for that purpoſe.

Gaming is forbidden at all times, and in all places.

Non commiſſioned-officers to commit to the barrack-guard inſtantly, all whom they may ſee diſobeying this order.

Soldiers are not to riot or breed a diſturbance in the barrack, they are to retire to reſt at gun-fire at night, at which time all the lights, except the public lamps of the barracks, and ſuch as the commanding-officer of the corps may in particular caſes authoriſe, are to be extinguiſhed.

Soldiers who injure the cots or window-ſhutters, or any part of the barrack furniture or utenſils, are to pay for the repairs or damage, and the captains are to make the neceſſary ſtoppages.

Dogs, hogs, monkies, goats, kids, ſheep, and lambs, are not to be kept by non-commiſſioned-officers or ſoldiers in the barracks or garriſon.

Poultry is to be kept in the yard allotted for it, and not at any time in the verandahs or barracks.

Meat or fiſh, ſalted or freſh, is not to be hung up in any part of the barracks.

Victuals remaining after the meal, is not to be put away under the cots, or kept in the barracks; the kitchens have been made large enough for it, and therein all the remains of food and all the utenſils are to be kept.

The rubbiſh occaſioned in the barracks by eating fruit, or otherwiſe, is to be thrown into the pans placed for its reception and not on the ground.

The ſoldiers, women, or children, are not to make water in the verandahs above ſtairs or below, nor to eaſe themſelves in the place allotted for making water, nor in any place in garriſon out of the public neceſſaries.

The cots, trunks, and baggage, are to be moved out of the barracks every Saturday morning by the ſoldiers, and the whole barrack is to be ſwept by the people of the barrack-maſter, and quartermaſter's people of the corps, after which the ſoldiers are to replace the cots.

The non-commiſſioned-officers' of the different wards are held anſwerable that the above regulations are ſtrictly adhered to; they will therefore confine all ſuch perſons as ſhall be found committing any breach of them.

*(25th March*, 1789.) The quarters in the fort are hereafter to be allotted in the manner following.

THE WATER-GATE.

To the arſenal, for the commiſſary.

THE CALCUTTA GATE.

To the town major's office.

THE CHERINGHEE GATE.

To the chief engineer.

THE RED GATE.

To the commandant of artillery; when he is not in command of the garriſon, to the 2d officer doing duty with the corps when he does command.

THE SOUTH AND KIZZERPOOR GATES.

To the officers who command the two battalions of infantry.

Three houſes of the rampart barrack laid into one, and fitted up accordingly, for a field officer not in command of a corps, or for the major of each; one of the ſame houſes, or a north room, and a ſouth room, with the godown beneath them in the north, or in the ſouth barracks, to a captain or a ſurgeon.

Two ſubaltern officers, or two ſurgeon's mates, are to occupy a captain's quarters.

The fort adjutant, fort ſurgeon, and aſſiſtant commiſſary, are to be conſidered as fixed ſtaff; and the quarters now occupied by the two former, are to remain appropriated to them; the aſſiſtant commiſſary is to have a ſimilar apartment, in the bazar end of the ſouth barracks.

The chaplains may always remain on houſe rent.

8.—BAZAR.

(*6th July*, 1787.) The bazar people are to deal for ready money only, in future, there not being any neceſſity at preſent for the contrary practice; if they give credit on any pretence, it ſhall be at their own riſk, and they ſhall be turned out of the bazar if they complain; but it will not be deemed giving credit for a dealer in articles of daily conſumption to truſt the caterer of a meſs to a certain amount weekly, for the meſs, provided this be done by authority of the officer commanding a company or detachment, and notice be given by his paymaſter that the officer does allow it; and in all ſuch caſes the officer who gives the authority, ſhall be anſwerable to the dealer for the amount, and ſhall cauſe the accounts to be ſettled at next payment, up to the day for which pay is iſſued.

The bazar people are not to be allowed to ſell ſpirituous liquors on any pretence whatſoever; any perſon of, or belonging to, the bazar, who ſhall attempt to do it, ſhall forfeit 50 rupees, be turned out of the bazar, and the goods of his ſhop ſhall be ſold to pay the forfeit, and the ſurplus (if any) ſhall be returned to him; and ſhould the ſale of the goods of the ſhop not produce the amount of the fine, the offender ſhall receive 10 laſhes with a cat o'nine tails for every rupee deficient.

The nerrick ſhall be the ſame as that of Calcutta, and publiſhed at the ſame times.

The bazar people are to ſhut ſhop at gunfire; they are to regiſter, by name, every perſon who lives under their protection, and lodges in the ſhops or places which they hold in the bazar of the fort.

They are to deal only in the wares or commodities of the trade which they reſpectively follow.

They are not to hawk their wares about the fort; they are forbidden to go with their wares or commodities to any perſon whomſoever; ſentries are to ſtop all hawkers who may attempt to go into the barracks or to ſell their wares, or commodities, in any place but the bazar.

Officers and ſoldiers are not to ſend for any bazar ſhop-keeper to their quarters, nor to

puniſh them; if the bazar people behave amiſs, the complainant will make it known to the commiſſary, or ſuch other officer as the commandant ſhall appoint, or to the commandant of the garriſon, who will redreſs or cauſe to be redreſſed any breach of the bazar rules.

The bazar people of different trades are not to be employed as ſervants of individuals, nor to take their names, on pain of being turned out of the bazar.

The ſilver or gold delivered to the man who works in theſe articles, ſhall be weighed in preſence of the agent, who ſhall enter the weight and time ſtipulated for the performance of the labour, at the expiration of which time it ſhall be delivered back, wrought and finiſhed, and weighed as before, but not till the price of the labour is paid.

The agent is not in any degree anſwerable for the articles, he will only ſtand as a witneſs to the tranſaction.

Every perſon who enters the bazar to deal therein, ſhall ſubſcribe to the rules, and not be allowed to enter till he has done ſo.

*(21ſt July*, 1790.) The bazar people are forbidden to keep dogs, hogs, or pigs, either tied up or looſe within the fort; the commiſſary's agent or other officer appointed, will enforce this order amongſt them.

9.—CAMP FOLLOWERS.

*(4th July*, 1787.) Natives in the pay of the Company not attached to corps, who commit offences, ſhall be ſent to the main guard, and ſhall be puniſhed by order of the commandant or officer commanding in garriſon; or be tried by garriſon courts martial, as he ſhall direct.

Natives in the pay of the officers or individuals in garriſon, guilty of offences againſt the garriſon rules, being followers of the camp, and ſubject to the military law, ſhall be confined in the main guard and puniſhed by ſentence of garriſon courts martial.

Europeans and natives in garriſon who are guilty of offences puniſhable by the civil courts, ſhall be ſecured in the main guard, and ſent before the ſitting juſtice or officer preſiding at the cutcherry, as the caſe may require, and be delivered over to their authority.

10.—CATTLE.

*(23d July*, 1787.) Cattle, ſheep, goats, horſes, pigs, and tattoos, are not to be allowed to run looſe in the fort, or to be picketed on the ramparts; all ſuch as may be found looſe or picketed as before mentioned, ſhall be pounded, and the owner of them to obtain their releaſe, to pay as follows: for every cow, bullock, horſe, hog, or pig, eight annas, and for every ſheep, goat, or kid, four annas, if claimed in twenty-four hours; and double that ſum if pounded above twenty-four hours; in conſideration of which additional fine, the pound-keeper ſhall cauſe them to be ſold by public auction, and out of the produce he ſhall deduct the full fine for forty-eight hours, and two annas for ſelling them; the remainder, if any, he ſhall reſerve, to reſtore to the owners, if claimed within eight days.

Officers of the garriſon are allowed to graze their cows and goats with their kids on the eſplanade, on giving notice to the chief engineer, or officer in charge of the eſplanade.

The ſpace between the ſtables and the river, bounded by two ditches, leading to the water ſide, is allotted to the officers of the garriſon for goats and dogs.

*(13th March*, 1789.) It is ordered, that in future, no horſes or cattle of any kind be waſhed

waſhed or watered in the pond to the ſouthward of the fort, called the havildar's tank, as it is particularly appropriated to the ſupply of water for the garriſon.

*(7th April*, 1790.) To contribute as much as poſſible to the cleanneſs of the garriſon, and to apply to purpoſes of more utility, ſeveral buildings, that are at preſent occupied as ſtables, the commanding officer deems it expedient to announce that no ſtabling will be allowed in garriſon after the 1ſt of the enſuing month; a part of the eſplanade to the ſouthward of the fort has been pointed out by the chief engineer, for the ſtables of ſuch officers as may require them, and a more particular diſpoſition and allotment of the ground will be made known on application to the acting-barrack-maſter.

No ſervants attending cattle, are to be permitted to erect huts in front to the eaſtward of the ſtables; and the moſt conſtant and ſtrict injunctions are to be given to prevent accidents by fire.

### 11.—CARRIAGES.

*(7th Auguſt*, 1790.) The commanding-officer in garriſon directs, that the regulations at preſent in force regarding the paſſing of carriages, in or out of garriſon, be altered, and that gentlemen's carriages be allowed to paſs out or in through either the Calcutta, Royal, or St. George's Gates, but that no carts or carriages of burthen, but ſuch as are uſed for conveying rubbiſh, &c. from the out works, be allowed to paſs in or out of the Royal Gate, without expreſs leave from the commanding-officer in garriſon, the field-officer of the day, or captain commanding the main guard.

### 12.—COURTS MARTIAL.

*(24th July*, 1787.) The commandant or officer commanding in garriſon, is authorized to aſſemble garriſon courts martial, to approve of the ſentences, and carry them into execution.

*(29th July*, 1778.) In order to render the garriſon duty as eaſy as poſſible, it is ordered that when garriſon courts martial are ordered to aſſemble, the officers of the main guard ſhall conſtitute part of the court, whereof the captain is to be preſident; the other members to be given by the other corps compoſing the garriſon.

*(24h July*, 1787.) All offences committed againſt the garriſon orders, ſhall be enquired into by general or garriſon courts martial.

The members of general courts martial, courts of enquiry, committees of ſurveys, belonging to the troops in garriſon, ſhall do duty during their adjournment.

Whenever ſentences of courts martial on European and native non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers are to be carried into execution, the corps to which the priſoners belong ſhall be under arms, and all officers ſhall attend.

*(25th Feburary*, 1787.) Permiſſion is granted to the officers on duty on the main guard to ſit on regimental courts martial in the guard-room, after the guards are turned in, by order of the commanding-officer of the corps, unleſs a garriſon court martial ſhould be ordered.

### 13.—CONGEE HOUSE.

*(12th July*, 1787.) Soldiers guilty of drunkenneſs or irregularities may be confined in the conjee houſe, by order of the commandant of the garriſon, or of the officer commanding a corps, or battalion, or detachment lodged in the garriſon, but

not by ſentence of a court martial.

The confinement muſt not exceed ſeven days, and the power of ordering it, is reſtricted to the officers above enumerated, ſolely.

Conjee houſe priſoners ſhall be fed on bread and water, or conjee, as occaſion may require, at the rate of 12 chittacks of bread for 24 hours, and water as much as they can drink, or three pints of conjee for the ſame time. Non-commiſſioned officers are not to be committed to the conjee houſe; thoſe who deſerve ſuch puniſhment cannot be worthy of their rank, and ought to be previouſly reduced.

The ſerjeant-major of a corps to which a conjee houſe priſoner belongs, ſhall furniſh the bread or conjee, and deliver it daily at guard mounting, and the ſerjeant major ſhall be allowed to draw the batta of thoſe priſoners, dry, to defray the expence, and the ſurplus (if any) ſhall be his emolument for the trouble.

The outer door of the conjee houſe ſhall be locked, and the key lodged with the captain of the guard; it ſhall not be opened at any time, but in the preſence of an officer, and for the admiſſion of proviſions and priſoners, or for the diſcharge of thoſe whoſe times are expired, unleſs it ſhould be made neceſſary by ſudden ſickneſs, in which caſe the captain will ſend an officer to examine the ſtate of the ſick priſoner, and if neceſſary call for the ſurgeon; or unleſs a priſoner ſhould be ſent for by proper authority.

If any priſoner ſhould pretend ſickneſs for the ſake of giving trouble, on the ſurgeon's report that he is not ſick, the captain will cauſe him to be handcuffed, and report it ſpecially in the main guard report, if the priſoner be left in irons, that the commanding officer of the garriſon may be duly apprized of it, and give ſuch orders on the ſubject as he may think proper.

The women or children of congee houſe priſoners, and European ſoldiers not ſent on duty, ſhall not be ſuffered to go near to the congee houſe priſon, or to have any intercourſe with the priſoners therein confined, either by day or by night, on any pretence whatever.

(*25th July*, 1788.) On the day that the confinement of a priſoner in the congee houſe does end, the corps to which he belongs will ſend a non-commiſſioned officer at guard mounting to the priſon, to receive and conduct him to his quarters.

14.—DESERTERS.

(*18th June*, 1788.) The commanding-officers of corps will in future tranſmit to the town major's office, liſts of men who are miſſed from the corps, and abſent without leave from the garriſon.

The ſurgeons on duty at the hoſpital are, after their daily viſitations of the week, to ſend liſts of men who may be miſſed from the hoſpital, to the officers commanding the corps to which they belong.

And the town major will, as ſoon, as he receives theſe liſts, give notice of the abſentees to the officer of the town guards.

(*7th Auguſt*, 1788.) The commanding-officers of corps will order duplicates of the liſts of abſentees ordered to be ſent to the town major's office, to be ſent direct to the officer commanding the town guards, and as ſoon after the circumſtance comes to their knowledge as poſſible.

15.—DIVINE SERVICE.

(2d *April*, 1787.) The ſoldiers are to be marched

arched to church every Sunday, by an officer f each company, and the officers who go with he men are to remain with them during the rvice, and to enforce the obedience of due ttendance, and decency of behaviour.

16.—FIELD-OFFICER OF THE DAY.

(*12th March*, 1790.) The commanding-fficer is pleaſed to order, that in future there e a field-officer of the day in garriſon, whoſe uty it ſhall be to ſuperintend and direct the rming and marching off the garriſon guards om the grand parade, to go himſelf the and rounds, or give ſuch inſtructions for e performance of that duty to the captain mmanding the main guard, as he may dge neceſſary.

He is to be conſidered as having the gene- command of all the garriſon guards, but e captain commanding the main guard, is have an immediate authority over them, der the field-officer, and receive reports them, as at preſent, and make his report the whole to the field-officer of the day, mediately after guard mounting.

The ſepoy officers on the duties of viſiting e guards, and ſentries in garriſon, are in ture to report to the field-officer of the day, d not to the captain commanding the main ard.

A field-officer for the particular purpoſe viſiting the hoſpital is no longer to be lered; but that duty is in future to be done ry Monday, by the field-officer to whoſe it may fall to be on duty for that day.

The field-officer of the day will tranſmit general report to the town major, for information of the Governor-general, will deliver one himſelf to the comman-g-officer in garriſon every morning at lock.

The town major or fort adjutant may be made the channel of conveyance of any orders, which in the execution of his duty the field-officer of the day may have occaſion to iſſue.

The nature of the duties annexed to the ſtation of chief engineer, requiring that he ſhould be exempted from the duty of the field-officer of the day, his name is to be omitted in the roſter.

A non-commiſſioned officer from each of the corps in garriſon, and a havildar from the reſerve guard, to be ſent as orderlies to the field-officer of the day, to-morrow morning at guard mounting, and to be relieved daily at the ſame time.

17.—FIVES COURT.

(*5th June*, 1786.) By the late garriſon orders the fives court is to be locked and opened by order of the captain commanding the main guard.

The barrack-maſter will be pleaſed to furniſh locks and keys, for the purpoſe, and if at any time they are loſt or damaged they are to be reported by the officer commanding the main guard.

18.—GATES, BARRIERS, AND DRAW-BRIDGES.

(*24th July*, 1787.) The Cheringee gate ſhall be left open all night.

The draw-bridges of the Calcutta and Kizzerpore gateways ſhall be drawn up and the barriers locked at 12 o'clock at night, and thoſe of the ſouth, red, and water gateways, at tattoo beating.

The port ſerjeant ſhall be poſted in the receſſes of the paſſages of the gates, till the gates are ſhut; the paſſages ſhall not be occupied by any perſon or perſons whomſoever, and they ſhall alſo be kept free from all kind

of incumbrances; the ſerjeants where there are port ſerjeants, and the ſentries of other gates, are charged with the execution of this order.

The ſepoys of the guards are not to be ſuffered to put ſticks or any kind of things into the lattices of the arches on any pretence whatever; the havildar who has charge of the guard room, ſhall be anſwerable for the due obſervance of this order, and ſhall report every breach of it to the native officer who commands the guard, and he ſhall confine the offender.

### 19.—GUARDS.

#### GUARDS MOUNTING.

The officers and men for guard will aſſemble on their reſpective regimental parades, and march from thence to the grand parade, attended by the adjutant, who will be accountable that every man is properly dreſſed and accoutred, his arms in good order, with rounds of

The main guard to march clear off the grand parade with ſlow time, and open ranks, officers trail their arms, and drums beating a march; they are then to cloſe their ranks, and march quick time, till they come oppoſite the fives court, when they are to reſume their former diſpoſition of ſlow time, till they form in front of the old guard.

### 20.—RELIEVING.

The officers of the old guard, when hearing the drums of the new guard, to order their men to ſtand to their arms; when they come in ſight, they are to make them ſhoulder; and when they come very near, the officer of the old guard orders his men to reſt their firelocks, upon which the drums beat a march.

The relieving officer to draw up his men oppoſite the main-guard, and in the ſame order, when he has made his guard reſt, the officers advance towards one another, and the officer of the old guard tells him of the new, what number of ſentries are poſted with their orders &c. and delivers him a report of the guard, with all orders, &c.

The ſerjeants and drummers of the old guard at the ſame time deliver their orders to thoſe of the new guard, after which both guards ſhoulder, and the corporals of the new guard number off their men, and draw out the number of ſentries to be poſted.

The ſerjeants of each guard to ſee that the guard-room and utenſils, in charge of the guard, are clean and in good order.

The drummers are to examine thoſe of the new guard, and to be anſwerable for them.

If any thing about the guard is broke or loſt, or any thing under the guard broken or ſpoiled, ſuch as gates of the fort, ſentry boxes, picketing faſcines, works, &c. &c. it is immediately to be reported to the town-major.

As ſoon as the old guard marches off the new guard is to be drawn up, on the ground vacated by the old guard, and either ground or lodge their arms, as the weather permits, after which a ſerjeant is to make out a roll of the guard, with the names and number of the men, diſtinguiſhing their regiment.

After the officer of the old guard has delivered his report, and acquainted the relieving officer with his charge, his number of ſentries, patroles, &c. &c. he is to order his men to ſhoulder and form their ranks to the right or left, the drummers to beat the troop, which is to be the ſignal for the new guard drums to beat a march.

### 21.—DISMISSING.

Officers commanding guards, to diſmiſs

them, when they have trooped them about one hundred yards from their guard, except the main-guard, which muſt return to, and draw up on the grand parade, there to be diſmiſſed.

22.—PARTICULAR DUTIES OF GUARDS.

The rolls to be frequently called, once between every relief, and oftener if neceſſary, ſentries to be relieved every two hours, till the weather ſets in ſevere, then they muſt be relieved every hour, and this is to be mentioned in the reports.

Every guard to report to the captain of the main-guard, or to the field-officer of the day, in caſe ſuch an officer is on duty, on being relieved every morning; and thoſe reports are to be delivered by the captain of the main-guard or field-officer of the day, to the Governor-general, alſo a general report to the commandant of the garriſon.

A good non-commiſſioned-officer from every officer's guard, and from every non-commiſſioned-officer's a corporal, to be ſent at the orderly hour, to receive ſuch orders as may be given concerning the guard, alſo after retreat beating to the main-guard for the counterſign.

The men of every relief to be ſeen and examined by the officer or ſerjeant of the guard, that they are ſober and fit for duty.

The corporal of every relief or patrole, to report when he returns to the guard, how he found every thing.

Patroles to be ſent between every relief, who are to viſit all the ſentries.

All guards to be under arms at retreat beating, and their arms and ammunition examined, as alſo the beating of the reveille, when all guards are to be under arms, and continue ſo until it is broad day-light. The reveille to beat at gun fire, taking it from the main-guard.

From the 22d of March to the 22d of October, all guards lodge their arms, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 5 in the afternoon; and from the 22d of October to the 22d of March, they lodge their arms between the hours of 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon; and to turn out to no perſon.

No officer ſhall entertain company after 11 o'clock at night, but give himſelf up entirely and without any ſort of interruption to the performance of his duty.

All guards turn out with ſhouldered arms as often as the town-major viſits them.

When any detachment or number of armed men march into the fort, the guard by which they paſs muſt be under arms.

A ſubaltern officer from the detachment of ſepoys on garriſon duty, to take charge of the guards at the general hoſpital and European jail, and report all occurences to the commanding-officer of the garriſon.

The guard mounted at the general hoſpital is to be under charge of a ſubaltern officer, through whom only orders are to be given to the guard; he is to be relieved every Monday morning. During the time that he is on guard, he will comform to all requiſitions made to him by the ſurgeons of the hoſpital, and afford to them ſuch aſſiſtance as may be requiſite for ſupporting peace and good order in the hoſpital generally; and the ſurgeons in all caſes where the aſſiſtance of a guard may be neceſſary, will make their application to the officer.

The guard poſted for the hoſpital of infanes is to be under the command of the ſepoy officer on duty at the general hoſpital, and

is

to be viſited and reported by him in the ſame manner that the hoſpital and jail guards are.

The non-commiſſioned-officers of the native guards in Clive's ravelin and Conway's redoubt, are to report to the captain of the main-guard, whenever they may find any men drinking at the ſutlers houſes after gun fire at night, as they will otherwiſe be anſwerable for any breach of orders on this head; they are to receive into confinement ſuch Europeans as the ſutler ſhall point out, and report them to the captain of the main-guard, firſt conveying the priſoners to their reſpective barrack-guards.

23.—MAIN-GUARD PARTICULAR DUTIES.

A man to be ſent from the main-guard to acquaint any regiment which has priſoners there for ſmall crimes, not committed on garriſon duty, that they may ſend for them and try them by a regimental court martial.

The viſiting officer, at the time he goes his rounds, is to inſpect all guards.

The rounds are to go regularly from the main-guard *(vide field-officer of the day)*; the hour of going to be reported in the main-guard reports, alſo the name of the officer of ſepoys who viſited the centinels; each guard to ſend patroles round its own centinels between every relief, from gun-fire at night till gun-fire in the morning; they are to report to the native officers of their reſpective guards; this order reſpecting the patroles, to take place when the guards are mounted weekly.

The laſcars attached to the main-guard for the duty of working the engine, in caſe of fires in garriſon, are in future to practice working the engine and ſoaking the buckets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, not exceeding two hours each day, for the purpoſe of keeping them in good order; theſe laſcars are at the ſame time to parade daily on the left of the main-guard.

The commanding-officer of the main-guard will cauſe the fives court to be locked up when the guards lodge their arms, and opened when the guards ground them again.

24.—PORT PARTICULAR DUTIES.

The drummers of the ravelin port guards to beat the reveille and retreat, upon the ramparts.

At ſun ſet the port guards are to ſend a ſerjeant and four men each, to the main-guard for the keys.

As ſoon as the ſentries at the ports ſee the ſerjeant coming with the keys, they are to acquaint the guard, who are immediately to get under arms, under the arch of the port, drawn up in two ranks, facing one another, that the keys may paſs between them.

When they arrive, the officer is to order his men to reſt their firelocks, and the drums to beat a march.

The officers of the port guards are to ſee the gates locked, and the keys ſent back to the main-guard, by the ſerjeant and eſcort who brought them; the ſerjeant thereof is to remain for the counterſign.

At the reveille, a ſerjeant and four men from each port guard to be ſent to the main-guard for the keys, which the guard are to receive drawn up in the ſame manner; and the gates are to be opened with the ſame ceremony as they are ſhut.

The ſepoy guards at the different gates and ravelins of the garriſon, to aſſiſt the key ſerjeants in raiſing the bridges every evening at gun-fire, and in the morning to lower them.

Officers

Officers commanding port guards not to ſuffer any arrack, or any ſpirituous liquor, to be clandeſtinely brought into the fort; all ſuch to be ſeized, and the offenders impriſoned.

All priſoners to be ſent from the different port guards where they may be confined, to the main guard, together with the accounts in writing of the crimes of the ſeveral priſoners: and no perſon to be received as ſuch without a note in writing, ſpecifying the crime with which he is charged, and ſigned by the perſon who commits him.

25.—RESERVE.

This guard is to be under the immediate orders of the field officer or captain commanding the detachment of ſepoys in garriſon, to relieve the ſick of the different guards, and to furniſh all eſcorts that may be required.

Patroles are to be ſent from the reſerve daily, to ſeize all perſons defiling the eſplanade.

26.—OFFICERS OF SEPOYS ON DUTY WITH SEPOY GUARDS.

Sepoy officers arriving with detachments of ſepoys in garriſon, for the public duties, to put themſelves under the command of the ſenior officer commanding that corps.

The detachment of ſepoys on the garriſon duty to furniſh two officers, to be relieved weekly; one for the duty of viſiting the guards and the other the centinels: the officer for viſiting the guards is to begin his rounds at ſun riſing, and at which gate he thinks proper; he is to inſpect the arms, accoutrements, dreſs, and ſtate of the officers and ſepoys; he is to examine the numbers, to ſee that they agree with the detail, and if any ſepoys ſhould be ſick or deſerted, he is to ſend for others in their ſtead, and to order the ſick to the battalion hoſpital; he is alſo to inſpect the guard-room, and furniture, to ſee that they are clean and in good order, and when he has completed his rounds, he is to report to the commanding officer of the main guard *(now field officer of the day)*.—From each guard, the number that may be abſent at one time is limited to a relief of centinels, and a fourth of the native officers, from the time that the guards lodge their arms in the morning to the grounding them in the evening.

The ſepoy officers are to go round the centinels mounted by the ſepoy guards, twice in the courſe of every week, and are to enquire of every centinel what orders he has received; for this purpoſe he will take with him the relieving naicks, and if he does not underſtand the language of the country, he will take a ſerjeant of the battalion, or one of the ſircars, to interpret for him.

When the viſiting officer ſhall find that the centinels ſhall not have received the proper orders, he is to explain to the relieving naick the orders, as they ought to be given to centinels, who will then deliver it in his preſence accordingly; if he ſhall find that any orders have been given in the time between the viſits, he is to enquire by whoſe authority it was done; theſe he will notify, and after he has gone round the centinels, he is to report it to the captain of the main guard *(now field officer of the day)*.

If it ſhould appear that the orders of the centinels at any poſt or poſts have been changed without proper authority, they are to be countermanded immediately, and the captain of the main guard is to report the

orders ſo given, and the perſon's name who gave them.

The officer commanding the ſepoys of the monthly duties, will be pleaſed to direct the viſiting officer to parade the guards, and inform them, that they are ordered not to eaſe themſelves on the glacis or eſplanade, and that all who are found acting contrary to this order, will be tried for diſobedience of orders. They are to go to the water ſide for their occaſions, and not to the Calcutta ſide of the ſluices.

## 27.—GUARDS DETAIL.

| EUROPEAN MAIN GUARD. | Captain. | Subalterns. | Serjeants. | Corporals. | Drummers. | Fifes. | Privates. | Sentries. By Day. | Sentries. By Night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 9 | 10 |

| SEPOY MAIN GUARD. | Subadar. | Jemadar. | Havildar. | Naiks. | Drummer. | Bheſty. | Sepoys. | Sentries. By Day. | Sentries. By Night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 32 | 8 | 8 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At the Arms, | — | — | — | — | — | | | 1 | 1 |
| Commandant's Quarters, | | — | | — | | — | | 1 | 1 |
| Magazine Grand, | — | | — | | — | | — | 1 | 1 |
| ——— Royal, | | — | | — | | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| ——— Duke of York's, | — | | — | | — | | — | 1 | 1 |
| ——— King's, | | — | | — | | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| ——— Prince of Wales's, | | | — | | — | | — | 1 | 1 |
| Flag-ſtaff, | — | — | | — | | — | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | 8 | 8 |

SEPOY

## SEPOY PRISON GUARD.

| | Subadar. | Jemadar. | Havildars. | Naick. | Drummers. | Bheſties. | Sepoys. | Sentries. By Day. | Sentries. By Night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 24 | 6 | 6 |
| At the arms, | — | — | — | — | — | — | | 1 | 1 |
| At the ſalient angle of the counter guard, | | | — | | | — | | 1 | 1 |
| Over the priſoners, | — | — | — | — | — | | | 2 | 2 |
| In the ditch, | — | — | — | — | — | — | | 1 | 1 |
| At the arſenal laboratory, | | — | — | — | — | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 |

## CALCUTTA GATE PORT GUARD.

| | Subadar. | Jemadars. | Havildars. | Naiks. | Drummer, | Bheſtie. | Sepoys. | Sentries. By Day. | Sentries. By Night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 9 | 9 |
| At the gate and arms, | — | — | — | — | | | | 1 | 1 |
| At the town major's office, | — | — | — | | | | — | 1 | 1 |
| At the ſalient angle of the demi baſtion, | | — | — | | | — | | 1 | 1 |
| Arſenal north end, | — | — | | — | | | | 1 | 1 |
| North barrack, | — | — | — | — | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Water houſe, | — | — | — | | | — | | 1 | 1 |
| Commiſſary's yard, | — | — | | — | | | | 1 | 1 |
| At the weſt entrance of the new barracks, | | — | | — | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | 9 | 9 |

## CALCUTTA GATE RAVELIN.

| | Jemadar. | Havildar. | Naik. | Sepoys. | Sentries: By Day. | Sentries: By Night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 5 | 5 |
| At the arms, | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| At the eſplanade, | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| At the ſalient angle, | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| At the barrier covert way, | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| At the entrance of the ſortie, | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | 5 | 5 |

## PLASSEY PORT GUARD.

| | Jemadar. | Havildar. | Naik. | Drummer. | Sepoys. | By Day. | By Night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 5 | 5 |
| At the arms and gate, | — | — | — | — | | 1 | 1 |
| At the quarters, | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| At the ſalient angle of the Duke of York's baſtion, | | — | | | — | 1 | 1 |
| At the caſemate in the gorge below, | | — | — | — | | 1 | 1 |
| At the triangular barrack, | | — | — | — | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | 5 | 5 |

## PLASSEY GATE RAVELIN.

| | Havildar. | Naik. | Sepoys. | By Day. | By Night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| At the arms and lunette, | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| At the oppoſite ditto, | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| At the ſalient angle, | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | 3 | 3 |

ROYA

## ROYAL GATE PORT GUARD.

| Subadar. | Jemadar. | Havildar. | Naicks. | Drummer. | Bheſtie. | Sepoys. | Sentries. By day. | Sentries. By night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 7 | 7 |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | 7 | 7 |

At the arms,
At the gate,
At the quarters,
At the ſalient angle of the Queen's baſtion,
At the King's baſtion,
At the caſemate in the gorges of the King and Queen's baſtions below,

## ROYAL GATE RAVELIN GUARD.

| Havildar. | Naick. | Sepoys. | Sentries. By day. | Sentries. By night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | 1 |
| | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | 4 | 4 |

At the arms,
At the ſalient angle,
At the barrier of the covert way,
At the barrier of the bridge,

## TREASURY GATE PORT GUARD.

| Jemadar. | Havildar. | Naick. | Sepoys. | By day. | By night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 5 | 5 |
| | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | 5 | 5 |

At the arms and gate,
At the quarters,
At the ſalient angle Prince of Wales's baſtion,
Caſemate in the gorge,
Chief-engineer's artificer's yard,

## TREASURY GATE RAVELIN GUARD.

| | Havildar. | Naick. | Drummers. | Sepoys. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 1 | 12 | By day. | By night. |
| At the arms and lunette, | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| At the oppoſite ditto, | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| At the ſalient angle, | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |

## ST. GEORGE'S GATE PORT GUARD.

| | Subadar. | Jemadar. | Havildar. | Naicks. | Drummer. | Bheſty. | Sepoys. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 28 | By day. |
| At the arms and gate, | — | — | — | — | | | | 1 |
| At the quarters, | — | — | — | — | | | | 1 |
| At the ſouth barrack, | — | — | — | — | | | | 2 |
| At the water houſe, | — | — | | — | | | | 1 |
| At the ſalient angle demi baſtion, | — | — | | — | | | | 1 |
| At the re-entering angle on the right of the baſtion. | | | | — | | | | 1 |

## ST. GEORGE'S RAVELIN GUARD.

| | Havildar. | Naick. | Sepoys. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 1 | 16 | By day. |
| At the arms, | - | - | - | 1 |
| At the ſalient angle of the counter guard, | - | - | - | 1 |
| At ditto of the ravelin, | - | - | - | 1 |
| At ditto barrier of the covert way, | - | - | - | 1 |

| WATER GATE PORT GUARD. | Subadar. | Jemadar. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Drummer. | Bheſties. | Sepoys. | Sentries. By day. | Sentries. By night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 60 | 15 | 15 |
| At the arms and gate, | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| At the quarters, | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| At the arſenal gate, | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| At the ſalient angle northern redan, | | | | | - | | | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto ditto, ſouth ditto, - | | - | | - | - | | | 1 | 1 |
| At the royal barrack, - | | - | | | - | | | 6 | 6 |
| At the water-houſe, - | | - | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| At the re-entering angle left face center redan, | | | | - | | - | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | 15 | 15 |

| REDOUBT. | Havildar. | Naik. | Sepoys. | By Day. | By Night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 4 |
| At the arms, - - - - - | | | | 1 | 1 |
| At the ſalient angle, - - - - | | | | 1 | 1 |
| At the ſluice, - - - - - | | | | 1 | 1 |
| At the barrier of the covert way, - - - - | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | 4 | 4 |

| PIER HEAD. | Havildars. | Naick. | Sepoys. | By day. | By night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — | 1 | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| At the ſmall ſluice, on the eſplanade, - - - | | | | 1 | 1 |
| At the pier head, over the arms, - - - | | | | 1 | 1 |
| On the glacis fronting the rampart barrack, - - | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | 3 | 3 |

BAZAR

| BAZAR. | Havildar. | Naick. | Sepoy. | Sentries: By day. | Sentries: By night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | — | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| At the gate and arms, | | | | 1 | 1 |
| At the chaundny, | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | 2 | 2 |

| BAZAR REDOUBT. | Havildar. | Naick. | Sepoys. | By day. | By night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| At the arms, | | | | 1 | 1 |
| At the bridge, | | | | 1 | 1 |
| At the ſalient angle of the redoubt, | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | 3 | 3 |

ABSTRACT DETAIL OF GUARDS MOUNTED IN THE GARRISON OF FORT WILLIAM.

| | Captains. | Subalterns. | Serjeants. | Corporals. | Drummers. | Fifers. | Privates. | Subadars. | Jemadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Drummers. | Bheſties. | Sepoys. | Sentries: By day. | Sentries: By night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| European main guard, | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 10 |
| Sepoy ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 32 | 8 | 8 |
| Priſon ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 24 | 6 | 6 |
| Calcutta gate, port guard, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 9 | 9 |
| Ditto, ravelin ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 20 | 5 | 5 |
| Plaſſey port ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 20 | 5 | 5 |
| Ditto ravelin ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| Royal gate, port ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 7 | 7 |
| Ditto, ravelin ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 16 | 4 | 4 |
| Treaſury gate, port ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 20 | 5 | 5 |
| Ditto ravelin ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| St. George's gate, port ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 7 | 7 |
| Ditto ravelin ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 16 | 4 | 4 |
| Water gate port ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 60 | 15 | 15 |
| Ditto, redoubt ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 16 | 4 | 4 |
| Pier head, ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| Bazar ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Ditto redoubt ditto, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| Reſerve guard, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| OUT GUARDS. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Serjeants. | Subadars. | Jemadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Drummers. | Bheſties. | Sepoys. | Sentries By day. | Sentries By night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town guards and Council, - | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 175 | — | — |
| Governor-general's guard, - - | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 40 | — | — |
| Budge Budge, - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 12 | — | — |
| European jail, - - - | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 35 | — | — |
| Houſe of correction, - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 12 | — | — |
| Powder mills, - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 8 | — | — |
| General hoſpital, - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 30 | — | — |
| Chief juſtice, - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 8 | — | — |
| Doctor Dick, - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | — |
| New Gunge, - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — |
| | — | — | — | 5 | 4 | 19 | 20 | 4 | 4 | 328 | — | — |
| **ORDERLIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Main guard, - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Adjutant-general, - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 7 | — | — |
| Quarter-maſter-general, - | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Deputy adjutant-general, - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Commanding-officer in garriſon, - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Ditto ditto aid-de-camp, - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Town-major, - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Fort-adjutant, - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Field-officer of the day, - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 4 | — | — | 18 | — | — |
| **ABSTRACT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Garriſon guards, - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Out guards, - - - | — | — | — | 5 | 4 | 19 | 20 | 4 | 4 | 328 | — | — |
| Orderlies, - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 4 | — | — | 18 | — | — |
| Total, - - - - | 1 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 46 | 49 | 12 | 10 | 800 | — | — |

GARRISON NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF AND OVERSEERS.

(24 *July*, 1787.) Non-commiſſioned-icers and ſoldiers being ſtaff of the garriſon, overſeers, or ſupernumeraries, who are in receipt of pay from the Company, and iſtered in the rolls of the town-major, alſo non-commiſſioned-officers, and ſoldiers of corps, when the caſe involves men of different corps, who commit offences againſt the garriſon rules, ſhall be confined in the main-guard, and be tried by general or garriſon courts martial, according to the nature of the caſe.

Non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers who attempt to force ſentries, or to break out of the garriſon by paſſing over the works, or who are ſeized for any offence committed in the night, ſhall be confined in the main-guard, and ſhall be puniſhed by ſentence of garriſon courts martial or otherwiſe, as the commandant or commanding-officer ſhall direct.

If any overſeers ſhall be found bringing ſpirituous or other liquors into garriſon without a permit, ſigned by the chief engineer or commiſſary of ſtores, he ſhall be diſmiſſed from his employment, and ſuffer ſuch further puniſhment as ſhall be inflicted by the ſentence of a garriſon court martial.

The European overſeers employed under the chief engineer, or commiſſary of ſtores, are to be clothed in green, with red facings and white lace, thoſe are to be delivered by the agent who furniſhes the clothing, inſtead of regimentals: this uniform they are at all times to wear, to diſtinguiſh them from the ſoldiers of the garriſon, and they are not to be permitted to paſs through the gates in any other dreſs; they are not to lend their coats to any of the ſoldiers, and if any of them be found diſobeying this order, they ſhall be diſmiſſed from their employment, and ſuffer ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall be inflicted by the ſentence of a garriſon court martial.

29.—GUN.

The evening gun to be fired at 9 o'clock, from the 22d of March to the 22d of September; and during the reſt of the year at 8 o'clock.

The morning and evening gun to be fired from the north demi baſtion, and the powder for this ſervice to be lodged in the magazine in the orillon of the baſtion.

30.—HOSPITAL AND SICK.

*(1 July, 1788.)* Each corps in garriſon will ſend to the hoſpital, and relieve monthly, one careful non-commiſſioned-officer who under the ſurgeon attached to the ward of the corps, will hold the military charge of the men; he is to call the roll morning and evening, or when ever required; he is to ſearch for, and report abſentees, and to perform all duties of the like nature that the ſurgeon may deem neceſſary.

Guard mounting is the time fixed for the viſitation of the hoſpital by the officers ſent from each corps daily, at which time the ſurgeon of the ward, and the non-commiſſioned-officer, will attend alſo, agreeable to the general orders on the ſubject.

*(25th March, 1788.)* Soldiers when ſent to the hoſpital are not to carry their arms or accoutrements with them.

All men who may be found deſerving of confinement in the hoſpital priſon, are to be ſent to it by the mate of the ward to which they belong, with a crime in writing ſigned by him; and all men ſo confined are to be releaſed again at the requiſition of the mates in writing, addreſſed to the officer commanding the hoſpital guard.

All priſoners under confinement at the time of the relief, or committed to priſon, and again releaſed, or deſerted, are to be reported with their crimes in the weekly report.

The head ſurgeon will give to the hoſpital mates, orders to carry this regulation into execution on their parts.

*(28 June, 1788.)* Whenever any non-commiſſioned-officer or ſoldier ſhall die in the hoſpital, the ſurgeon in attendance at that place will, as ſoon as the event ſhall come to his know-

knowledge, ſend notice of the death to the adjutant of the corps to which he did belong, for the information of the commanding-officer of the corps and the captain of his company, which report is to be ſigned by his name and ſtation.

No man to be received into the hoſpital except in caſe of ſudden accident, without a note ſigned by ſome commiſſioned-officer, and brought by a ſerjeant, mentioning the corps and company he belongs to, and being admitted, he is not to leave it without a regular diſcharge from the ſurgeon.

*(3d November, 1786.)* The commanding-officers of corps will be pleaſed to give orders, that their men be not ſent to the hoſpital (accidents only excepted) till they have been examined by the ſurgeons, and the cauſes deemed ſuch as to require it; in ſuch caſes the ſurgeons will ſend to the captain, or officer commanding the company that the man or men belong to, a certificate of the neceſſity; and the men are then to be ſent according to the orders in force, which preſcribe that they be ſent by a chit, bearing the ſignature of the officer commanding the company.

Every man admitted into the hoſpital, muſt receive the hoſpital clothing, his other clothing to be delivered to the ſteward who is to give a receipt for the ſame to the ſerjeant who brings the patient; thoſe are to be returned to the man when he is diſcharged, and in caſe of death the ſteward is to be anſwerable for them.

The proviſions of the hoſpital to be daily ſhewn to the viſiting officer, who is to attend at duty immediately after guard mounting to hear all complaints, and to report them to the officer commanding that corps.

At the time the officer appointed viſits the hoſpital, the ſurgeon on duty is to attend him, that he may be able to rectify what is amiſs and diſapprove ſuch complaints as have been made unjuſtly.

Men with ſlight diſorders not infectious, and not requiring the attendance which the hoſpital affords, are not to be ſent, but the ſurgeon of the corps will provide for their caſes.

A room may be ſet apart for ſuch caſes in each barrack, where all who have occaſion for the ſurgeon are to attend daily, at ſuch times as the commanding-officer ſhall ſettle by regimental orders, and under ſuch rules and regulations as they may lay down.

The ſick in the hoſpital being furniſhed with proviſions, ſuited to the ſtate of the patients and provided with every thing neceſſary for their ſupport, are not to receive their clearance of pay till their return from the hoſpital, unleſs the ſurgeon ſhall apply by note for caſh for any particular man.

31.—HONORS AND COMPLIMENTS.

All guards to turn out to the Governor-general as often as he paſſes, reſt their arms, beat a march, and the officers ſalute.

In abſence of the Governor-general, the ſecond in council to be received in the ſame manner in all reſpects, and ſo the next in council, in caſe the Governor-general and ſecond in council are abſent.

The Commander-in-chief the honors due to his rank in the army.

The Lieutenant-governor or officer commanding ſhall have the main-guard turned out to him with ſhouldered arms.

If a general officer, to have the further compliments paid by the ſeveral beatings of the drum, as is practiced in the army, and are as follow:

To

To generals of horſe and foot — the guards turn out, reſt their arms, beat a march, and the officers ſalute.

To lieutenant-generals — they turn out, reſt their arms, beat three ruffles, and officers ſalute.

To a major-general,—they turn out, beat two ruffles, but not ſalute.

To brigadier-generals,—they turn out with reſted arms, and beat one ruffle.

To colonels,—their own barrack or regimental guards to turn out and reſt their arms once a day, at other times they only turn out and ſtand by their arms.

To lieutenant-colonels,—their own quarter or regimental barrack guards turn out with ſhouldered arms once a day, at other times they only turn out and ſtand by their arms.

To majors,—their own regimental and barrack guards turn out with ordered arms once a day, at all other times they ſtand by their arms.

When a lieutenant-colonel or major commands a regiment, his own quarter guard pays him the ſame compliment, as is ordered for the colonel.

All ſentries reſt their arms to generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors; which ceremony is the ſame, both in camp and garriſon.

A general of horſe or foot, when in garriſon, has a ſerjeant and two ſentries at his door.

A lieutenant-general has the ſame.

A major-general is to have two ſentries at his door, and the ſame compliment paid him by the guards in camp.

A brigadier-general is to have one ſentry at his door, and one ruffle from all the guards in garriſon.

All colonels or officers who command battalions are to have one ſentry, which they are to take from their own regiment; but thoſe colonels who have no regiments in the town, are to have their ſentries from the main guard, or one of the port guards, if their lodgings be more convenient for them.

The main guard is to turn out and ſtand by their arms once a day to all colonels, but all other guards muſt order their arms for them, as often as they paſs.

The main guard is to pay no compliment to the lieutenant-colonels or majors, but the other guards are to ſtand by their arms for them.

Lieutenant-colonels are to be treated in their garriſon as colonels, and majors commandant as lieutenant-colonels, unleſs their rank in the army entitles them to a greater compliment; but when either of them commands the garriſon, they are then to be treated in all reſpects as the governor.

When the governor and lieutenant-governor are abſent, or by ſickneſs rendered incapable of acting, the oldeſt officer in the garriſon is to take the command upon him, with the title of commandant of the garriſon; and that reſpect ſhall be paid him by the guards as the governor, even that of the drum, if his rank in the army entitled him to it before.

A town or fort-major in a garriſon, is to command according to the rank he now has, or had in the army; and if he never had any other but that of town or fort-major, he is to command as youngeſt captain.

As many irregularities do happen form

e commanding officers of guards not know-
g what compliment ſhould be paid to a
lonel, in future all the guards are to turn
t with reſted arms, and beat one ruffle as
ten as he appears near them; the main
ard to give him the compliment of the
um once a day.

All non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers
put off their hats, or pay the mark of
ſpect as uſual in their corps, to every of-
er who paſſes by them.

*(12th May, 1787.)* Soldiers with muſ-
ets in their hands, are never to pay com-
iments to officers (whom they may meet
paſs) by raiſing their hands to their hats
turbans, but by carrying their arms, or
nding ſteady with them ordered.

2.—MAGAZINES AND STORE-ROOMS.

*(25th July, 1787.)* Two locks ſhall be
d to each magazine, one key to remain at
head quarters in garriſon, and one with
commiſſary of ſtores.

The doors of the magazines are never to
opened on any account, but in the pre-
ce of a commiſſioned officer of artillery,
will receive the government keys at
head quarters of the garriſon, and accom-
y the perſon bearing the commiſſary's
s to the magazine, and attend whilſt he
mployed on the duties, for which he is
; after which he will ſee the doors locked
n with both locks, and return the go-
ment keys to head quarters.

Whenever it may be neceſſary to open a
azine, the commiſſary of ſtores will, on
evening before, apply to the comman-
, or officer commanding in garriſon,
leave to do it, and acquaint him with
t is intended to be done, and he will give
e to the officer commanding the ar-
tillery in garriſon; when he ſhall have ob-
tained that leave, to the end that the officer
appointed for this duty may be ordered to
attend at head quarters, the evening pre-
ceding the opening of the magazine, to
receive its key and his inſtructions, and give
notice of it to the town-major or fort-adju-
tant, who will apprize the captain of the
main-guard *(now field officer of the day)* of
it, and warn him to have in readineſs a careful
havildar and ſix ſepoys to proceed with the
officer appointed by the commiſſary, when
he ſhall apply for them.

When powder is to be moved from one
part of the garriſon to another, the officer of
the party employed by the commiſſary on
this duty, will give notice to all perſons to
extinguiſh the fires of the ſtreet near to the
places by which the powder muſt paſs; and if it
be not complied with, the havildar will enforce
obedience, and cauſe the fires to be put out.

Powder is not to be aired by opening its
barrels, and ſpreading it in any part of the
garriſon; when theſe operations are neceſ-
ſary, it ſhall be done on the eſplanade, or at
the powder-mills.

The arſenal and its ſtore-rooms are exclu-
ſively in charge of the commiſſary of ſtores;
and thoſe of the garriſon ſtores, in like
charge of the chief engineer; but the com-
mandant, or officer commanding in garriſon,
has authority to viſit any part of them when
he thinks proper.

The expence magazine is in the charge
of the commanding officer of artillery in gar-
riſon, and ſubject to the authority of the
commandant, or officer commanding in gar-
riſon, for immediate defence.

A room with two locks on the door is to
be ſet apart for the ſpirit cellar of the con-

tractor; one key his people will keep, another will be lodged with the officer commanding the main-guard; the cellar not to be opened, but in preſence of a commiſſioned-officer; the contractor will ſend into garriſon, every Monday, as much ſpirits as will be neceſſary for the week, with a paſſport ſpecifying the quantity which is to be lodged in the cellar.

The doors of the proviſion ſtore-rooms and granaries ſhall have two locks each, one key to remain with the ſtore-keeper, and the other with the inſpector, or his aſſiſtant; and they ſhall not be opened but in preſence of thoſe officers.

When the ſtore-rooms are opened, from time to time, for the purpoſe of airing the proviſions, or otherwiſe, the inſpector and ſtore-keeper ſhall each have a careful perſon in charge, with directions when they are to be locked up again.

After the grain is finally depoſited in the granaries, the door-way ſhall be bricked up, and remain ſo, until occaſion may require their being opened again.

33.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(29*th May*, 1788.) All corps, whether of artillery or infantry, in the garriſon of Fort William, are hereby ordered to do the duty of the garriſon, according to the ſtanding orders thereof.

The commandant ſtrictly enjoins, that in future no officer or officers, ſhall ſleep out of garriſon; and whenever an officer has buſineſs that may require his abſence from the garriſon, he is to make his firſt application to his colonel, or in his abſence, the officer commanding the regiment, or captain to whom he belongs, to obtain his permiſſion in writing, who in juſtice to the officers of his corps will limit the time he aſks leave for, that the duty may not fall too hard on thoſe that remain, and laſtly to the commandant of the garriſon.

Leave granted to officers to ſleep out of garriſon is revoked, and applications for the renewal of it are to be made to the commanding officer of the garriſon, through the commanding officers of the corps to which the officers who need it belong; if they approve of it being granted conformably to the ſtanding orders of the garriſon.

(25*th September*, 1787.) The ſquads of the troops are allowed to exerciſe on the areas.

The artillery have been charged with their own parade, the infantry with the grass parade, and the commiſſary of ſtores will take charge of the areas, on which the iron ordnance are lying.

(15*th September*, 1789.) The commanding officer directs, that it be tom tomed through the garriſon, and that the officers will be pleaſed to explain to their ſervants that they are on no account whatever, to cut graſs on or within any part of the works or ditches of the fort; but in ſuch places as may be pointed out to them by the overſeers &c. of the chief engineer, or the officer under whoſe care the place may be, from which graſs is to be cut.

Such graſs cutters as wiſh to ſupply themſelves with graſs from the works, are to aſſemble at the office of the chief engineer every morning at 7 o'clock; from whence overſeers or laſcars will accompany them, and point out the particular ſpot from whence it may be cut: any perſon detected in cutting graſs, within the garriſon, without ſuch permiſſion, is to be ſeized, and puniſhed on the ſpot.

*(13th October,* 1789.) In compliance with a requiſition from the Military Board, it is directed that a copy of the proceedings of all committees that may be ordered by the commanding officer in garriſon, for the ſurvey of ſtores received into the arſenal, ſhall be ſent by the preſident of ſuch committee to the commiſſary of ſtores, on their tranſmitting their report to the commanding officer.

*(27th March,* 1790.) The commanding officer in garriſon is pleaſed to forbid, that any foot-paths be made acroſs the ſeveral graſs plats in garriſon, or that either foot paſſengers or horſes be allowed to croſs them, but during the hours of parading or exerciſing the troops.

The barrack-maſter is to publiſh this order with beat of tom tom, to ſee that it be implicitly obeyed, and to confine to the ſtocks any followers of the troops who may hereafter be guilty of a breach of it; he will alſo be particularly careful, that no horſes or bullocks be ſuffered to be brought on any part of the grand parade, or its terrace, to the injury of the works.

The commanding-officer alſo forbids, that any graſs, or matted tatties, be erected in garriſon, except ſuch as are to be watered, or that any baggage, or lumber of any kind, be ſuffered to remain without the doors of the bottle-konnahs or offices.

### 34.—ORDERS.

The regulations reſpecting the barracks and furniture, to be hung up in the barracks, in order that the men may not plead ignorance.

The ſeveral corps in garriſon will ſend to the town-major's office, and take copies of all ſtanding-orders.

### 35.—PASSPORTS.

*(7th April,* 1787.) All liquors coming into garriſon are to paſs through the Calcutta gate, between guard-mounting and two o'clock.

If any perſon attempts to bring in liquor through any other gate, or at any but the preſcribed hours, or without the preſcribed paſſport, the liquors ſhall be ſeized, and lodged in the main guard, and reported at the relief, to be diſpoſed of as the officer commanding in garriſon ſhall order.

*(21ſt April,* 1787.) All things of value, cheſts, packages, and furniture, are to paſs out of garriſon, through the Calcutta gate only in common, but in particular caſes, they may be paſſed through any of the others, under certain regulations.

*(14th February,* 1787.) The practice of granting leave to the ſoldiers to go to town is to be regulated as follows:

Leave is only to be granted by the officer commanding each company, and not to more than one out of ten of effective duty.

The paſſports are to be granted on the preceding evening, and all men who are indulged with leave, are to return during the hot ſeaſon by ten o'clock, and during the cold ſeaſon by eleven.

The men to whom leave is granted are to carry their paſſports to the adjutant to be regiſtered, who will number and ſign them, to be able to diſtinguiſh them again; and when they return, they are to deliver their paſſports to him to be cancelled. Leave to remain out beyond the before-mentioned hours, or to be out of garriſon, is not to be granted, except in particular caſes, and then only by the officer commanding the

corps

corps. And paſſports of this nature are to be regiſtered, as well as the other.

*(2d June, 1788.)* An alteration of the garriſon regulations having become neceſſary, to prevent an impoſition which the preſent paſſports cannot put a ſtop to,—the paſſports for liquor in future, to be made out as follow:

Permit the bearer to paſs into garriſon with dozen of wine, or beer, or ſpirits, (or whatever it be, contained in bottles, or caſks,) on my account.

The following is the form for port liberty.

Permit the bearer, John Thompſon, private, in the company under my command, to paſs out of garriſon on liberty, (or on duty,) and to return into garriſon by ten o'clock in the forenoon.

(Signed,) W. Willis,
Capt. or Lieut. or Enſign,
Com. Capt. Willis's company.

Fort William,
20th June, 1787.

Entered,
John Dixon,
Adjutant.

*(11th July, 1790.)* The commanding officer in garriſon finds it neceſſary to repeat, and to call particularly the attention of the officers on duty, to a ſtanding regulation of the garriſon, forbidding all non-commiſſioned officers or privates from being permitted to paſs out of the fort, although furniſhed with paſſports, through any other than the Calcutta ſortie, unleſs when going to the hoſpital; in which caſe their paſſports are to expreſs their deſtination, and to be preſented firſt at the main guard, from whence an orderly muſt attend them, to the port through which they require to go out.

Garriſon non-commiſſioned ſtaff or overſeers, (when in their uniforms only) are allowed to paſs out whenever their duty may require it; and invalids, recruits, &c. muſt be permitted to paſs to the quarters that may be allotted them in the out works; but particular care is to be taken, by the port-ſerjeants, and officers commanding port-guards, that under this plea, they are not deceived; and ſuch as are ſo quartered, are on no account whatever, to paſs the outer barrier, but when furniſhed with paſſports, nor with ſuch paſſports, through any other than the Calcutta ſortie, unleſs it be particularly ſpecified; and that the perſons furniſhed with ſuch paſſes be accompanied by an orderly from the main guard.

The commanding-officer directs, that this order be carefully explained to the port-ſerjeants, as well as to the native officers commanding guards, and that they be made to underſtand, that they will be brought to a very ſevere account, if found guilty of inattention to the duty it preſcribes.

*(7th Auguſt, 1790.)* The commanding-officer in garriſon, being thoroughly convinced that the advantage derived from the regulations requiring paſſports, for property in parcels, or otherwiſe going out of the fort, in no degree counterbalances the great inconvenience that reſults from it; is pleaſed to order that no paſſports for ſuch purpoſes be in future demanded, but that all ſuch articles as may not be ſuppoſed by the port-guards or ſentries, to be conveying out without due authority, be allowed to paſs uninterrupted.

36.—PROVISIONS.

*(G. O. 19th July, 1787.)* One officer from each battalion ſhall daily inſpect the proviſions, and attend at the delivery of the ſpirits: the proviſions will be delivered in the morning and the ſpirits at noon, at the barracks, in quantity conformably to the terms of the contract, which are as follow:

ON FULL BATTA.

One pound of good beef or mutton,
One pound of bread, or one ſeer of rice,
Two ſeer of firewood,
One chittack of ſalt, and,
Two drams of liquor, at 40 to the gallon.

ON HALF BATTA.

The ſame allowance of meat, rice, firewood, and ſalt, every other day, and one dram every day.

The proviſions and liquors to be of the beſt quality, and wholeſome and good meat.

From the firſt of April, to the 1ſt of October, the troops are to receive mutton, and the remaining ſix months mutton and beef, alternately. At the ſame time it is allowed and permitted for the contractor to furniſh ſuch proportion of beef and mutton as may be agreeable to the ſoldiers, provided that he has not any objection, and that it meet with the approbation of the commanding-officer.

The officer, at his inſpection of the proviſions, ſhall lay aſide ſuch part of them as he may deem unfit to be ſerved out to the troops, and report it to his commanding-officer, who will order two additional officers, on his part, to re-examine them, and their report ſhall be final; and whatever part of the proviſions is by them condemned, ſhall be thrown into the river, or deſtroyed; but if they declare them fit for uſe, the ſoldiers ſhall receive them without murmur.

The commuting of proviſions for liquor is abſolutely prohibited; but as there are caſes, in which it is neceſſary to draw batta dry, the following rates ſhall be paid, conformably to the contract.

*(M. C. 12th September, 1788.)*

| | ON FULL BATTA. | ON HALF BATTA. |
|---|---|---|
| Meat, - | 1a. 9⅓p. | — 10⅔p. |
| Arrack, - | 1a. 9⅓p. | — 10⅔p. |
| Bread, rice, &c. | 1a. 9⅓p. | — 10⅔p. |
| | 5a. 4p. | 2a. 8p. |

As the commanding-officers of battalions will particularly attend to the conduct of recruits on their firſt arrival, and may deem it neceſſary to prevent ſome of them from drawing the whole allowance of ſpirits, authority is given to the commanding-officer, in ſuch caſe, to direct that they be paid for their drams by the contractor.

The officers whoſe duty it may be to inſpect proviſions, ſhall aſſemble at the main guard at noon, and go from thence to the liquor cellar, there to ſee the quantity of liquor, neceſſary for each battalion, drawn off, and proceed with it from thence to the barracks, where they will ſee the due proportion delivered to the head of each meſs; if more than ſufficient for the day be drawn off, the officer who has ſuffered it to be done, will return with it to the cellar and ſee it lodged again therein.

The quantity of batta to be drawn, ſhall be daily aſcertained by an abſtract of the company, taken from the morning report-book, and ſigned by the officer commanding it; which abſtract ſhall be the warrant for the delivery of the proviſions, and the rule to guide the officer in his duty of inſpection.

The junior officer of the main guard ſhall attend the cellar duties; he ſhall receive the key from the officer commanding the main guard, and deliver it back when the duty is done; he ſhall ſee the liquor ſerved out to parties, or detachments that have not officers to attend them, concerning which occaſional orders will be given.

*(April 7th, 1787.)* A room with two locks on the door, is to be ſet apart for the ſpirit cellar of the contractor; one key his people will keep, and the other will be lodged with the officer commanding the main guard.

The cellar is not to be opened but in preſence of an officer.

The contractor will ſend into garriſon every Monday, as much ſpirits as will be neceſſary for the week, with a paſſport, ſpecifying the quantity which is to be lodged in the cellar.

The time is to be ſo regulated, that the men may have their liquor at dinner, and not on any account at any other time of the day.

An officer of the main guard will be ſent to ſee the drams ſerved out, to ſee the drams of the ſupernumeraries delivered to one of the garriſon ſtaff for the whole of them, and the certificate for the whole of the ſupernumeraries is to be ſigned by the fort adjutant; agreeably to which, the number of drams is to be delivered.

The officer on duty for receiving the ſpirits, is to attend in perſon at the cellar, to ſee the quantity requiſite for the corps drawn off, and to proceed with it to the place appointed for ſerving out the drams.

If more than ſufficient for the day be drawn off, he will return with the ſurplus liquor to the cellar, and ſee it again lodged therein.

He will demand the key of the cellar from the officer commanding the main guard, and again deliver it, after he has taken out the liquor and lodged the ſurplus; and the officer of the main guard will deliver it and receive it when returned.

37.—PRISON AND PRISONERS.

*(12th July, 1,87.)* Whenever an European priſoner is permitted to go out of the place of his confinement, he is to be attended by two European or three native ſentries, and it is to be obſerved as a rule, that two priſoners are not to be ſuffered to go together. Native priſoners are to be attended by one European, or two native ſentries.

When the ſentence of a court martial is ordered to be carried into execution, on priſoners confined in the main-guard, they are not to receive, during the 24 hours preceding the appointed time, any food, except bread and water, for their ſubſiſtence, and are during that time to be lodged in the conjee-houſe.

Soldiers ſeized by patroles, and ſepoys on duty in the fort, who commit offences, and are ſent to the main-guard, ſhall be removed to the guard of their corps before the guard is relieved, or retained according to the nature of their offences; in the firſt caſe notice ſhall be ſent to the corps, and they will ſend an eſcort for the priſoner; in the latter caſe the priſoner ſhall be removed to the priſon and reported.

Soldiers taken in Calcutta, or other places out of the fort, or thoſe who are confined for offences committed againſt officers, or others not attached to the garriſon, ſhall be ſent to the main-guard; if accompanied by an eſcort, or by the perſon offended, or by a written crime, they ſhall be ſent to the public

public priſon, and the crime and name of the parties ſhall be entered in the report; but if there be not an accuſer, nor a crime, the priſoner ſhall be releaſed at the next guard mounting; in which caſe his name and the manner of his being ſent, ſhall be entered in the report, that if a crime ſhould afterwards follow, he may be traced if requiſite.

If any priſoner ſhould be violent or outrageous, and beat or ſtrike the other priſoners, or attempt to force the ſentries, the officer ſhall order him to be locked up in the dark priſon, and report it ſpecially.

All priſoners except thoſe in the conjee-houſe, ſhall be daily eſcorted under a ſufficient eſcort to the terrace on the top of the priſon, and allowed to walk for exerciſe at ſun-riſe; they may continue there an hour when the weather permits, but if the number of priſoners be too great to admit of indulging the whole at once, the officer will divide them, and let one party go in the morning and another in the evening, for an hour before ſunſet. In the town-major's office a regiſter of priſoners and crimes, ſhall be kept in a book for the purpoſe, in which the names, dates of commitment, crimes, and accuſers, ſhall be entered; alſo the diſcharge, and orders or authority for diſcharge, and the removal or removals of the priſoner to the hoſpital, or regimental guard, or any other place; and in general a full account of every tranſaction relative to each priſoner, from the time of his commitment to his final removal from the cuſtody of the garriſon guards, and the written crime once regiſtered ſhall not b chan ed or taken away without a ſpecial order for e purpoſe.

At the relief of the guard, the captain of ch guard will ſend an officer to viſit the ſeveral priſons, and to examine all the priſoners; the one on the part of the relieving officer, will take charge in form, and the one on the part of the captain going off duty, will deliver over the priſoners in his charge.

The viſiting officer (above-mentioned) going off duty, will ſign a liſt of the priſoners and their crimes, and deliver it to the viſiting officer who comes on duty; and he in return will ſign the report, which the officer relieved is to deliver to the captain of the main-guard going off duty, certifying that he has examined the priſoners, and received them according to that report.

Priſoners who fall ſick are to be examined by the garriſon ſurgeon before they are removed to the hoſpital.

When a priſoner is removed to the hoſpital, he is to be kept there in confinement; and when recovered, he ſhall be ſent back under an eſcort to the main-guard, to be lodged in priſon.

Every priſon ſhall be ſwept daily, and the privy of the conjee-houſe ſhall be cleaned and waſhed at the time of opening the doors in the morning, and again before they are ſhut at nigh t.

Clean linen ſhall be delivered to the priſoners daily at guard mounting, by their own ſervants, but the bundles ſhall be previouſly examined in preſence of an officer of the guard. In cold weather they may have their quilts, but they ſhall not have their coats or hats in priſon.

If liquors, or fruit, or tobacco, or cheroots, or proviſions of any kind, ſhould be concealed in the bundles containing the linen of priſoners in the conjee-houſe, or liquors in thoſe of the other priſoners, the ſervants ſhall be ſent to the captain of the main-guard,

main-guard, together with the prohibited articles, and he ſhall cauſe the offenders to be puniſhed inſtantly; but the puniſhment ſhall not exceed twenty ſtripes with a rattan to each offender.

The priſoners ſhall be ſupplied with proviſions, in the ſame manner as is obſerved at preſent; but they ſhall not be allowed to have any more liquor than their daily allowance; and their ſervants attempting to carry in liquor, ſhall be puniſhed as directed in the laſt article.

Their women and children may be allowed to viſit them, but they ſhall not ſtay after retreat beating; and if any of them ſhould convey liquors to their huſbands or keepers, they ſhall not be allowed to go to them again.

*(17th December*, 1789.) The ſecurity of the priſoners being conſiderably weakened by a practice which has been lately followed, of not locking the priſon doors until 8 o'clock, though evidently contrary to the ſpirit of the garriſon regulations, the commanding-officer directs, that in future, they be always locked at ſun ſetting, on the priſoners being withdrawn from the terrace, and that the keys be, from that time, depoſited with the captain commanding the main-guard.

*(6th January*, 1790.) The commanding-officer directs, that in future, whenever a priſoner may be removed to the hoſpital, on the opinion of the garriſon ſurgeon, his removal ſhall be notified in the reports of the main-guard, from which time his name is no longer to be in clue in that report; but ſuch priſoner is to be conſidered as under the immediate charge of the officer on duty at the hoſpital guard, whoſe particular care it ſhall be to report all priſoners in that guard, or their removal from it, to the commanding-officer in garriſon, with ſuch other occurrences as may be deſerving of his notice, every Monday morning, or as often as he may be relieved, or any ſuch circumſtances ſhall occur.

A detail of all ſuch priſoners ſhall alſo be ſent weekly by the officer on duty at the hoſpital, to the town major, and their removal notified to him whenever it ſhall happen.

*(9th April*, 1790.) To enable the town-major to keep with correctneſs the regiſter of his office, as well as to regulate the payment of the bills for guard allowance it is ordered, that the captains, as they may be relieved from the duty of the main-guard, do furniſh him as heretofore, with a detail of the priſoners; both of the priſon guard and conjee-houſe.

### 38.—ROLLS.

The rolls to be called every morning at troop-beating, and every evening at retreat-beating, in the preſence of an officer, who will read to the men all orders relating to them.

### 39.—RETURNS.

*(6th May*, 1790.) The commanding-officer is pleaſed to order, that a weekly report of the ſeveral corps at the preſidency be ſent to the town major's office, on the mornings of the 8th, 16th, and 24th days of each month, in the following form:

FORM

FORM TO BE OBSERVED BY THE EUROPEAN CORPS.

| THE CORPS. | Colonels. | Lieutenant-col. | Majors. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Lt. fire-workers. | Enſigns. | Serjeants. | Corporals. | Drummers. | Rank and file. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preſent fit for duty, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On garriſon duty, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On brig. regi. or batt. duty, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On command, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| At the drill, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sick in the hoſpital, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abſent by leave, or excuſed from duty, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wanting to complete, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total. | | | | | | | | | | | |

FORM TO BE OBSERVED BY THE NATIVE CORPS.

| THE CORPS. | Lieutenant-cols. | Majors. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Enſigns. | Serjeants. | Subadars. | Jemadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Drummers. | Sepoys. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preſent fit for duty, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In preſidency or line duty, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In battalion duty | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In command, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| At the drill, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sick in the hoſpital, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abſent by leave or excuſed duty, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wanting to comp. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*(3d Auguſt, 1790.)* Excluſive of the ſtatements required by the regulations to be tranſmitted to the adjutant-general's office, the Governor-general is pleaſed to order, that a return be laid before him monthly, by the ſenior-officer in garriſon, of the troops, and eſtabliſhments of people of every deſcription in the pay of the Honourable Company, that may be attached to it; accompanied by a copy of all garriſon orders that the ſenior-officer may have thought proper to iſſue, during the month for which ſuch returns ſhall be made out.

*(3d Auguſt, 1790.)* To enable the commanding-officer in garriſon to furniſh the Governor-general with returns, as above deſcribed, he directs, that the ſeveral eſtabliſhments of people of every deſcription, in the pay of the Honourable Company, that may at the time form a part of the garriſon, be paraded in ſuch diſpoſition as he will hereafter direct, every muſter morning, and that review rolls of ſuch eſtabliſhments may be in readineſs to be delivered to him at the ſame time.

*(26th Auguſt, 1790.)* It is to be conſidered as a ſtanding regulation, that returns of the ſeveral eſtabliſhments in garriſon, are to be ſent on the 1ſt of every month to the town-major's office, that the neceſſary returns may be prepared from them, to be laid before the Governor-general.

40.—SOLDIERS.

No ſoldier to be out of his quarters after tattoo beating.

No ſoldiers to have port liberty, without a note from a commiſſioned officer; alſo ſoldiers off duty to wear their ſide arms, and when any of them go out at the ports, they are to leave them till their return.

*(7th July, 1787.)* Non commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers are not to appear out of their barracks without clothes.

The ſoldiers are not allowed to keep by them any clothes different from the patterns preſcribed for the dreſs or undreſs; all clothes

of any other kind are to be ſold or diſpoſed of as the owner pleaſes

41.—SHIPS AND VESSELS.

*(25th July, 1787.)* An officer or non-commiſſioned officer of the artillery, ſhall go on board foreign ſhips that come within ſight of the fort, and acquaint the commanding officer on board, that he will not be permitted to bring his ſhip to an anchor abreaſt of the fort, but that he may anchor above or below it. The limits of Fort William are known by the draining ſluice above and the butt below the fort.

Should the ſhip, notwithſtanding this intimation, anchor between the limits, the ſame officer will go on board again, and require the commanding officer to alter his ſtation to ſome other place, above or below the garriſon: and in caſe of non-compliance with the requiſition, he ſhall report it to the commanding officer in garriſon.

*(24th July, 1787.)* If any foreign veſſel ſhould anchor oppoſite Fort William, between the draining ſluice and the butt; and if on notice being given to the commander that it is not allowed, that the ſhip remain there, and that he is required to move, he ſhall refuſe to comply, the commanding officer in garriſon ſhall report it to the Governor-general, and receive his orders what ſhall be done.

42.—SALUTES.

| | GUNS. |
|---|---|
| The Honourable Governor-general, | 19 |
| The Commander-in-chief, being 2d in Council, | 17 |
| The arrival or departure of the chief juſtice of the ſupreme-court of judicature, | 17 |
| The arrival or departure of the reſt of the members of the ſupreme council, | 13 |
| The arrival or departure of the reſt of the bench of juſtices, | 13 |
| A colonel, | 13 |
| A general or admiral coming on ſhore, or going on board, | 19 |
| A lieutenant-general, or vice admiral, | 15 |
| A colonel, or captain of any of his Majeſty's private ſhips of war, | 13 |
| Arrival or departure of any of his Majeſty's ſhips, with a flag; on dropping anchor, or getting under ſail, | 19 |
| Arrival or departure, with a broad pendant, | 15 |
| Arrival or departue of any of his Majeſty's ſhips, | 13 |

Arrival or departure of any of the Company's ſhips, gun for gun.

Arrival or departure of any ſhip, ſaluting the garriſon under a pendant, gun for gun.

All ſalutes to be fired from the guns mounted on the fauſebray of the Queen's radan.

43.—SENTRIES.

*(1ſt July, 1790.)* To facilitate the duties of the garriſon, and to prevent as much as poſſible errors in the explanation, or interpretation of orders to ſentries, the Governor-general is pleaſed to direct, that the inſtructions to all ſentries from the ſepoy guard in Fort William ſhall be inſcribed on boards and ſuſpended in their boxes, or at the ſeveral poſts.

It will be the duty, as at preſent, of the officer of ſepoys, viſiting the ſentries, to ex-

plain fully to each, his inſtructions, and in order that the boards on which they will be written may not be damaged, or deſtroyed through careleſſneſs, or inattention; that officer is to conſider each ſentry as reſponſible for a due preſervation of the board belonging to his poſt.

The town major is ordered to have ſuch inſtructions tranſcribed, as ſoon as poſſible, and fixed at the ſeveral poſts of ſentries, as is above directed.

Whenever from time or accident they may be ſo defaced, as to be no longer legible, they are in ſuch caſes to be ſent by the viſiting officer to the town major's office, to be renewed.

44.—SUPERNUMERARIES.

The ſupernumeraries, and men attached to the garriſon, are not to be confined in any regimental or barrack guard, excepting thoſe men doing duty with the different regiments.

The ſupernumeraries of artillery, and infantry, in garriſon, are ordered to do duty with their reſpective corps.

45.—SUTLERS AND MOHULS.

*(12th July,* 1788.) The Right Hon. Earl Cornwallis having approved of ſutlers' houſes, and mohuls, being eſtabliſhed in garriſon, the following orders reſpecting them are to be ſtrictly obſerved, and conſidered as part of the ſtanding regulations of the garriſon.

A ſutler's houſe is allotted to each corps; viz. one to the artillery and garriſon ſtaff, and one to the European infantry and infantry recruits.

The ſutlers are allowed to ſell ſpirituous liquors, wine, and beer, to commiſſioned-officers, on their own written order, for either, which they will pleaſe to ſend at any time of the day, to ſhew that the perſon applying is the ſervant of an officer.

The ſutlers may ſell ſpirituous liquors, wine, and beer, to non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers, under the following reſtrictions, that is by permit from the commanding-officers of their companies or corps, in the following form:

To the ſutler.

Deliver to the bearer John Jones, ſerjeant, one gallon of ſpirits, for the uſe of the ſoldiers of the Company under my command, on his paying for the ſame.

Fort William, 9th July, 1788. A. B. captain. regiſtered.

Regiſtered, C. D. adjutant.

And the ſutlers are not to deliver any liquor to non-commiſſioned-officers, or ſoldiers, unleſs they are ſigned and regiſtered according to the preſcribed form.

The ſutlers are not to ſell liquor to any privates, but thoſe of the corps to which they are appointed: non-commiſſioned-officers may go to either houſe; but it is recommended to them, to keep to the ſutler of their own corps.

The ſutlers are permitted to make punch at their houſes, from retreat beating until gun-fire; to admit the ſoldiers to ſit down there, to drink that, or wine, or beer, or any thing, except ſpirits unmixed; but they ſhall refuſe to ſell to thoſe whom the commanding-officer ſhall think proper to except.

The commanding officers of companies will direct their pay-ſerjeants, to give notice to the ſutler of ſuch men as they ſhall think proper to exclude from the ſutlers' houſes; and liſts of the men ſhall be hung up in ſome conſpicuous place in their houſes,

to

to ſhew the ſutler's authority to refuſe to ſell to them: every man reported ſick in the barracks is excepted, and included in thoſe liſts.

The ſutlers are not to receive pawns or pledges, or promiſſory notes, in penalty of forfeiting their licence, and paying the fines for which their ſecurities are anſwerable: they are likewiſe not to give credit, on any pretence; and if they do it, payment will not be enforced by the commanding officer, nor will he liſten to any complaint on the ſubject.

The prices of all liquors ſold by the ſutlers will be the ſame as the nerrick of Calcutta, to be corrected by the commiſſary of bazars, allowing the difference of carriage to garriſon.

The ſutlers are not to bring any liquor into garriſon without an order from the commanding officer; to attain which, the ſutler in want of liquor is to produce a ſample of it, with the prices, to him; and if they be approved of, the ſample is to be lodged at the aid de camp's office, with a label on it, denoting the quantity and price, and the date when admitted; which ſample will be returned when the liquor is expended.

The ſoldiers are ordered not to riot, nor to make diſturbances in the ſutlers' houſes: in caſes of diſobedience of this order, the ſulter will apply to the guard neareſt at hand, for aſſiſtance, and the guard ſhall take charge of the perſons whom the ſutler ſhall point out, as offending againſt the order, and convey them in cuſtody to the barrack-guard; and the priſoners ſo confined ſhall not be releaſed till the commanding officer of the corps ſhall order it.—The ſutler ſhall at the next following guard-mounting, or earlier if he can do it, report to the officer of the battalion duties, appointed by the reſpective commanding officers, the names and offences of the men ſeized by the guard, upon his application, and ſhall proſecute in caſe of a trial.

Non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers having cauſe of complaint againſt the ſutlers, ſhall make them to their captains, who will examine into the matter, and between guard-mounting and noon they may cauſe the ſutler to be called before them, to hear what is alledged: if the caſe ſhould require examplary redreſs, the captains will report it to the officer commanding the battalion, who will make further enquiry; and if he deem it neceſſary to proceed to inſtant notice, he will commit the ſulter to the main-guard, and report it to the commanding officer in garriſon.

But in caſes which do not require inſtant notice, the ſutlers are only to be confined by order of the commanding officer of the garriſon; and in all caſes where the ſutler is committed to confinement, he ſhall be firſt ſent to his houſe, to lock it up and ſecure his property.

The officer commanding the main-guard will ſend a non-commiſſioned officer, and a file of ſepoys, to ſhut the barrier of the bridge, leading to the ſutler's quarters, at mohuls at gun fire at night; at which time the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers are ordered to retire from both places to their barracks.

Two mohuls are licenſed in garriſon, as appendages to the bazar, one for the artillery, its recruits, and garriſon ſtaff; and the other for the infantry recruits of the ſeaſon.

The ſurgeons of the two corps will viſit the mohuls of the corps to which they belong every Saturday morning, and ſend a written report of the ſtate of the women in the mohuls to the aid de camp, for the information of the commanding-officer in garriſon.

The recruits are not to be ſuffered to go to the mohuls until they have been examined by the ſurgeon; ſoldiers infected by the veneral diſeaſe, who ſhall be detected in going to the mohuls, ſhall be confined to the ſick room of the corps, and be put under ſtoppages of 4 rupees a month for the cure of their diſorder, and be obliged to find their own clothing and victuals as at preſent; the fines impoſed on them for this offence againſt their own comrades and ſociety, ſhall be appropriated to provide medicines for the cure of the women, whom they injure; and the ſoldiers are called on, for their own ſafety, to enforce this order moſt rigorouſly, by making known to the adjutant, thoſe whom they ſhall find breaking the rules eſtabliſhed for their own health and benefit.

The 12th and 13th articles of the regulation of ſutler's houſes, are to extend to the mohuls and mohuldars.

46. TOWN MAJOR AND FORT ADJUTANT.

All orders through the town major to be obſerved by all corps and guards.

And when the fort major is not preſent, the fort adjutant is to be looked on as doing his duty, and to be obeyed accordingly.

Officers reſident in the garriſon, though not belonging to any corps, are to have the orders which concern the garriſon generally, and the compliance with, which will be requiſite in the officers, ſhewn to them occaſionally.

The military ſecretary, and the garriſon ſtaff, ordnance, and ſupernumerary officers, are here meant; and the duty of cauſing the orders to be ſhewn to them, is to be performed by the fort adjutant.

47.—TATTOO.

The tattoo to beat at gun-fire; it is to be performed by the drum major, and all the drummers of the regiment which gives the main-guard, to begin at the main-guard, and beat to St. George's gate, and finiſh where they began, eſcorted by a file of men from the main-guard.

# SECTION XV.

## INVALIDS.

*(M. C. 9th May, 1788.)* The Governor-general in Council, after reviſing the regulations for the invalid eſtabliſhment, with a view to limit the great expence with which they are attended, as well as to give them a permanent form, applicable alike to any increaſe or decreaſe of numbers, is pleaſed to eſtabliſh the following regulations, in lieu of thoſe now in force.

### EUROPEAN.

1. *(G. O. 27th May, 1788.)* Officers who, from age, wounds, or decline of health, find themſelves unfit for active ſervice, are required to ſend their names to the adjutant general's office, ſo that they may arrive there by the 1ſt of Auguſt, in order to their being removed from the corps to which they belong, and appointed with their reſpective ranks to the new eſtabliſhment of invalids.

To guard againſt miſapprehenſion with reſpect to the principle of the invalid eſtabliſhment, the commander-in-chief thinks it proper to apprize the officers of the army, that agreeable to the former rules of this eſtabliſhment, as well as the general regulations of other ſervices, whenever an officer is transferred to the invalid eſtabliſhment, his promotion in the general liſt of the army will ceaſe; and that after having been once invalided, he cannot be re-admitted upon any other part of the eſtabliſhment.

2. *(M. C. 5th December, 1788.)* Reſolved, that an option be given to the invalid officers, either to go to Europe, (the uſual allowance being granted for their paſſage) with a recommendation to the Hon. Court of Directors, that they ſhould receive the penſions of their reſpective ranks, from the late Lord Clive's military fund, provided the amount of their property does not preclude them from this benefit; or to remain in the country on the ſame allowances as now are given to the ſupernumerary officers, viz. the half pay and half batta of captains and all ſuperior ranks, and the full pay and half batta of lieutenants and inferior ranks.

3. *(ibid.)* Reſolved, that thoſe officers who prefer remaining upon thoſe terms in the country be placed on a ſeparate liſt, and denominated invalid penſioners; and that they be indulged with permiſſion to reſide wherever they may find it moſt convenient to themſelves within the Company's provinces.

Ordered that the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons be directed to iſſue their monthly penſions upon pay-bills being produced, in the uſual form; with a certificate on the back of each bill from the officer commanding the ſtation or detachment, moſt contiguous to the penſioners place of reſidence, that the penſioner is actually alive at the date of the bill which is intended to be preſented for payment.

4. *(M. C. 9th May, 1788.)* The European invalids are to be divided into four independent companies, one of artillery and three of infantry.—*(The artillery company is now attached to the brigade of artillery.—See laſt par. of this art.)*

The eſtabliſhment of each company to be 1 captain and 3 ſubalterns, to be ſelected from invalid officers, if there ſhall be ſo many of that deſcription; or otherwiſe the companies to be provided with ſuch a proportion of officers of the effective eſtabliſhment as the commander-in-chief ſhall pleaſe to appoint to do duty with them.

The eſtabliſhment of non-commiſſioned to each company, to be 6 ſerjeants, and 6 corporals, who ſo long as they form a part of that eſtabliſhment are to receive the pay of thoſe ranks.

The infantry privates, with the exceſs of non-commiſſioned officers, to be equally divided among the three companies; and ſhould this mode increaſe the number of each company above a hundred, the ſurplus are to be muſtered, and returned with the ſeveral companies, as ſupernumeraries, until Government ſhall think fit to incorporate them into an additional company.

*(G. O. 27th May, 1788.)* The non-commiſſioned officers to complete the ſeveral companies, according to the fixed eſtabliſhment, are to be taken in the firſt inſtance by ſeniority, and future vacancies are to be ſupplied from amongſt the men who may have ſerved in thoſe ſituations, according to ſeniority alſo; for which purpoſe the adjutant will keep a regiſter.

*(M. C. 9th May, 1788.)* An allowance of 5 rupees per month to be given to one of the ſerjeants, to act as pay-ſerjeant to each company; and no ſerjeant-major or other ſtaff whatever, be allowed to the companies.

Whatever European invalid drummers there may now be on the eſtabliſhment, are to be proportioned among the companies on the pay of privates.

The following effective ſtaff to be allowed to the corps:

1 Aſſiſtant ſurgeon.

1 European adjutant, to do the duty alſo of quarter-maſter, with a ſtaff allowance of 3 rupees per day, and 30 rupees per month, for furniſhing ſtationary, oil for the barrack guard, and all other charges whatever, incidental to thoſe departments.

1 Serjeant to perform the duties of ſerjeant-major and barrack-ſerjeant to the corps, with a ſtaff-allowance of 12 rupees per month.

2 Puckallies and 2 ſweepers for the men of each company.

The adjutant to draw for beheſties and ſweepers for the officers preſent, in the proportion allowed for their reſpective ranks.

*(M. C. 20th July, 1789.)* Reſolved, that an eſtabliſhment of three gurrymen be allowed for the corps of European Invalids, ſtationed at Chunar, on the cuſtomary allowances.

*(M. C. 9th May, 1788.)* Two doolies to be allowed for the corps.

*(G. O. 27th May, 1788.)* The two doolies allowed for the corps are to be under the ſurgeon of the general hoſpital.

*(M. C. 9th May, 1788.)* The duty of repairing and cleaning the arms to be performed, at the requiſition of the commanding officer, by the commiſſary of ordnance.

No

No European invalid, in whatever ſituation employed, is to receive more than half batta.

*(G. O. 26th February, 1790.)* The artillery invalid company is to be conſidered as appertaining to the artillery brigade.—Returns of it are to be accordingly ſent to the commandant of that brigade, who will regulate all matters of interior detail in this company, in the ſame manner as other detached companies.—The invalid officers of artillery attached to this company are conſequently to command, or to be ſubject, to the orders of any officer of the brigade of artillery who may be at the ſame ſtation, according to their reſpective ranks in the army.

5. *(M. C. 9th May, 1788.)* Reſolved and ordered, that no European non-commiſſioned officer ſhall be hereafter transferred to the invalid eſtabliſhment, but upon the invalid pay of private; nor ſhall any of the Europeans of the above diſcription, who are now upon the invalid liſt, be allowed more after the 30th of November next, if they are indulged with the permiſſion of remaining in the country.

6. *( ibid. )* The ſtation of the European invalids is to be at Chunar, from whence a ſmall party is to be detached to Buxar.

*(G. O. 27th May, 1788.)* The detachment for the ſervice of Buxar is to be commanded by a ſubaltern officer of the invalid eſtabliſhment, and to be compoſed of 1 ſerjeant, 1 corporal, and 12 private, from each company of the European infantry invalids and complete this arrangement, the commanding-officer at Chunar is authorized to ſend men to Buxar, or to call them from thence as circumſtances may require—The commanding-officer at Buxar, on the occurence of any caſualties, will apply to the commanding-officer at Chunar for men to fill up vacancies.

7. *(M. C. 9th May, 1788.)* A field-officer, either invalided or of the effective eſtabliſhment, may at any time be appointed to the general ſuperintendance of the European invalids, if the commander in chief ſhall ſee occaſion for it.

8. *(M. C. 9th May, 1788.)* The committees of ſurgeons for the purpoſe of examining men who may be recommended for the invalid eſtabliſhment from the European corps, are to aſſemble annually on the 31ſt of Auguſt, when liſts of them are to be forwarded without delay to the adjutant general's office, ſo that all men ordered to be ſent home for the benefit of Lord Clive's penſion or otherwiſe, may be diſpatched from the moſt diſtant ſtations to the preſidency by the 1ſt November at lateſt, and ſuch as are deemed fit objects to remain in the country are to be ſent at the ſame time to Chunar, and enrolled from the 1ſt of each November on the ſtrength of companies.

The commanding-officers of ſtations are required to examine the men very particularly, and with the liſts to tranſmit to the adjutant-general an account of the pretenſions of ſuch men as they conceive have claims to be indulged with a reſidence and retreat in this country; which pretenſions the Commander-in-chief conſiders can only ariſe from wounds or diſorders contracted in the ſervice, which have entailed on them a helpleſs ſtate of infirmity, or more than common length of ſervice, in the courſe of which they may have conducted themſelves with ſobriety and attention to their duty, claiming ſuch an indulgence.

*(G. O.*

*(G. O. 27th May, 1788.)* The non-commiſſioned and private of the European corps who may be conſidered by the committee of ſurgeons, directed to be aſſembled on the 31ſt of Auguſt, as proper objects for the invalid eſtabliſhment, are to remain with and on the ſtrength of their reſpective corps until the Commander-in-chief ſhall iſſue orders for their deſtinations.

*(G. O. 23d October, 1789.)* The Commander-in-chief is pleaſed to direct, that in future, the head ſurgeon of the hoſpital at the preſidency, and the ſurgeon to the garriſon of Fort William, ſhall always be members of the committee ordered to be aſſembled annually, to examine the non-commiſſioned-officers and ſoldiers belonging to corps in garriſon, who may be conſidered as proper objects for being invalided.

NATIVE INVALIDS OF BOGLEPORE.

9. *(M. C. 13th April, 1782.)* That the collector of Boglepore be directed to ſelect ſome healthy ſpot of ground within the diſtricts under his charge, for the accommodation and habitation of ſepoys worn out in the ſervice and invalided, to conſiſt of a place laid out in ſtreets for their reſidence, and a ſmall portion of ground for tillage, according to their reſpective ranks; and that theſe grants be made perpetual for them and their families, on the condition of local military ſervice.

*(M. C. 14th June, 1782.)* That grants for life be given to the ſeveral invalids, according to their reſpective ranks, agreeable to the following proportions.

For a Subadar 200 biggahs.
Jemadar 100 ditto.
Havildar 60 ditto.
Naick 50 ditto.
Sepoy 40 ditto.

*(M. C. 9th May, 1788.)* The portion of land for each rank to be the ſame as at preſent, and the grants to be for life, and free of any rent for the invalids themſelves, with an option to their families or heirs to receive a perpetual grant of the ſaid lands, at a moderate but fixed rent, to be determined by the collector.

*(M. C. 3d June, 1783.)* The Board agree to the following alterations and regulations propoſed by the Commander-in-chief for the invalid eſtabliſhments, and direct that they take place from the firſt of the enſuing month of July.

That no proviſion being made for the following ranks in the orders of the 14th June, Mr. Cleveland *(the collector at that time)* be directed to regulate them as follows:

Commandants and Ruſſaldars of horſe 300 biggahs.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1ſt jemadar of horſe | 200. |
| 2d ditto of ditto | 100. |
| 1ſt duffadars of ditto | 60. |
| 2d ditto of ditto | 50. |
| Troopers | 40. |

That bheſties be excluded from the eſtabliſhment, but admitted on it by ſpecial order of the Board, and allowed in ſuch inſtances 30 biggahs each.

*The Table of Pay of the Boglepore Invalids is as follows:*

| | Nett pay. |
|---|---|
| To commandants, | 52 |
| — ſubahdars, | 40 |
| — jemadars, | 13 |
| — havildars, | 9 |
| — naicks, | 7 |
| — ſepoys, | 5 |
| — drummers, | 7 |
| — trumpeters. | 5 |

*(M. C. 14th June, 1782.)* That the pay now enjoyed by the invalids, be continued

tinued theee years after they are put in poſſeſſion of their lands; when it will be reduced one third—in two years more another third, and the remaining third to be paid them for life.

*(M. C. 9th May,* 1788.*)* No native invalid, in whatever ſtation employed, is to have any batta.

*(M. C. 7th May,* 1781.*)* That the invalid commandants, adjutants, and other native ſtaff, in future, be prohibited from drawing any ſtaff allowances; and ſhall only receive pay agreeable to their reſpective ranks.

*(M. C. 17th September,* 1788.*)* Reſolved, with reſpect to the invalid laſcar officers, who are at preſent on the Boglepore eſtabliſhment, that their pay be reduced to the preſent ſtandard of pay for the effective laſcar officers, which allows,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To a ſerang, | 11rs | per month. |
| — a tindal, | 7 8as | ditto. |
| — a coſſob, | 5 8 | ditto. |

In future they, as well as the invalids that may come after this time upon the Boglepore eſtabliſhment, are to receive only the reduced pay.

*(M. C. 3d October,* 1788.*)* Reſolved, in addition to the directions given in the minutes of council, dated 17th September, 1788, relative to the pay of the invalid laſcar officers, who are at preſent on the Boglepore eſtabliſhment; that the pay of the laſcars alſo be reduced to the ſtandard pay of the effective laſcars: in future they, as well as the invalid laſcars, who may come after this time upon the Boglepore eſtabliſhment, are to receive only the reduced pay.

10. *(M. C. 9th May,* 1788.*)* Ordered, that the ſeveral invalids on the Boglepore eſtabliſhment, be required to be forth-coming at their reſpective villages, at the two ſtated periods, of the 1ſt of November, and 1ſt of May, of each year, commencing with November next; for the purpoſe of undergoing a muſter and inſpection, which ſhall be taken by ſuch officers as the Commander-in-chief ſhall appoint.

11. *(ibid.)* That it ſhall be the duty of the officer of inſpection, to form a general return of the number and ranks of the men in the ſeveral villages, and to forward it in duplicate; one to the adjutant-general for the information of the Commander-in-chief, and the other to the military-auditor-general, for the purpoſe of checking the diſburſements of the pay-maſter.

The payment of the ſtated monthly allowance to the Boglepore invalids, to be made only at the above-mentioned periods, in the preſence of the officer of inſpection, by the ſervants of the pay-maſter; who ſhall carry with them a roll of the men, exhibiting the dates when they were actually put in poſſeſſion of their aſſigned portions of land; and the officer of inſpection ſhall certify at the end of his circuit, to the Commander-in-chief, that the juſt claims of the ſeveral men have been ſatisfied in his preſence.

The heirs of deceaſed men who may be claimants for portions of the ſubſiſtance money, due to any invalid dying in the intermediate periods of muſter, ſhall attend the inſpecting officer, and be paid their juſt dues at the time, and in the ſame manner as ordered for the diſburſement of pay, at the reſpective villages: any claims not preferred at the 1ſt enſuing muſter, after any caſualty happens, to be deemed inadmiſſible.

That no invalid ſhall in future be transferred to the Boglepore eſtabliſhment, but

one or other of the above-mentioned periods; the commanding-officer at Monghyr previously apprizing the collector of the probable number to be transferred at each period, so as to enable him to make provision of waste lands, to put them in immediate possession thereof, which he is at all times required to do.

The pay of the men so transferred, is to be drawn at Monghyr, to the day of their removal, so as to avoid any broken proportions of the half yearly payments; when they are received at Boglepore, certificates as usual to be delivered to each man.

(*M. C. 17th September*, 1788.) Ordered, that the reductions in the pay of the pensionary invalids on the Boglepore establishment, as directed in the minutes of council, of the 14th June, 1782, shall commence immediately after one of the stated periods of inspection, viz. 1st of November, or 1st of May; so that although the allowance of the pensioners should fall to be reduced according to the regulations of 1782, between those periods, the reduction of the allowance shall not take place till the end of the half year, when the period of inspection and payment arrives; but they shall continue in the receipt of the pension they were entitled to, for any portion of that time.

12. (*M. C. 9th May*, 1788.) Monthly returns to be sent to the adjutant-general by the collector, as heretofore, and monthly lists of casualties to the military-auditor-general, to check the broken periods which may occur in the pay of men dying, or absenting themselves between the half yearly muster, and after.

13. (*ibid.*) That every man who shall be forth-coming at the muster of the 1st of November next, shall receive a coat from the Company, as shall all others hereafter removed, when they are first transfered to the Boglepore establishment, and that thenceforward they shall receive no further clothing whatever, or have any claim on that account from the Company.

NATIVE INVALIDS FIT FOR GARRISON DUTY.

14. (*M. C. 9th May*, 1788.) Resolved and ordered, that Monghyr be considered in future as the head station of all native invalids who are fit for garrison duties.

15. (*ibid.*) The commanding-officer at Monghyr will proceed to form them into companies of the following strength, as far as their numbers will go, and will continue from time to time to increase the number of companies, as fast as the augmentation of men may admit of it.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMPANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 subadars, | 8 havildars, |
| 4 jemadars, | 8 naicks, |

and 90 sepoys.

The companies so constituted are to be formed into two battalions, each of which will be commanded by an officer either of the invalid or effective establishment, as the Commander-in-chief shall think proper.

The drummers of the invalid corps to be equally distributed between the two battalions, on the pay of privates.

Whenever the number of companies shall exceed the complement of ten to a battalion, the additional companies shall be kept as a foundation for an additional battalion.

One serjeant-major to be allowed for each battalion at Monghyr, with a staff allowance of twelve rupees per month.

A field officer to be stationed at Monghyr, who

who is to have the general command of the European and native invalids.

A European adjutant is to be allowed to the invalids corps, with a ſtaff allowance of four rupees per day, and fifty per month, for writers, ſtationary and all incidental charges: he is to reſide at Monghyr; and to his office the returns of the officer commanding the European invalids at Chunar and thoſe of the officers commanding the battalions at Monghyr, are to be made, for the purpoſe of framing a general monthly return, to be tranſmitted to the adjutant-general.

16. *(ibid.)* It will be the duty of this officer likewiſe to form one general regiſter of all the invalids, who may appear at the general muſter ordered to be taken on the 1ſt of October at Monghyr, whether intended for garriſon duties, or for the Boglepore eſtabliſhment. The regiſter is to be kept agreeable to a form, which will be furniſhed by the adjutant-general, and all caſualties are to be carefully noted therein from time to time; to enable the adjutant to do which, caſualty liſts are to be ſent with each battalion's monthly return; containing the names and rank of each man dying, deſerting, or who may deſire his diſcharge, expreſſing alſo the corps in which he ſerved when firſt transfered to the invalid eſtabliſhment.

*(G. O. 23d October, 1788.)* The adjutant to the corps of native invalids, is directed to draw for the pay of the invalided laſcars at Monghyr till further orders, and to accompany the pay abſtracts with a review roll: he is alſo to draw for and iſſue pay to the native officers or privates whom the Commander-in-chief may think proper to indulge with permiſſion to reſide at their own homes; perſons coming under this deſcription, however, are to be borne upon the ſtrength of battalions, and included in the review rolls, with a remark that they are permitted to reſide at their own homes; but nothing is to be drawn in the pay abſtracts for them.—Their names and places of reſidence are alſo to appear at the bottom of the monthly returns; ſuch perſons are to be directed to apply to the collector, or officer preſiding neareſt the ſtation where they reſide at, for certificates of their being alive; and commanding officers or collectors are to be requeſted to grant ſuch certificates every two months upon application being made to them for that purpoſe, by the parties in perſon; which vouchers are always to accompany the bills in which their allowances are drawn.

17. *(M. C. 9th May, 1788.)* Reſolved and ordered, that it be made a ſtanding and invariable rule, that no more than the eſtabliſhment of non-commiſſioned native officers which may be require dfor the different companies to be conſtituted as above, be entitled to the pay of their reſpective ranks whatever number may now be on the eſtabliſhment in exceſs thereto, may be permitted to remain at Monghyr on ſepoy's pay and to ſucceed to the vacancies in companies as they occur.

The Board find it abſolutely neceſſary, in order to effect by degrees a reduction in the preſent heavy and increaſing expence of the native invalid eſtabliſhment, to reſtrict the number of commiſſioned officers, alſo retained as capable of garriſon duties, to the proportion above-mentioned; and it is therefore ordered, that all commandants, as well as the exceſs of ſubadars and jemadars, together with the men of every rank in the artillery, infantry and cavalry corps, be required to accept of the Boglepore penſion and portion of

and, or to give up their pretenſions to a uture proviſion from the Company.

The commanding officer at Monghyr is rticularly to explain this reſolution to the en, and give them clearly to underſtand, at as the proviſion is ample, it will be the ly one left to their option to accept of.

*(G. O. 27th May,* 1788.) The native non-mmiſſioned-officers in exceſs to the eſta-liſhment, who chuſe to remain at Monghyr on ſepoy's pay, are to be returned as pri-ates; but are to be permitted to do the du-of their rank.

The vacancies which occur in the ſeveral mpanies for havildars and naicks, are to be led up according to ſeniority from the ha-ldars and naicks who may be muſtered as ivate ſepoys; but ſhould the number of n-commiſſioned-officers muſtered as pri-tes prove inſufficient to ſupply thoſe vacan-s, they are to remain open, as well as the cancies which may fall among the com-ffioned-officers, till the enſuing period of aliding.

18. (*M. C. 9th May,* 1788.) The mmittees of ſurgeons for the purpoſe of amining men, who may become recom-nded for either of the invalid eſtabliſh-nts from the native corps, are to aſſemble nually on the 31ſt of March; when the s of them in the uſual form are to be for-rded without delay to the adjutant-gene-'s office.

*(G. O. 5th May,* 1789.) The counter-natures of the officers commanding corps, evidence of the period of the ſervice of men recommended for the invalid eſta-ſhment, as directed by the general orders the 22d of December 1787, being omitted ſeveral of the liſts, received at the adju-tant-generals-office,—liſts thus atteſted, are now to be ſent from the corps where this omiſſion has happened, and a certificate to the above purpoſe, is always to be annexed to the liſts of men recommended for the invalid eſtabliſhment.

*(G. O. 22d December,* 1787.) When the ſeveral battalions of native infantry and the different companies of artillery laſcars, ſhall have arrived at the ſtations they are directed to occupy by the orders for the general relief, the commanding-officers of ſtations and detachments are to aſſemble committees of ſurgeons, the latter calling in the aid of the civil ſurgeons on the ſpot, if there be any, for the purpoſe of examining ſuch men of the native corps as are deemed fit objects for the invalid eſtabliſhments.

Liſts in the uſual form, of the men recommended to be invalided, are to be tranſmitted to the adjutant-general, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, who expects the committees of ſurgeons to be very correct in deſcribing the diſorders which render the men any longer unfit for field ſervice, and that they will be particular in diſtinguiſhing thoſe who are capable of performing garriſon duty, and ſerving as eſcorts, from ſuch as are unfit for any kind of duty and objects for the invalid eſtabliſhment at Boglepore, the commanding-officers of corps are required to counterſign theſe liſts, in evidence of the period of the men's ſervice, which they ſpecify; in which point they are to endeavour to obtain the beſt information either from the battalion regiſter, or from a minute enquiry among the native officers or oldeſt ſoldiers in the corps.

The liſts are to contain the names, ranks, age, period of ſervice, and nature of the men's

diſorders; and when the whole of them is received, the Commander-in-chief will ſelect ſuch as he deems objects for the invalid eſtabliſhments, and tranſfer them thereto, and order the others to be diſcharged; it being his intention to place the corps on the moſt reſpectable footing, by retaining in them ſuch men only as are capable of contributing to their effective ſtrength, and rendering them fit at all times for ſervice; and as it may happen that ſome men have contracted incurable diſorders in the ſervice, from having been employed on particular duties and in unhealthy ſituations, who might not be deemed entitled to the benefit of the invalid eſtabliſhment from the length of their ſervice, according to the rules for invaliding now in force, the claims of ſuch men are to be particularly certified and noticed in the liſts by their commanding-officers, that every attention may be paid to their pretentions to a future proviſion from Government.

(*G. O. 27th May*, 1788.) At the period preſcribed for inſpecting the men of the regular native corps recommended for the invalid eſtabliſhment, an examination is alſo to be made of the men forming the invalid companies, that ſuch as are unfit for garriſon duties may be tranſferred to Boglepore.

(*G. O. 19th March*, 1789.) After the men who are invalided from the ſeveral native corps in the army at the annual period of invaliding, ſhall have aſſembled at Monghyr, according to the regulations of the 9th May, 1788, it is to be propoſed to them to take their final diſcharges from the ſervice, with lands in the diſtricts on which their native villages are ſituated, upon the conditions ſpecified in the minutes of council of the 18th February 1789, of going to the Boglepore eſtabliſhment, or of being incorporated in the battalions of native invalids; liſts of ſuch as accept of the former propoſition, ſpecifying the purgunnahs and diſtricts in which, and the villages near which, they deſire their lands are to be tranſmitted to the adjutant-general's office as early as poſſible, in order that it may be laid before the Board of Revenue, and the neceſſary inſtructions be ſent by them to the different collectors, to provide the required quantities of the waſte land, ſo that the men may be ſent from Monghyr, on the 1ſt of November, the period fixed for tranſfering the invalids to the Boglepore eſtabliſhment.

19. (*M. C. 9th May*, 1788.) No man ſhall be recommended for, or entitled to, the benefit of the invalid eſtabliſhment, who ſhall have ſerved the Company leſs than fifteen years, excepting ſuch as may have been wounded or contracted incurable diſorders in the ſervice:—diſorders which men may have brought on themſelves or have not ariſen from wounds on duty, ſhall give them no claim to this eſtabliſhment, which is only intended for thoſe who are worn out, or have ſuffered from actual ſervice.

Ordered that no commiſſioned or non-commiſſioned-officer, who has not been diſabled on actual ſervice, ſhall in future be entitled to the benefits of the rank he may hold at the time of being invalided, unleſs he ſhall have actually ſerved in that rank, for three years; if he has ſerved a ſhorter period he ſhall receive the portion of land and ſubſiſtence only which is allotted to the next inferior rank, in which he may have ſerved three years; and the ſame rule to apply in fill-

filling up vacancies of commiſſioned, and non-commiſſioned-officers, in the companies of native invalids.

20 *(ibid.)* Form of the certificate which is to be delivered to the native invalids, when transfered to that corps.

This is to certify, that the bearer hereof, ſubadar in the — battalion of ſepoys—brigade, having actually ſerved in that rank three years, is transfered to the invalid corps as a ſubadar, (not having ſerved three years in that rank) is transferred to the invalid corps as a jemadar, agreeable to the general orders of the — day of —, 178 , was ſtruck off the battalion, on the — day of, — and directed to repair to Monghyr, having firſt received his arrears of pay and batta, up to the —day of —, 178 .

A. B. Captain,
Commanding the — Battalion.

N. B. The above man is reported fit for garriſon duty—(or unfit for any duty.)

21. *(ibid.)* All men transferred to the invalid eſtabliſhment, are in the firſt inſtance to repair to Monghyr, where thoſe fit for garriſon duties will be formed into companies, and thoſe unfit for any duty will be transfered to Boglepore, at the ſucceeding period for their removal; but every man who ſhall delay appearing at Monghyr, within three months after he has been transfered to the invalid eſtabliſhment, ſhall be ſtruck off the rolls, and forfeit every claim to a re-admiſſion to the benefit of the eſtabliſhment.

22. *(M. C. 18th February, 1789.)* The Govenor-general-in-council, deſirous to relieve the Company from a part of the expences of the native invalid eſtabliſhment at Monghyr, and to afford a ſatisfactory proviſion for the objects of it, it has been reſolved.

That ſuch invalid native troops now at Monghyr, and all who ſhall hereafter be invalided, as may be deſirous of receiving grants of waſte land, in lieu of the pay allowed them by Government, upon taking a final diſcharge from the ſervice, ſhall be entitled to the ſame in the following proportions, according to their rank:—commandants of infantry and roſſaldars of cavalry, 600 biggahs;—ſubadars of ditto, and 1ſt jemadars of ditto, 400;—jemadars of infantry and 2d jemadars of cavalry, 200 biggahs;—havildars of ditto, and 1ſt duffadars of ditto 120;—naicks of infantry, and 2d duffadars of cavalry, 100 biggahs; ſepoys and troopers, 80.

*Laſcars.*

Serangs as jemadars,
Tindals as havildars,
Coſſobs as naicks,
Laſcars as ſepoys.

That the lands be granted either in ſircar Behar Shawhabad, or Rotas, or the zemindary of Benares, and in ſuch villages as each individual may point out.

That ſhould any objection occur to the reſident at Benares, or the collectors of the above diſtricts, to granting waſte lands, to any individual in the village, which he may fix upon, they allot lands to him in ſome of the villages moſt contiguous thereto; and to the granting of which no objection exiſts.

That waſte lands be granted to the invalids, in the other diſtricts, excluſive of thoſe above-mentioned, in ſuch particular inſtances as the Governor-general and Council, may think proper.

That the reſident at Benares, and the collectors at Bahar and Shawhabad, be directed to make it a rule, to ſelect, as far as may be in their power, ſuch tracts of waſte land for the invalids, as may be brought into cultivation

cultivation with the leaſt difficulty, and at the ſmalleſt expence, and the quality of which may be ſuch as to afford a produce adequate to the labour of the village, and that they be contigious to parts of the country now in a ſtate of cultivation; in order that the invalids may have an opportunity of procuring with greater facility, ſuch aſſiſtance as may be requiſite for enabling them to eſtabliſh themſelves upon their lands.

That the original grantees ſhall hold the lands allotted to them, rent free for life, without being ſubject to any tax or demand whatever.

That the ſunnuds for the lands ſo granted in the zemindary of Benares, be made out under the ſeal of the Rajah, with a perwannah of confirmation under the ſeal and ſignature of the reſident; and thoſe in Bahar, Rotas, and Shawhabad, under the official ſeal and ſignature of the collectors of thoſe diſtricts; and that the reſident and the collectors, above-mentioned, be reſpectively required to keep a regiſter of all ſuch grants, and that the former be directed to tranſmit copies thereof, annually, to the Governor-general-in-council, and the latter to the Board of Revenue.

That upon the death of the original grantee, his lands be continued to his heirs at law, at a fixed jumma, to be aſſeſſed in Benares, by the reſident, with the conſent of the Rajah, and by the collectors aforeſaid in their reſpective diſtricts, upon an eſtimate of the actual nett produce, after deducting one tenth therefrom to be annually paid to the zemindar, as malconnah by the mocurrery holder, who ſhall thenceforward be conſidered upon the ſame footing as other perſons in the province, holding lands at a fixed rent.

That the reſident and the collectors above-mentioned, having fixed the rent payable to Government, and the amount to the zemindar's malconnah, as directed in the preceding article, ſhall cauſe mocurrery ſunnuds to be drawn out and authenticated in the mode preſcribed in the ſeventh article, in the names of the heirs of the deceaſed, who ſhall accordingly hold the ſaid lands in perpetuity, ſo long as they ſhall continue to diſcharge the rent and malconnah with which they may be ſo aſſeſſed.

That if the original grantee ſhall die within five years from the date of the grant, his heirs ſhall continue to hold the lands rent free, until the ſaid period of five years from the date of ſuch grant ſhall have elapſed; at the expiration of which, the lands be aſſeſſed and held by them, as directed in the two preceding articles.

That ſhould any of the mocurrerydars aforeſaid omit to diſcharge the amount of the Government's rent, and the malconnah payable to the zemindar; their mocurrery leaſes, with the rights and privileges thereto annexed, be ſold to the beſt bidder for the liquidation of the amount of the demands againſt them.

And in order that the men, who may hereafter prefer this proviſion to the Bogleepore eſtabliſhment, may be the better enabled to provide themſelves with the implements of huſbandry, and the means of cultivating the lands aſſigned to them. It has been further agreed, to grant to the ſeveral ranks a gratuity in money in the following proportions:

To

To each rank entitled to recieve 600 bigahs, - - - - - - - 150 ſonaut rs.
Ditto ditto 400 ditto, 100 ditto.
Ditto ditto 200 ditto, 50 ditto.
Ditto ditto 120 ditto, 30 ditto,
Ditto ditto 100 ditto, 20 ditto.
Ditto ditto 80 ditto, 15 ditto.

The above gratuity is to be paid to the men by the collector, when they ſhall have reſpectively joined, and been put in poſſeſſion of their lands, upon certificates from the public officer at Monghyr, or the commanding officer of the corps from which they are ſent, atteſting their claim thereto, which certificates the men are to be individually furniſhed with.

The collector and reſident of Benares are directed, at the end of every month, to tranſmit to the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons at the preſidency, a liſt of the men to whom the gratuity has been paid, in the courſe of the preceding month, accompanied by each man's original certificate as a voucher; and the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons ſhall immediately on receipt of ſuch liſts and vouchers, return to the collector or reſident a draft in favour of the military paymaſter-general, for the amount of ſuch gratuity, which the collector or reſident will take credit for, in his next month's treaſury account; but they are on no pretence to introduce thoſe payments into their treaſury account until they ſhall have received this voucher to produce for them.—They may, however, ſtate in a memorandum at the foot of the account, for the month in which the advances are the amount with which their balance is apparently encreaſed by this reſtriction.

23. *(M. C. 27th March, 1789.)* Reſolved and ordered, that the following diſtribution of the native invalids at Monghyr, fit for garriſon duties, be immediately made by the commanding officer at that ſtation; and that for this purpoſe he do complete the companies to be detached to their full complement.

From the 1ſt battalion,
To Patna, - - 3 companies,
To Buxar, - - - 1 company.
From the 2d battallion.
To Moraudbaug, - 3 companies.
To the Preſidency, 1 company.

To Gulparah, where they are already ſtationed, 1 ſubadar, 1 jemadar, 4 havildars, 4 naiks, and 40 ſepoys.

Ordered, that a ſubaltern officer of the invalid eſtabliſhment, be appointed to the command of the native invalids, at each of the ſtations of Patna, Buxar, and Moraudbaug; but that thoſe at the preſidency be placed under the charge of the adjutant of the town guards.

Ordered, that an European ſerjeant from the invalids at Chunar, be allowed to each of the detachments at Patna, and Moraudbaug, to whom a ſtaff allowance of 7 ſonaut rupees per month is granted, for performing the duties of ſerjeant major at thoſe ſtations.—That the following detachments be made from the foregoing ſtations:

| | S. | J. | H. | N. | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FROM THE COMPANIES AT PATNA. | — | — | — | — | — |
| To the collector and magistrate of Shahabbad, | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| To ditto of Beyhar, | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| To ditto of Terhoot, | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| To ditto of Sircar Sarum, | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| To the judge of the Fouzdary adaulut, at Patna, | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| To the commercial factory, at Patna, | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 50 |
| FROM THE COMPANY AT BUXAR. | | | | | |
| For the protection of the custom-house treasury, at Mangee, | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| FROM THE COMPANIES AT MORAUDBAUG. | | | | | |
| To the collector and magistrate of Rajeshye, | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 30 |
| To ditto of Moorshedabad, | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| To Mahomed Reza Cawn, | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 50 |
| To the commercial factory at Malda, | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | 40 |
| To ditto at Baulea, | — | — | — | 1 | 6 |
| FROM THE COMPANIES AT THE PRESIDENCY. | | | | | |
| To the collector and magistrate of the 24 purgunnahs, | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| To ditto of Nuddeah, | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| To ditto of Beerbhoom, | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| *(M. C. 29th July, 1790.)* To the salt agent at Roymungul, | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 20 |

*(M. C. 27th March, 1789.)* The duties of these small detachments will be explained to the collectors, magistrates, and others where they are stationed; and all casualties are to be reported to the officer commanding, who is immediately on the requisition of the magistrate or commercial agent, to supply other men to replace them; but no addition is to be made to the strength of any of the detachments, otherwise than by order of the Governor-general in council, or Commander-in-chief.

The surplus of the men remaining at the Presidency, Moorshedabad, and Patna, after the above detachments have been formed, will be employed as escorts, with military stores or other occasional duties, which may be required of them; and in assisting the magistrates in preserving the peace of the cities above-mentioned.

Those at Buxar will be reserved for the garrison duties of that station. The officers commanding these divisions are not to draw for the pay of any of the small detachments, except that stationed with Mahomed Reza Cawn, which is to be included in the pay abstract of the division at Moradbaug.

The several collectors, magistrates, and commercial agents, and the collector of customs at Mangee, are respectively to draw for the pay of their own detachments, according to a form which will be sent to them, by the military auditor-general: monthly returns of the divisions and detachments are to be sent by the officers commanding divisions, to the commanding-officers of the battalions, who are to include them in their battalion returns; but the pay abstracts of the battalion are to contain the monthly pay only of that proportion of men, which is left attached to the Monghyr station.

*(G. O. 6th April, 1789.)* The officers appointed to command the detachments of native invalids, are to be continued upon the strength of the European companies to which they at present belong, and are not to be noticed in the returns of the invalid battalions. Two of the most deserving sergeants to be selected from the invalids at Chunar, to do duty with the detachments to be stationed at Patna and Moraudbaug, but to be continued on the strength of their respective companies. When any of the men composing the above detachments shall become totally incapable of performing any duty, they are to be sent to Monghyr and disposed of conformable to the regulations of the 8th of May last; and an equal number is to be furnished to supply their places

places, from the battalion to which they may happen to belong: men ſo ſupplied, are to be paid with their battalion up to the end of the month, in which they may happen to be appointed for detachment duty.

The officers commanding the detachments of native invalids, are to draw for their own pay and allowances, and alſo for the pay and allowances of the ſerjeant, and of whatever part of their detachments may happen to remain preſent with them, in an abſtract to be tranſmitted to the pay-maſter to the up-country garriſons, who will provide for the diſburſement in the uſual manner.

*(M. C. 10th April, 1789.)* The diſtribution of native invalids, directed in minutes of council of the 27th ultimo, as far as relates to the following ſtations, is to be ſuſpended for the preſent.

To the judge of the phouzdary adawlet at Patna.

To the collectors and magiſtrates of Nawhabad, Bahar, Tirboot, Sircar Sarum, Nadjeſhy, Moorſhedabad, 24 Pergunnahs, Juddeah and Bheerboom.

The ſeveral companies from which theſe detachments were to have been made, are to proceed with theſe men to the ſtations they are directed to occupy, until a future diſtribution of them ſhall be ordered. The detachment ordered for Mahomed Reza Cawn, for the protection of the cuſtom-houſe treaſury at Mangee, and for the commercial factories at Patna, Mauldah, and Baulleah, are to proceed as was before directed.

*(G. O. 13th April, 1789.)* The officer commanding the diviſion at Patna, is directed to comply with ſuch requiſitions for military guards and aſſiſtance, as may be made to him by the judge of adawlet at that city: the people employed on this duty are to be drawn for by the officer commanding the diviſion. A detachment of 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 2 naicks, and 30 ſepoys, from the diviſion of invalids at Patna, is to be ſent to Gyah, to act under the orders of the collector; by whom their pay will be drawn and iſſued, as directed in the minutes of council, of the 27th March, according to a form which will be ſent to him by the military auditor-general.

On the arrival of the diviſions of invalids at Patna, Buxar, and Moraudbaug, the detachments of brigade ſepoys employed on duties performed by the invalids, prior to their removal from thoſe ſtations, in conſequence of the invalid regulations in May, 1788, are to be withdrawn.

The officer commanding the diviſions of invalids at Patna, and Moraudbaug, are to be ſubject to the orders of the officers commanding at Dinapore and Berhampore.

SECTION

# SECTION XVI.

## KING's TROOPS.

1. *(G. L. C. of D. 25th January, 1782.)*

GENERAL ARTICLES OF THE AGREEMENT.

The regiment is to remain in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company for the term of ſeven years, from the date of their arrival in the Eaſt Indies; and two years before the expiration of that time, notice muſt be given to His Majeſty, in caſe the Company ſhall think it neceſſary to have the regiment in pay any longer; as that will require a new agreement.

In caſe the regiment, or the whole complement of the regiments, cannot be raiſed, then the Company ſhall take ſuch number of recruits as may have been raiſed for that purpoſe, and pay all expences incurred on that account.

No deductions whatever are to be made out of the money which is agreed upon to be paid, according to the particular articles.

The regiment is to be put equally on the ſame footing as His Majeſty's troops in the Eaſt Indies, with regard to pay, rank, duty, and in every other reſpect, nothing excepted.

His Majeſty not intending to profit in the leaſt by granting the regiment for the ſervice of the Company, it is on the other hand agreed, that the Company ſhall pay all expences whatever incurred on that account.

Articles relative to the raiſing and forming the regiment.

The regiment is to conſiſt of two battalions, each battalion of ten companies; viz. 8 fuzileer companies, one grenadier company, and one company of light infantry; the complement of each company, 100 men.

Staff of each battalion.

1 lieutenant colonel.
1 major.
1 lieutenant captain or captain lieutenant.
1 adjutant major; rank of lieutenant.
1 adjutant, rank of enſign.
1 judge, rank of lieutenant.
1 chaplain.
1 ſurgeon.
2 cadets.
5 ſurgeon's mates; like ſerjeants;
1 drum major, like ſerjeants.
4 muſicians, as lance corporals.
1 armourer.
1 provoſt or private.

Each company to conſiſt of 1 captain.
2 lieutenants.
1 enſign.
3 ſerjeants.
1 corporal.
1 clerk.

3 corporals.
2 drummers.
12 lance corporals.
74 private.

100

FOR THE SERVICE OF THE ARTILLERY.

Per battalion,
1 ſerjeant,
2 corporals,
12 cannoneers.

It being cuſtomary with the German troops, to have two pieces of cannon, 3 or 6 pounders, attached to each battalion, the Company will ſend orders that theſe be provided out of the magazines; and they are to remain attached to the battalion, independent of the corps of artillery, during the time of ſervice; at the expiration of which, they are to be returned.

The levy-money for every man (non-commiſſioned-officers included) is fixed at five pounds ſterling. The ſtandard of the men is to be the ſame as for the marching regiments in England.

ARTICLES RELATING TO SUBSISTENCE-MONEY, PAY, AND ALLOWANCES.

The ſubſiſtence-money for the ſtaff of the firſt battalion, (the provoſt and the muſicians only excepted) alſo the ſubſiſtence for the men, for the ſervice of the artillery, for the whole regiment, and likewiſe for all officers, non-commiſſioned-officers, and drummers of the firſt battalion, is to commence from the firſt of July, 1781; but with regard to the ſubſiſtence for the private, a certificate is to be produced, aſcertaining the number of men raiſed in the month of July, and ſigned by the two commiſſioners appointed by His Majeſty for that purpoſe, Baron Munchhauſen, privy counſellor of the war-office at Hanover, and major-general Baron Buſſche: on the receipt of which the ſubſiſtence-money, for the men actually raiſed, is to be paid for the whole month of July; and thus it is to continue the following months, until a report be made of the whole being complete.

In the like manner, the Company ſhall re-imburſe all expences incurred on account of ſubſiſtence of ſuch recruits as may have been actually made in the month of June.

As ſoon as the firſt battalion ſhall have paſſed in review, before the officers appointed by the Company for that purpoſe, the full Engliſh pay for that firſt battalion ſhall commence.

The ſtoppages are to be regulated as with the King's troops; but their diſtribution is to be made according to the Hanoverian method.

The two cadets per battalion, are to receive the ſame pay and allowance as thoſe ſent out by the Company.

And whereas the regiment, from the day of its arrival, is in every reſpect to be equally on the ſame footing as His Majeſty's troops in the Eaſt Indies, all papers relative thereunto, and ſtating the extra allowances in garriſon, as well as thoſe called batta, are to be tranſcribed, and annexed to theſe articles as part therof.

The afore-mentioned batta being intended to anſwer all exigencies when in the field, no allowance is to be made with regard to loſs of baggage.

A commiſſary from the Company is to be allowed, from time to time, to muſter the battalions, agreeable to the orders that may be iſſued for that purpoſe.

The effective men of the regiment are to be paid according to the monthly return given in to the paymaſter; and no profits allowed to the officers ariſing from vacancies.

ARTICLES CONCERNING THE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT OF THE REGIMENT.

A uniform is made up here, as a pattern for the reſt; and if they can be furniſhed cheaper in Germany, the difference is to be allowed to the Company. All fire-arms, ſwords, and belts, grenadier caps, and all accoutrements, as ſpecified in the liſt enclоſed: drums, colours, &c. to be paid for by the Company, according to the accounts which will be produced thereof.

The camp equipage is furniſhed by the Company in the Eaſt Indies; yet as it is thought neceſſary to take on board,

1 officer's tent,
8 private's tents, and
One bell tent, per ſhip,

They are to be provided, before the embarkation, at the expence of the Company, for which purpoſe the accounts thereof are likewiſe to be produced.

ARTICLES CONCERNING THE TRANSPORT OF THE REGIMENT.

All officers are to be allowed a free paſſage, and the privates are to be put on the ſame eſtabliſhment as His Majeſty's troops; wherefore a copy of the papers, regulating the ſaid eſtabliſhment, is to be annexed to theſe articles.

The paſſage for two women per company is to be granted; but no children to be carried over.

The Company will, hereafter, provide for the return of the regiment. The paſſage for officers that return by command, or permiſſion, of His Majeſty, as likewiſe the tranſport of non-commiſſioned-officers and privates, that may have ſerved their time, muſt be at the Company's expence.

ARTICLES PROVIDING FOR SICK, WOUNDED, AND INVALID.

With regard to the cure of wounded and ſick men, hoſpitals, medicines, &c. particular articles agreeable to the exigencies of the ſervice are to be drawn up. Theſe not having yet been adjuſted with regard to the King's troops in the Eaſt Indies, it is agreed, that His Majeſty's electoral troops ſhall be put upon the ſame footing as his Britiſh troops in that country.

Officers obliged to return on account of wounds, or illneſs, with proper certificates, are to have a free paſſage granted by the Company; and to receive one year's pay gratification on their return. In caſe wounds have rendered them invalids, they are to be allowed half-pay for life, according to their rank in the ſervice, provided an oath, preſcribed by the deed of ſettlement with Lord Clive, be made by a lieutenant-colonel, that he is not worth £3,000,

A major, - - - - - - 2,500,
A captain, - - - - - - 2,000,
A lieutenant, - - - - - 1,000,
An enſign, - - - - - - 750.

Invalids in the ſervice, ſhall be put upon the eſtabliſhment of the invalids in the East Indies, during the time of the capitulation; at the expiration of which, the Company is to grant them a free paſſage; and on their arrival in England, they are to receive four months full-pay, to return to their country

where

where they will be entitled to a penſion, to be paid every ſix months, amounting to about four pence three farthings a day; upon a proper certificate being produced, that they are alive.

ARTICLE RELATING TO NEW CLOTHING.

The regiment is to be new clothed once a year, like His Majeſty's troops, and the tranſport of the clothing to be at the Company's expence, from the time of ſhipping at Hambro', or any other place.

ARTICLES CONCERNING THE COMMAND OF THE REGIMENT AND IT'S JURISDICTION.

With regard to the command of this corps, the regiment is, in every reſpect, to be on an equal footing with His Majeſty's troops, the promotion of commiſſioned officers depending entirely upon His Majeſty's will and pleaſure.

And with regard to the military juriſdiction, a particular regulation thereof is approved, and annexed to theſe articles.

L. S. Jean Frederick Charles de Alvensleben.

L. S. William voir Freytag.

L. S. Law. Sulivan,

L. S. William James.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE TWO BATTALIONS OF OUR ELECTORAL TROOPS, DURING THE TIME OF THEIR SERVICE IN THE EAST INDIES.

The two battalions are to be governed by their own martial law, and in the manner preſcribed by our ordinances in the Electorate, under their commanding-officers.

In the mean time, we confer to the commanding-officer, in field or garriſon, the power of cognizance in miſdemeanors, relative to the ſervice in field or garriſon, viz. upon guards, pickets, commands, &c. with regard to commiſſioned as well as non-commiſſioned officers, and privates, in all caſes, where the fact is ſo clear, as not to require a great formality of trial, and which only amount to a ſhort arreſt, with reſpect to commiſſioned officers, and, comparatively, to the uſual puniſhments for non-commiſſioned officers and privates.

Our Britiſh commanding-officer in the Eaſt Indies muſt, however, in the abovementioned caſes, inflict no other puniſhment, than what is uſual and cuſtomary amongſt our Electoral troops.

Should a crime, in field or garriſon ſervice, be committed, which deſerves a hard corporal puniſhment, or puniſhment of death, and a judicial examination and inquiſition be required, then the Britiſh commanding general or officer, may put the delinquent under arreſt; but he muſt deliver him up to the commanding officer of our Electoral troops, in order to proceed againſt him according to the precepts of their martial law; and the ſentence, before it be carried into execution, is to be laid before the commanding general, or commanding officer, who, in caſe the ſentence ſhould be found inadequate to the crime, or it ſhould be deemed neceſſary to aggravate the puniſhment, on account of particular circumſtances occuring, has a right to order a court martial to be held on that ſubject; of all which tranſactions, hereafter, a report is to be made to us.

Suppoſing the poſſibility, that the commanding-officers on both ſides, could not agree upon the ſubject, then a report of it is to be made to us, and the caſe referred to our further pleaſure.

In order that all miſunderſtandings or diſputes which may happen between non-commiſſioned

miſſioned officers and privates, of the two different nations, may be adjuſted in the ſhorteſt manner, and in order that a mutual confidence and good harmony may always ſubſiſt, the commanders on both ſides are to appoint two officers, for the purpoſe of enquiring into ſuch diſputes; who are either to ſettle the affairs themſelves, or, if neceſſary, to make a report thereof to their reſpective commanders.

In general, our Electoral troops ſerving in the Eaſt Indies, are to enjoy the ſame privileges, in every reſpect, which are allowed to our Britiſh troops there on ſervice.

We are ſorry to obſerve, notwithſtanding our expreſs command, that His Majeſty's forces ſhould be properly accommodated with barracks, or places to lodge in, when not in the field, and that in general the ſame attention ſhould be paid to their welfare as to that of the Company's own troops, there ſhould have been any ground of complaint on the above accounts from Fort St. George. Copy of a letter from Lord Macleod to the ſecretary at war, and of his letter to us on the ſubject, are tranſmitted for your further information; and we now moſt poſitively enjoin you to take effectual care, that every proper and neceſſary accomodation be made for the reception of His Majeſty's troops on their arrival at your preſidency.

You will obſerve, by the 17th ſection of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, of which you receive copies by this conveyance, that the Company are to pay two lacks of current rupees per annum, for each regiment of a thouſand men, and in that proportion, for a greater or leſs number ſent at their requiſition to the Eaſt Indies, for the Company's ſervice, over and above the extraordinaries now borne and defrayed by the Company; and that the pay of the troops already ſent is to be computed from the 24th of June, 1781, and of thoſe to be hereafter ſent, from the time of their embarkation. You will therefore take care, that the ſubſiſtence of His Majeſty's forces at your ſettlement be provided for, and regularly paid, to the orders of the officers commanding each reſpective regiment.

*(G. L. C. D. 29th January, 1782.)*

Since cloſing our letter of the 25th inſt. we have received from the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's treaſury, a minute of their lordſhips, in the following words:

" Requeſt the Court of Directors to give " orders, that ſo much of the money to " be paid to the publick by the India " Company, for His Majeſty's forces em- " ployed or to be employed on their ſer- " vice, according to the act of the laſt ſeſ- " ſion of Parliament, and eſtimating the " rupee at two ſhillings and one penny, " as ſhall remain due beyond what may " have been, or ſhall, hereafter, be paid in " India, to the orders of the commanding " officers of corps for the ſubſiſtence " of the officers actually there, and of " the effective non-commiſſioned officers " and private men, be paid into the hands " of the Commander-in-chief of His Ma- " jeſty's land forces in India, for the time " being, to be by him remitted home to the " pay-maſter-general."

As the above requiſition is perfectly agreeable to us, we hereby revoke the inſtructions contained in our ſaid letter of the 25th inſtant, relative to the remittance of money on account of His Majeſty's troops, propoſed to be made by bills of exchange

to be drawn by the Governor-general and Council, upon the Court of Directors; and we now direct that ſo much money as ſhall remain due from the Company beyond what may have been, or ſhall hereafter be, paid in India, to the orders of the commanding officers of corps, for the ſubſiſtence of the officers actually there, and of the effective non-commiſſioned officers and private men, be paid by our Governor-general and Council of Bengal into the hands of the Commander-in-chief of His Majeſty's land forces in India; care being firſt taken to aſcertain, by frequent muſters, the exact amount ſo to be paid as aforeſaid; it being our meaning that no part of the ſaid inſtructions ſhall be revoked, except that which relates to remittances only.

2. *(M. C. 5th Sept.* 1788.*)* Ordered, that the following paragraph of the Company's general letter, dated 9th April, 1788, be publiſhed in general orders to the army.

The regiments which His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to raiſe for ſervice in India are,

The 74th commanded by Major General Sir Archibald Campbell,

The 75th by Colonel Abercrombie,

The 76th by Colonel Muſgrave, and

The 77th by Colonel Marſh,

The three latter and four companies of the former embark on the ſhips now under diſpatch, and are to do duty as follows:—the 74th at Madras, the 75th and 77th at Bombay, and the 76th at Bengal.

3. *(ibid.)* Reſolved, that all officers in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, who ſhall accept of commiſſions in His Majeſty's ſervice, ſhall from that time be eſteemed to have relinquiſhed the Company's ſervice.

4. *(M. C. 27th June,* 1788.*)* Agreed, that the pay and ſtated allowances of His Majeſty's troops ſerving under the preſidency, be made exactly equal to the correſponding ranks, in the Company's ſervice, as recommended by the Governor-general, and that the Commander-in-chief be requeſted to publiſh the ſame in general orders.—The reſolution is to have effect as ſoon, and in ſuch particular form and detail, as the ſtate of the accounts will admit.

Any advantage ariſing to the officers in the Company's ſervice, from a diſtribution of the off-reckoning fund, is not to be conſidered as an article of eſtabliſhed allowance, to be enjoyed equally by the officers of His Majeſty's troops.

The difference between the amount of the off-reckonings, and the actual expence of the clothing, is a fund ſubject to internal regulations in both ſervices.—The Eaſt India Company in the two lacks of rupees, payable for each of His Majeſty's regiments of one thouſand men, provide for the full Britiſh pay, which includes the clothing; and therefore is not again to be ſubjected to an additional expence upon the ſame account.

An allowance from the Company equal to one ſhare of the off-reckoning fund, has been authorized for the time paſt, to the field officers of His Majeſty's ſervice attached to corps: what is due upon this account to the 31ſt July, 1788, is to be diſcharged; but the allowance diſcontinued in future.

The eſtabliſhed pay accounted for to the officers in His Majeſty's ſervice, ought to have been exactly equal to the pay of the correſponding ranks in the Company's ſervice; this has not been the caſe; an addition to His Majeſty's ſubſiſtence having been paid to the officers, whereby that ſubſiſtence was immediately made up equal to the Company's pay; and conſequently, His Majeſty's officers, when their arrears are diſcharged, receive the amount of theſe arrears more than what is received by the correſponding ranks in the Company's ſervice.

It is therefore ordered, that from and after the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1788, the arrears of His Majeſty's troops, (the poundage of the privates excepted) for one year in each rank, ſhall be added to the ſubſiſtence money of 365 days, and the ſame converted into ſonaut rupees, at the exchange of two ſhillings and one penny the current rupee; to which ſum (if it ſhall be leſs than the Company's pay) ſuch addition is to be made as to render it exactly equal to the Company's pay for 365 days; and this difference or addition, being divided into twelve equal parts, ſhall be iſſued in monthly payments by the paymaſter of the Company's allowances, to the King's troops.

5 *(G. O. 29th December,* 1788.) With the General Orders, publiſhed the 1ſt of July laſt, there was alſo publiſhed a Table of Difference payable to His Majeſty's troops upon the Bengal eſtabliſhment, to make their Britiſh pay equal to the pay of the correſponding ranks in the Company's ſervice.

When that table was prepared, the act of the 23d of His preſent Majeſty was overlooked, whereby two days full-pay is added to the arrears of commiſſioned-officers, which uſed formerly to be retained by the agents for the purpoſe of diſcharging fees of office; owing to this circumſtance, the arrears, as ſtated in the ſaid table, were put down at what they were prior to the 25th of December, 1783: the error is now corrected, and the following table is ordered to be ſubſtituted in the place of that publiſhed the 1ſt of July laſt, from the 1ſt of January next, 1789.

Table of Difference payable to His Majeſty's troops upon the Bengal eſtabliſhment, to make their Britiſh pay equal to the pay of the correſponding ranks, in the Company's ſervice.

| RANK. | STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS. | ANNUAL AMOUNT St. Rs. | Diff. of Pay for any Month. St. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | INFANTRY. | | |
| Colonel. — | Subſiſtence for 365 days, at 18s. per diem, £ 328 10 —<br>Arrears for ditto, — — — 82 15 —<br>4 1 5 — | | |
| | Which at the exchange of 2 1 per current rupee is equal to | 3556 12 — | |
| | Difference payable by the Company, — — | 93 4 — | 7 12 4 |
| | Total, or Company's pay for 365 days. — — | 3,650 — — | |

Table continued.

| | MENT OF PARTICULARS. | | | | ANNUAL AMOUNT. ST. RS. | | | Diff. of Pay for any month. St. Rs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | . per day, — | £ | 237 | 5 — | | | | | | |
| | — — — | | 54 | 1 — | | | | | | |
| | | £ | 291 | 6 — | 2,519 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| | by the Company, — | | | — | 400 | 10 | 6 | 33 | 6 | 2 |
| | y's pay for 365 days. — | | | — | 2,920 | — | — | | | |
| | -6 per day, — — | £ | 209 | 17 6 | | | | | | |
| | — — — — | | 47 | 3 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | 257 | 0 7 | 2,222 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| | This exceeds the Company's pay, which is only, — Therefore no difference to be paid. | | | | 2,190 | | | | | |
| Captain. — | Subsistence, at 7-6 per day, — | £ | 136 | 17 6 | | | | | | |
| | Arrears, — — — | | 34 | 9 7 | | | | | | |
| | | | 171 | 7 1 | 1,481 | 15 | 9 | | | |
| | This exceeds the Company's pay, which is only, Therefore no difference to be paid. — | | | | 1,460 | — | — | | | |
| Lieutenant | Subsistence, at 3 6 per day, — | £ | 63 | 17 6 | | | | | | |
| | Arrears, — — — | | 16 | 1 9 | | | | | | |
| | | | 79 | 19 3 | 691 | 9 | — | | | |
| | Difference payable by the Company, — — | | | | 38 | 7 | — | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | Total, or Company's pay for 365 days. — | | | | 730 | — | — | | | |
| Ensign. — | Subsistence, at 3s. per day, — | £ | 54 | 15 — | | | | | | |
| | Arrears, — — — | | 8 | 1 7 | | | | | | |
| | | | 62 | 16 7 | 543 | 6 | — | | | |
| | Difference payable by the Company, — | | | | 49 | 12 | — | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| | Total, or Company's pay for 365 days. — | | | | 593 | 2 | — | | | |
| Volunteer. | Subsistence, at 6d. per day — | £ | 9 | 2 6 | 78 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| | Difference payable by the Company, — — | | | | 161 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 10 |
| | Total, or Company's pay for 12 months. — | | | | 240 | — | — | | | |

Table

The eſtabliſhed pay accounted for to the officers in His Majeſty's ſervice, ought to have been exactly equal to the pay of the correſponding ranks in the Company's ſervice; this has not been the caſe; an addition to His Majeſty's ſubſiſtence having been paid to the officers, whereby that ſubſiſtence was immediately made up equal to the Company's pay; and conſequently, His Majeſty's officers, when their arrears are diſcharged, receive the amount of theſe arrears more than what is received by the correſponding ranks in the Company's ſervice.

It is therefore ordered, that from and after the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1788, the arrears of His Majeſty's troops, (the poundage of the privates excepted) for one year in each rank, ſhall be added to the ſubſiſtence money of 365 days, and the ſame converted into ſonaut rupees, at the exchange of two ſhillings and one penny the current rupee; to which ſum (if it ſhall be leſs than the Company's pay) ſuch addition is to be made as to render it exactly equal to the Company's pay for 365 days; and this differ-

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Table of Difference payable to His Majeſty's troops upon the Bengal eſtabliſhment, to make their Britiſh pay equal to the pay of the correſponding ranks, in the Company's ſervice.

| RANK. | STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS. | ANNUAL AMOUNT St. Rs. | Diff. of Pay for any Month. St. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | INFANTRY. | | |
| Colonel. — | Subſiſtence for 365 days, at 18s. per diem, £ 328 10 —<br>Arrears for ditto, — — — 82 15 —<br>4 1 5 — | | |
| | Which at the exchange of 2 1 per current rupee is equal to | 3556 12 — | |
| | Difference payable by the Company, — — | 93 4 — | 7 12 4 |
| | Total, or Company's pay for 365 days. — — | 3,650 — — | |

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## Table continued.

| RANK. | STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS. | | ANNUAL AMOUNT. ST. RS. | | | Diff. of Pay for any month. St. Rs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. Col. — | Subsistence, at 13s. per day, — | £ 237 5 — | | | | | | |
| | Arrears, — — — — | 54 1 — | | | | | | |
| | | £ 291 6 — | 2,519 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| | Difference payable by the Company, — — | | 400 | 10 | 6 | 33 | 6 | 2 |
| | Total, or Company's pay for 365 days. — — | | 2,920 | — | — | | | |
| Major. — | Subsistence, at 11-6 per day, — — | £ 209 17 6 | | | | | | |
| | Arrears, — — — — | 47 3 1 | | | | | | |
| | | 257 0 7 | 2,222 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| | This exceeds the Company's pay, which is only, — | | 2,190 | | | | | |
| | Therefore no difference to be paid. | | | | | | | |
| Captain. — | Subsistence, at 7-6 per day, — | £ 136 17 6 | | | | | | |
| | Arrears, — — — | 34 9 7 | | | | | | |
| | | 171 7 1 | 1,481 | 15 | 9 | | | |
| | This exceeds the Company's pay, which is only, | | 1,460 | — | — | | | |
| | Therefore no difference to be paid. — | | | | | | | |
| Lieutenant | Subsistence, at 3 6 per day, — | £ 63 17 6 | | | | | | |
| | Arrears, — — — | 16 1 9 | | | | | | |
| | | 79 19 3 | 691 | 9 | — | | | |
| | Difference payable by the Company, — — | | 38 | 7 | — | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | Total, or Company's pay for 365 days. — | | 730 | — | — | | | |
| Ensign. — | Subsistence, at 3s. per day, — | £ 54 15 — | | | | | | |
| | Arrears, — — — | 8 1 7 | | | | | | |
| | | 62 16 7 | 543 | 6 | — | | | |
| | Difference payable by the Company, — | | 49 | 12 | — | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| | Total, or Company's pay for 365 days. — | | 593 | 2 | — | | | |
| Volunteer. | Subsistence, at 6d. per day — | £ 9 2 6 | 78 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| | Difference payable by the Company, — — | | 161 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 10 |
| | Total, or Company's pay for 12 months. — | | 240 | — | — | | | |

Table

Table continued.

| RANK. | STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS. | | | | ANNUAL AMOUNT. ST. RS. | | | Diff. of Pay for any month St. Rs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INFANTRY. | | | | | | | | | |
| Adjutant. — | Subsistence, at 3s. per day, — | | £ 54 | 15 — | | | | | | |
| | Arrears, — — — | | 13 | 15 10 | | | | | | |
| | | | 68 | 10 10 | 592 | 12 | 7 | | | |
| | Difference payable by the Company | — | | | 137 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 11 |
| | Total, or Company's pay for 365 days. | — | — | | 730 | — | — | | | |
| Quartermaster. | In all respects the same as a lieutenant. | — | | — | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Surgeon, | Subsistence at 3s. per day, - - - - | | £ 54 | 15 0 | | | | | | |
| | Arrears, - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 13 | 15 10 | | | | | | |
| | | | 68 | 10 10 | 592 | 12 | 7 | | | |
| | Difference payable by the Company, - - - - - - | | | | 867 | 3 | 5 | 72 | 4 | 3 |
| | Total or Company's pay for 365 days, - - - - - | | | | 1460 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Mate. | Subsistence at 3s. per day, - - - | | £ 54 | 15 0 | | | | | | |
| | Arrears, - - - - - - - | | 5 | 4 6 | | | | | | |
| | | | 59 | 19 6 | 518 | 11 | 2 | | | |
| | Difference payable by the Company, - - - - - - | | | | 211 | 4 | 10 | 17 | 9 | 9 |
| | Total or Company's pay for 365 days, - - - - - - | | | | 730 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Serjeant, | Subsistence at 1s. per day, - - - - - | | £ 18 | 5 0 | 157 | 13 | 6 | | | |
| | Difference payable by the Company, - - - - | | | | 34 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 8 |
| | Total or Company's pay for 12 months, - - - | | | | 192 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Corporals, and Drummers, | Subsistence at 8d. per day, - - - | | £ 12 | 3 4 | 105 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| | Difference payable by the Company, - - - | | | | 26 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| | Total or Company's pay for 12 months, - - - | | | | 132 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Privates, | Subsistence at 6d. per day, - - - | | £ 9 | 2 6 | 78 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| | Difference payable by the Company, - - - | | | | 17 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 10 |
| | Total or Company's pay for 12 months, - - - | | | | 96 | 0 | 0 | | | |

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(*M. C. 4th September*, 1787.) Reſolved, in conformity to the inſtructions of the Court of Directors, that from the end of the preſent month, no officer in His Majeſty's ſervice in Bengal ſhall receive greater pay or allowance than he may be entitled to by his regimental rank.

6. (*M. C. 1ſt May*, 1789.) Reſolved, upon orders received from the Honourable Court of Directors, that officers and ſoldiers belonging to His Majeſty's 74th, 75th, 76th, and 77th regiments, who are actually in India, be paid preciſely the ſame amounts as are iſſued to the officers and men of the correſponding ranks in His Majeſty's other regiments ſerving at the ſame ſettlements in this country, leaving it to the Honourable Court of Directors to diſcharge at home any further demands that may be due on account of theſe new regiments.

With reſpect to the amounts payable to the detachment of His Majeſty's 76th regiment ſerving in Bengal, reſolved, in conſequence of this deciſion, that the money for the ſubſiſtence be iſſued to His Majeſty's deputy paymaſter-general, upon accountable receipts, the amount of which is to be placed to, and remain at, his perſonal debit, until his accounts of diſburſements (to be prepared according to the forms obſerved in the Company's ſervice on this eſtabliſhment) have been audited; when the amount for which his account ſhall have been paſſed will of courſe be written off to his credit, and to the debit of the Company's military charges at this preſidency, inſtead of being placed as heretofore to the debit of account current London, for the purpoſe of charging the Crown with the amount. With regard to the Company's allowances, theſe will continue to be paid here from the Company's pay office direct, and after audit be written off in the firſt inſtance to the debit of military charges, as has hitherto been the practice of this ſettlement.

7. (*M. C. 21ſt Auguſt*, 1789.) The order iſſued under date the 19th of Auguſt, 1785, that all applications from officers for leave of abſence, or to reſign the ſervice, ſhould be rejected, unleſs accompanied by a certificate from the paymaſter, that the officer applying has ſettled all accounts with the Company, not having yet extended to His Majeſty's officers, who receiving Company's allowances, are equally liable to retrenchments.

Reſolved and ordered, that the above regulations of the 19th of Auguſt, 1785, be conſidered in future to have effect, as well with regard to the King's officers, as thoſe of the Company.

# SECTION XVII.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ART. 1. *(M. C. 2d October, 1786.)* Reſolved, that it be left with the Right Honourable the Governor-general to grant permiſſion to officers to proceed to ſea, on account of indiſpoſition; and ordered that all applications of this nature be made in future accordingly.

2. *(M. C. 5th May, 1783.)* Whenever it ſhall appear neceſſary for any officer to apply for leave of abſence, on account of ſickneſs, whether for medical advice or change of air, he ſhall be furniſhed with certificates in duplicate, ſigned by the ſurgeon of his corps, deſcribing his diſorder, and declaring that ſuch leave is in his opinion abſolutely neceſſary to be granted to ſuch officer, for the reſtoration of his health.

That theſe certificates ſhall be ſigned by the Commanding-officer of the brigade, ſtation, or detachment; one to be tranſmitted by him to the Commander-in-chief, and the other to be retained by the ſick officer, to be delivered to the pay-maſter of the corps, ſo ſoon as the leave is granted, to entitle him to receive his batta.

*(G. O. 8th October, 1789.)* The Commander-in-chief has received various applications to diſpenſe with the regulations which render certificates of ſickneſs neceſſary to entitle officers who obtain leave of abſence from their corps to batta. But he deems an adherence to the ſpirit of that regulation advantageous to the ſervice; becauſe a correct attention to that rule, is the moſt likely mode of ſecuring a continuance of the indulgence of batta, to the proper objects of the indulgence, by confining it ſtrictly to thoſe caſes, in which leave of abſence for the benefit of a change of air may be deemed, by medical gentlemen, to be eſſentially neceſſary toward the recovery of their patients; and by limiting the duration of the indulgence, to the period for which abſence may be eſſentially neceſſary, allowing a reaſonable time, agreeably to the periods preſcribed in the boat regulations, for returning after recovery, from the ſtation to which the ſick officer ſhall have proceeded.

In order to carry into effect this intention, the ſurgeons and aſſiſtant-ſurgeons, who grant certificates to ſick officers, are to obſerve the following form:

I. A. B. head ſurgeon at ———, do hereby certify, that E. F. lieutenant of the —— battalion of European infantry, (or other corps) is in a bad ſtate of health; and I ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, that according to the beſt of my judgment, a change of air is eſſentially

ſentially neceſſary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend, that he may be permitted to proceed to ſea, or upon the river (or to ſuch place as the ſurgeon may think proper, expreſſing it in the certificate). Certified at ——, this — day of ——, 178 , by

A. B.

C. D.

The Commanding-officer ſhall counterſign the certificates, in duplicate, as at preſent.

*(G. O. 11th April, 1783.)* It is recommended, that the commanding-officers, of corps do make themſelves acquainted with the caſes of every officer who applies for leave of abſence from his corps on account of ſickneſs, previous to his ſigning a certificate granted by the ſurgeon, recommending his removal, and tranſmitting it to the adjutant-general to be laid before the Commander-in-chief.

3. *(M. C. 5th May, 1783.)* That every officer who may obtain leave of abſence, on account of ſickneſs, ſhall, till he rejoins his corps, or till he is recovered, if his diſtance is conſiderable, procure monthly certificates in duplicate from the military ſurgeon of the ſtation where he may be, ſpecifying the ſtate of his health, and his inability to return to his duty; one of which he ſhall tranſmit to the commanding-officer, and the other to the pay-maſter of the corps to which he belongs.

That officers who obtain permiſſion to proceed to ſea for the recovery of their health, ſhall on their arrival at the ſettlements which they may viſit, and afterwards monthly ſo long as they continue ill at them, procure the like certificates in duplicate from the ſurgeons of ſuch ſettlements, which they are to tranſmit, as conveyances may offer, or produce on their return to the commanding-officer and pay-maſter of their corps.

*(G. O. 8th October, 1789.)* When an officer ſhall have left his corps, and have proceeded to another ſtation, it ſhall not be ſufficient for him to obtain a monthly certificate, ſpecifying merely that he has taken medicine from the ſurgeon of the ſtation at which ſuch officer ſhall have arrived; but in order to entitle him to the continuance of his batta, the actual inability of the officer to rejoin his corps, or the reaſon why it would be unadviſable for him to do ſo, muſt be expreſſed, according to the following form:

I A. B. head ſurgeon at ——, do hereby certify, that lieutenant E. F. of the — battalion of the Bengal eſtabliſhment (if at another ſettlement), arrived here on the — day of ——, in a bad ſtate of health (or convaleſcent); and I ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, that according to the beſt of my judgment, it ſtill continues ſuch as renders it improper that he ſhould yet proceed to rejoin his corps.

4. *(M. C. 5th May, 1783.)* That when an officer going to ſea for the benefit of his health, ſhall happen to be detained at any ſettlement, after his recovery, for want of conveyance to return to Bengal, he ſhall procure certificates thereof in duplicate from the commanding-officer, town-major, or other public officer; one to be produced to his commanding officer, and the other to the pay-maſter of his corps, or military-auditor-general, for the obtaining of his batta during his detention.

*(G. O. 8th October, 1789.)* Officers who proceed to other ſettlements for the recovery of health, ſhall apply to the principal ſurgeons for certificates of the ſtate of their health, and

and such surgeons shall be required to express their opinion, whether or not a longer residence in such settlement, or a further voyage, is deemed necessary for the recovery of the officers; and in cases, when their health shall have been re-established, but their return prevented by want of conveyance, the officers shall apply for certificates to that effect from the town-major, or other public officer of the settlement where they may happen to be.

5. *(M. C. 5th May, 1783.)* That all officers do upon their return to the presidency, after making a sea voyage for the recovery of their health, report their arrival in writing to the town-major and adjutant-general, for the information of the Governor-general and Commander-in-chief; they shall also report their arrival to the commanding-officer of their corps or detachment, and proceed immediately to join their corps.

That officers coming to the presidency from the other stations of the army, on account of sickness, shall in like manner report themselves to the town-major and adjutant-general.

6. *(ibid.)* That officers who have leave of absence granted to them on account of sickness, to any place, within, or without the provinces, shall as soon as they are recovered, report the same by letter to the commanding-officer of their brigade or detachment, and lose no time afterwards in rejoining their corps.

7. *(ibid.)* That to entitle officers to receive their arrears of batta due to them upon their return to their corps from leave of absence, on account of sickness, it shall be certified by the commanding-officer of the brigade, station, or detachment to which they belong, that they have joined within a reasonable time, according to the distance they may have had to travel, from the date of their reporting themselves recovered; or if returned from a sea voyage, from the time of their arrival at the presidency.

8. *(ibid.)* Excuses having been made by officers on leave of absence at the presidency, for their not complying with orders, having not seen them, it is directed that all officers coming to Calcutta, do send once or twice a week, or attend at the fort-adjutant's office in Fort William, to see if any orders have been issued regarding them.

9. *(M. C. 13th June, 1782.)* All officers ordered to join, or who have received leave of absence from their corps on account of sickness, or any other cause, and who shall be disabled or prevented by the same, or any other unavoidable necessity from proceeding or returning to their stations, shall give due notice thereof to the commanding-officers of the brigade, or detachment, and also to the commanding-officer of the corps to which they belong, that they may be regularly accounted for to the Commander-in-chief, in the monthly returns; in default whereof, every officer exceeding the term for which leave of absence has been granted him, or who shall not join his corps within a reasonable time after receiving orders so to do, shall be struck off the list of the army.

10. *(G. O. 10th October, 1781.)* Officers proceeding either up or down the country on service, sick, or on leave of absence, or to join their corps, are directed, on their arrival at or departure from, any station of the army, to report themselves to the commanding-officers of the stations, who will be pleased to include their names, specifying the dates of

their arrival and departure in the letter of occurences directed in the general orders of the 14th December laſt, to be tranſmitted to the Commander-in-chief at the end of every month.

11. *(G. O. 26th October, 1774.)* Commanding-officers of corps, are not on any account, to ſuffer applications for leave of abſence to paſs through them, for a number exceeding one third of the complement of the officers of their corps, without the moſt urgent neceſſity, ſetting forth the ſame, in their addreſs forwarding ſuch applications.

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## *SECTION* XVIII.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. *(M. C. 2d May, 1786.—C. of D. 1ſt September, 1785.)* Conceiving the care of our ſick and wounded ſoldiers to be an object dictated by ſound policy as well as humanity, we have beſtowed particular attention in examining that ſubject, and the inveſtigation has pointed out to us the propriety of tranſmitting to you, preciſe regulations for the conduct of our hoſpitals; theſe regulations have in view to remove every chance of the troops ſuffering, from a want of proper attention, comfortable accommodations, good medicines, diet, hoſpital neceſſaries, &c. and to eſtabliſh ſuch a controul over the ſeveral departments of the hoſpital, as will limit the annual expences to what are ſtrictly neceſſary, and aſcertain the charges with accuracy: we have likewiſe in contemplation to aboliſh the abſurd practice of allowing ſurgeons to benefit in proportion to the number of ſick under their care, or to derive any advantage in conſequence of their remaining a length of time in the hoſpitals, which under ſuch a ſyſtem muſt be too often the caſe, to the prejudice of the ſervice, and to the great diſgrace of humanity; but at the ſame time that theſe regulations are particularly directed againſt any degree of abuſe, they hang out encouragement to men of abilities and character to proſecute the medical line in India, by eſtabliſhing reaſonable proſpects to individuals and a regular progreſſion of rank, from the higheſt to the loweſt ſtation in the Company's ſervice.

2. *(ibid.)* The regulations are contained in two papers, which accompany this; one entitled, Regulations reſpecting military hoſpitals in India—the other entitled, Forms and

regulations for the apothecary in charge of the medicines ſtores at the different preſidencies in India.

Theſe regulations are to be ſtrictly adhered to.

### REGULATIONS RESPECTING MILITARY HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

Having thought fit to reform the medical department in India, and to place our military hoſpitals on a regular ſyſtem, by which their annual expences may be reduced and accurately aſcertained, the ſick and wounded properly attended to, and the groſs abuſes checked of receiving into the hoſpitals men with trivial complaints, to the great loſs and prejudice of the public ſervice; the following rules and orders are henceforth to be eſtabliſhed at the different preſidencies.

That the Governor-general in Council ſhall appoint an Hoſpital Board, which ſhall conſiſt of the director *(phyſician-general)* chief ſurgeon, and ſurgeon of the hoſpital eſtabliſhed at head quarters, for the purpoſe of directing the neceſſary regulations and arrangements for all the hoſpitals of the preſidency.

That the members of the Hoſpital Board ſhall recommend to the Governor and Council, the moſt able and deſerving officers, to direct and ſuperintend the duties at each hoſpital; and are to be reſponſible for the conduct of thoſe who may be appointed in conſequence of their recommendations. When a vacancy of ſurgeon, at the head of any of the hoſpitals, ſhall take place, the Hoſpital Board will recommend to the Governor and Council, the moſt deſerving regimental ſurgeon, for the ſucceſſion; the moſt deſerving hoſpital mate, to ſucceed the regimental ſurgeon; and the moſt deſerving regimental mate to ſucceed the hoſpital mate. But although the moſt ample encouragement is hereby given to merit, yet it muſt alſo be underſtood, that ſeniority and equal merits are to have the firſt claims to promotion.

*(M. C. 2d Auguſt,* 1786.) The eſtabliſhment of the Hoſpital Board being a military regulation—Ordered, That all the officers dependent thereon, be paid from the military department.

*(G. O. 11th November,* 1788.) *(M. C. 24th October,* 1788.) Reſolved, that the Hoſpital Board be compoſed, as at preſent, of three members; but that the title of phyſician-general, annexed to the ſenior member of that Board, be aboliſhed; that in lieu thereof, the perſon appointed to that ſituation be denominated Preſident of the Hoſpital Board; and that the other two members conſiſt of the chief-ſurgeon, and of the head-ſurgeon, for the time being, of the general-hoſpital at the preſidency ſtation.

That the ſenior member of the Hoſpital Board, do receive as ſuch, the ſalary aſſigned to the ſituation of the phyſician general; and that all the members of the Hoſpital Board be conſidered as ſurgeons at the preſidency, and entitled to the allowances annexed to that ſtation.

*(M. C. 24th October,* 1788.) Reſolved, in conſideration of the importance of a proper diſcharge of the duties annexed to the ſtation of a member of the Hoſpital Board, and of the experience requiſite for the charge of a general-hoſpital, that theſe ſituations be always filled up by a ſelection from the moſt capable practitioners, without any other regard to ſeniority, on the liſt of ſurgeons, than may be derived from equal

kill and abilities in their profeſſion; and further, that no perſon be eligible thereto, who has not ſerved two complete years, immediately preceding the time at which they may be candidates for ſuch appointments, either as a preſidency ſurgeon, a ſurgeon to a European battalion, or the garriſon of Fort William; but as an immediate adoption of the laſt part of this regulation, might operate to the excluſion of ſome ſenior ſurgeons now holding civil appointments, who in the early part of their ſervice have performed their full ſhare of military duties, it is agreed to relax, in a reaſonable degree, for a time, from the reſtrictions it impoſes, if vacancies ſhould occur, before thoſe who are otherwiſe well qualified for the charge, have had an opportunity of ſerving the preſcribed period as military ſurgeons, or as ſurgeons at the preſidency.

3. (*M.C. 22d May*, 1786.) (*C. D. 21ſt September*, 1785.) That as the head-ſurgeons of the hoſpitals are to be reſponſible for the conduct of the officers under their command, and that the buſineſs of their reſpective hoſpitals ſhall be diſcharged with ſkill and integrity, they are henceforth to have the power of ſuſpending any of the inferior officers who may attempt to diſobey their orders, or prove negligent or inattentive to the public ſervice; in which caſe, they are to report the conduct of ſuch officers to the Hoſpital Board, who are to lay the ſame before the Governor and Council, to be confirmed or ſet aſide as they may judge expedient.

That the head-ſurgeon of every hoſpital ſhall aſſign the ſeveral parts of duty to the inferior ſurgeons and others employed at his hoſpital; and ſhall direct that the ſick be conveniently lodged in wholeſome wards, having a free circulation of air; that they be kept clean, and not crouded in their apartments, and are regularly ſubſiſted agreeably to the diet tables eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe; they are alſo empowered to diſmiſs ſuch of the nurſes, ſervants, or attendants, as they ſhall find negligent or ill qualified for the buſineſs of the hoſpital.

That the chief or head ſurgeon of each hoſpital, ſhall be reſponſible, that ſuch of the non-commiſſioned-officers, drums, or privates, as are admitted into their reſpective hoſpitals, be regularly ſupplied with a clean cot, or cradle, a large pillow, freſh bed-cloaths, a freſh gown, cap, ſhirt, and long-drawers, and that thoſe whoſe caſes may require it, ſhall have a freſh ſhift of clothes, a bed and a ſmall pillow or two if neceſſary, he is alſo to take particular care, that no perſon belonging to the hoſpital ſhall receive any reward or emolument from the patients in the hoſpital, and to diſmiſs all ſuch who ſhall attempt advantages of that nature.

4*th*. (*ibid*) That non-commiſſioned-officers, drums and privates ſhall only be admitted into the general-hoſpitals, on their producing an order ſigned by the commanding-officers of the corps to which they belong, ſpecifying their names, rank and the number of the company and regiment.— This order to have a certificate from the ſurgeon or ſurgeon's mate of their reſpective regiments, annexed to it, ſetting forth their age, diſtemper or wounds, and the day of their being ſent into the hoſpital, to which the head ſurgeon of the hoſpital ſhall attach the initials of his name, with the day of the month on which the patient was received; he is alſo to record in a book, to be kept for that purpoſe, the names of the patients received, their ages and diſeaſes, &c. and when they are diſmiſſed

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from the hoſpital, they are to be ſent to their reſpective regiments, accompanied with a diſcharge from the head ſurgeon, mentioning their names and rank, the time they were in the hoſpital, and the day on which they were diſcharged; recording the ſame in the hoſpital day-book already mentioned. All vouchers ſpecifying the time of admiſſion and diſmiſſion of non-commiſſioned-officers and privates, &c. to and from the hoſpital, are to be ſent by the deputy purveyor to the paymaſter of the troops for that diſtrict, on the laſt day of every month, or as often as ſhall be found neceſſary, for regulating the eſtabliſhed ſtoppages of daily ſubſiſtence for the ſick of the regiments, which ſtoppages are to be uniformly applied in diſcharging ſuch of the hoſpital expences as the Governor and Council ſhall direct.

5. (*ibid.*) That no medicine ſhall be applied for, or adminiſtered in the hoſpital, without the order of the head ſurgeon of that hoſpital; of which medicines an exact account is to be taken, and ſtated in a journal-book, to be kept for that purpoſe, as a voucher againſt embezzlement and miſapplication.

6. (*ibid.*) The ſurgeons of regiments and corps, ſhall ſend to the head ſurgeon of the general-hoſpital of the diſtrict, weekly returns of the ſick, ſpecifying their names, ages, and diſeaſes, the number admitted ſince laſt return, and the number diſcharged. All requiſitions for medicines from the ſurgeons of regiments, muſt be certified by the commanding-officer of the regiment, for the time being; and the quanties ſent from the general-hoſpital in conſequence of ſuch requiſitions, are to be regulated according to the judgment of the hoſpital-ſurgeon, who is to expreſs the quantity iſſued to the regimental ſurgeons, in a particular return to the Hoſpital Board, on the laſt day of every month.

7. (*ibid.*) The monthly returns of the ſick in the general-hoſpital, together with the weekly returns of the ſick, belonging to the regiments and corps in their particular hoſpitals, ſhall be forwarded by the head ſurgeon of the general-hoſpital along with the requiſitions for medicines, to the Hoſpital Board, who will order the quantities demanded, to be ſent without loſs of time.

8. (*ibid.*) That the eldeſt hoſpital mate at each general hoſpital, ſhall have charge of the medicines, but he is not authorized to iſſue them to the regimental ſurgeons without the orders of his ſuperior, the head ſurgeon of the hoſpital; he is alſo to keep an account of the receipts and iſſues of medicines, and to be allowed ſuch an increaſe of pay on that account, as the Governor general in Council ſhall direct.

9. (*ibid.*) That all contracts for proviſions muſt obtain the approbation of the Hoſpital Board, who are to take care that the charge of proviſions daily conſumed, ſhall not exceed the uſual price of the market where the hoſpitals are ſtationed; and if the preſſing neceſſity of the ſick ſhould require ſuch relief from diet as their pay is inſufficient to furniſh the chief-ſurgeon of the hoſpital, for the time being, is to report the ſame to the Hoſpital Board, who will thereupon, give him a diſcretionary order for ſupplying their wants; for which ſupplies, he is to make an accurate return to the Hoſpital Board, on the laſt day of every month.

10. (*ibid.*)

10. (*ibid.*) That the general-hoſpital ſhall at all times be ſupplied with a guard from the neareſt regiment, and to be regularly viſited by the officer of the day, who is to report to the commanding-officer of the diſtrict, the daily ſtate of the hoſpital. The head ſurgeon, or in his abſence, the firſt mate of the hoſpital, is to accompany the officer of the day upon his rounds at the hoſpital, and to anſwer ſuch queries as he may have occaſion to offer, for the purpoſe of obtaining every ſatisfaction neceſſary, reſpecting the ſituation and treatment of the ſick.

11. (*ibid.*) That the head ſurgeon of each hoſpital ſhall viſit the regimental hoſpitals in their particular diſtricts as often as poſſible, without neglecting the hoſpital under their particular charge; and the officers of the Hoſpital Board, ſhall frequently viſit the general hoſpitals at the out ſtations, on leave being obtained from the Governor.

12. (*ibid.*) That the officer commanding in chief at each of the preſidencies, ſhall ſee and direct that good order and diſcipline be kept up in all the hoſpitals; and that the chief-ſurgeons, as well as the ſurgeons, purveyors, apothecaries, and ſurgeons' mates, &c. under them, ſhall diſcharge their reſpective duties completely. In caſe of neglect or miſbehaviour in any of the officers, the Commander-in-chief is to report the ſame to the Governor and Council, who will inſtantly ſuſpend, remove, or diſmiſs them, on ſuch complaints appearing to be juſt and well founded.

13. (*ibid.*) That the Governor and Council, ſhall direct the medical ſtores to be placed under the care of an apothecary, who has been brought up in a druggiſt's ſhop; and that the receipts and expenditures of the ſtores ſhall be accounted for, according to the form laid down in the paper No 1, hereunto annexed. The apothecary ſhall not, however, iſſue any medicines without an order ſigned by the Hoſpital Board; and ſhall once in three months give in a ſtate of the ſtores, with the expenditure and vouchers, as well as a liſt of ſuch medicines as may be wanted for the ſervice of the next quarter. When any of the medicines are damaged, a ſurgeon and two mates are to ſurvey them, and to report ſuch as are unfit for ſervice to the Hoſpital Board, who will condemn, and diſpoſe of them, as they ſhall think proper.

Forms and regulations to be obſerved by the apothecary medicinal ſtore-keeper, at each of the preſidencies in India.

When the medicines arrive from Europe, the cheſts are to be regularly ranged, according to their numbers, and a packing invoice, paſted upon a ſheet of paſteboard, to hang in the moſt conſpicuous part of the ſtore, for the purpoſe of directing him the more readily to find the articles wanted.

Form of a Packing Invoice.

| 1ſt Diviſion. | | Packing Invoice 17. | 2d. Diviſion. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. Cheſts. | Quantity. | | No. Cheſts. | Quantity. |
| 2, 3, 4. | Containing 20. | Aq. Aelx. Sp. | 3, 4, 6. | Containing 36. |

When the articles required are expended in any particular cheſt, a daſh is put under the number of the cheſt; and when the whole quantity ſent in a diviſion is expended, a daſh is put under the quantity, as in the example above ſtated. The whole of the aq. alexr. ſpts. of the 1ſt diviſion, and that contained in No. 3, of the 2d, 1785, is marked expended, ſo that all the remaining aq. alexr. ſpts. of that year, is contained in the cheſts 4 and 6, of the 2d diviſion; by which method, the articles wanted are readily found, and a needleſs rummage, ſo detrimental to medicines, prevented.

A few ſheets of paper are to be folded up into a quarto book, for each diviſion of medicines, and the number and date of the diviſion is marked on the outſide cover; in which book, an account will be kept of all the medicines taken out of every cheſt, two or three pages being left for every cheſt, in the following form:

On the outſide Caſe—1ſt Diviſion of Medicines, ſent 1785.

| Date. | Cheſt No 1. | Quantity. | Date. | Cheſt No 1. | Quantity. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1785. | | | | | |
| April 3. | Bal. Cap. | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| November 9. | Bal. Caled, transferred to old ſtores. | 70lb. | —— | —— | —— |

To prevent confuſion in the foregoing ledger, a conſiderable quantity of each article will be taken out, and credited at once, and placed regularly on ſhelves to anſwer daily demands — the ſurvey C column credited, not iſſued.

When any diviſion of medicine is near expended, and when a few odd articles only remain, for which there is no great demand, ſuch articles are to be credited in the ledger, by being marked, transferred to old ſtores, and the diviſion broken up.—See ſurvey C, column 1ſt.

All the medicines received from England are to be regiſtered in a folio book kept for that purpoſe; in which is alſo to be entered, ſurveys of medicines remaining in ſtore, and all the demands made for future ſervice, in the following forms:

During the firſt year of ſervice, it will be impoſſible to aſcertain the medicines neceſſary for the enſuing year exactly; but a ſtate of the current expenſe will give ſome aſſiſtance. A return prepared in the following form, leaving the laſt column blank that the quantities demanded may be aſcertained by the phyſician, &c. will be found neceſſary.

Madras, October, 1785.

Survey of Medicines remaining in the Store, and the Demands therein founded, for the Service of the Year 1786.

A

| | Sent from England. | Remaining in ſtore. | England. | Demands for the ſervice of 1786. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amygdah | 80lb. | 40lb. | 40lb. | 50lb. |

Durin

During the courſe of the campaign, whether for extraordinary demands, or loſs ſuſtained by carriage, &c. when the ſtores run low in any particular medicines, a liſt of thoſe articles are to be laid before the Hoſpital Board, ſpecifying the quantity remaining, with a blank column for the additional demands to be by them aſcertained in the following form:

Survey of ſuch articles as are neceſſarily expended.

B

| | Remaining in ſtore. | Additional demand. |
|---|---|---|
| Comp. Confea. | 1 lb. | |

When the Hoſpital Board ſhall require a return of medicines in ſtore, a ſurvey muſt be made by the ſtorekeeper in the following form.

Survey of medicines remaining in ſtore, taken at ———, this — day of 17

C

| | Old ſtores. | 1785. | | 1786. | | Large hoſpital aſſortment. | Credited and not iſſued. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1ſt Diviſion. | 2d Diviſion. | 1ſt Diviſion. | 2d Diviſion. | | | |
| Aq. Alixiter ſpt. | —— | —— | Con. 15 | —— | —— | Con. 16. | Con. 3. | Con. 34. |

Copy of the demand of medicines for the ſervice of the year 1786.

D

| | Quantities in each of the | | | Fixed hoſpital ſtores. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3 large aſſortments. | 3 ſmall aſſortments. | 8 brigade aſſortments. | | |
| Aq. Alixiter ſp. | Con. 3. | Con. 21. | | Con. 228. | Con. 840 |
| Bals. Cap. | lb 2. | lb 1. | lb 1. | | lb 17 |

N. B. By hoſpital aſſortments is meant certain proportional quantity of medicines and materials neceſſary for the ſervice of a particular hoſpital: thoſe for an hoſpital above 500 are to be termed large, and thoſe for an hoſpital under that number, ſmall hoſpital aſſortments; theſe aſſortments, neatly prepared, are to be kept on the medicine ſtore, ready for ſupplying any of the hoſpitals as ſoon as required, and to conſiſt of medicine, utenſils, &c. proportioned to the number of men the hoſpital is intended to contain.

When medicines are ſent to the hoſpital in large quantities, they are to be put up in large boxes, tins, and bottles; but if the apothecary, or the perſon who has the charge of the medicine ſtores, cannot get ſufficiency

ficiency of veſſels to anſwer the demands from the ſeveral hoſpitals, the medicines ſhould be put into boxes caniſtered, and bottles of different ſizes, marking on each the quantity they contain; by which the hoſpital ſtore will be ſupplied with a proper variety of containing veſſels, and conſequently the orders of the regimental ſurgeons will be the more readily ſupplied.

By the above method, it will appear that the quantity of every medicine remaining in ſtore, may be found by a bare inſpection, without ſpoiling the medicines by an actual ſurvey, which is only required for thoſe articles taken out and placed upon the ſhelves, marked credited and not iſſued. A proper quantity of medicines, ſufficient for the ſervice, may be kept without charging the hoſpital with an unneceſſary load on the one hand, or letting the army be in want of medicines on the other.

14. (*ibid.*) That the Governor-general and Council ſhall appoint a purveyor at the preſidency, for taking care of all the ſtores, medicines excepted, who will receive from the Hoſpital Board full inſtructions on the ſubject of providing for the hoſpitals, hoſpital-nurſes, or attendants, proviſions, and other neceſſaries for the ſick.

The purveyor is to open a ſet of books, ſtating the quantity and price of proviſions, and other articles, purchaſed by order of the Hoſpital Board; he is alſo to make out a monthly ſtate of his receipts and expenditures, and to tranſmit the ſame to the Hoſpital Board once in every quarter, (*at preſent every month*) ſpecifying the quantities remaining in ſtore. The purveyor's books are to be open for the inſpection of every member of Council or Hoſpital Board, or any of the head-ſurgeons of the hoſpitals, whenever they ſhall think fit to examine them. The purveyor ſhall have a deputy at each general-hoſpital, who ſhall purchaſe the proviſions according to the direction of the hoſpital-ſurgeon, and enter all his purchaſes and expenditures in a ſet of books, to be kept for that purpoſe, which are to be open for the inſpection of the head-ſurgeon and his mates, as well as the officers commanding corps, in the diſtrict belonging to the hoſpital.

(*M. C. 16th June*, 1786.) The ſupplies of every kind, which are directed by the regulations, are to be furniſhed by the purveyor, from the time he, or his deputy, receives charge of the hoſpital, at each ſtation, agreeable to the indents of the head-ſurgeon.

Should a general-hoſpital be fixed at any ſtation, where there are no buildings the property of the Company, which can be allotted for this purpoſe, the purveyor is to provide ſick quarters till proper hoſpitals are provided.

The hoſpital buildings are to be kept in proper ſtate, as to trifling and neceſſary conſtant repairs; but, ſhould any alteration or material repairs be found neceſſary, the purveyor is not to make them but by the order of the Council, on a repreſentation from the Hoſpital Board.

The purveyor is to be directed, as ſoon as the ſtations for general-hoſpitals are fixed to appoint a deputy and proper perſons to tranſact the buſineſs at each hoſpital. The purveyor is to report to the Hoſpital Board the names of his deputies; and ſhould he at any time remove any of them, and appoint others, he is to acquaint the Hoſpital Board and head-ſurgeon of the ſtation with ſuch alterations.

The purveyor's bills, accompanied by the head ſurgeon's indents, as vouchers for articles ſupplied, and daily reports ſigned by the head ſurgeon and counterſigned by the commanding-officers, as vouchers for the diet, clothing, &c. are to be ſent to the Hoſpital Board; the bills when audited and certified by the Hoſpital Board, to be paſſed by the commiſſary general, and paid by the paymaſter of garriſons in regular courſe with the military charges.

The purveyor is to make a monthly eſtimate of diſburſements, to be tranſmitted for approval to the Hoſpital Board, who will make ſuch alterations as they think proper; the eſtimate when approved is to be tranſmitted to the paymaſter, and as the diet and other articles furniſhed for the uſe of the ſick, require daily expenditure of caſh, the purveyor is to draw ſuch ſums as he may have occaſion for, not exceeding half the account of the eſtimate, from the paymaſter, having receipts for ſuch advance.

*(M. C. 27th Auguſt, 1782.)* Reſolved and ordered, that the following regulations be added to thoſe now in force for the office of purveyor:

That the purveyor ſhall, in every caſe in which his bill exceeds the ſum allowed by the regulations, apply to the head ſurgeon for an explanation of the exceſs, which he ſhall tranſmit to the Hoſpital Board, with the bill, and without which explanation the retrenchment ſhall ſtand againſt himſelf.

That if the ſurgeon either neglects to furniſh the purveyor with the explanation required, or the reaſons he gives are not found ſatisfactory by the Hoſpital Board, the amount of the retrenchment ſhall in that caſe be recovered from the ſurgeon.

As it may frequently happen that the head ſurgeon may fall into an exceſs of expenditure, through mere inadvertency, or from not having ſufficient leiſure from his other neceſſary employments, to examine the hoſpital books; and as the purveyor and his deputy have no other duty than to keep the accounts, and are allowed a large eſtabliſhment of clerks to aſſiſt them, the purveyor or his deputies ſhall, every week, or oftener if required by the head ſurgeon, furniſh him with an account of the expenditure, in order that he may be enabled to take the earlieſt opportunity of checking any exceſs that may appear likely to happen.

15. *(M. C. 16th July, 1787.)* The Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, having found it neceſſary to make ſeveral alterations and additions to the preſent exiſting regulations in the medical department, reſolved, that from and after the 1ſt of September next, the following be conſidered as the ſtanding orders and regulations of Government, upon the points to which they relate, and that the former regulations relative to theſe points, do ceaſe upon the laſt day of Auguſt next.

### MEDICINE ALLOWANCE FOR NATIVE CORPS.

The allowance ſhall continue to be drawn for, in the monthly abſtracts of corps, in the manner preſcribed by the General Orders of the 13th of April, 1787.

It is from the 1ſt of September next to be the ſame, whether in the field or cantonments.

### BATTALION OF NATIVE INFANTRY.

As a reduction becomes neceſſary, from the comparative ſtrength of the corps at this period, and when the preſent allowances

were first established, it is therefore fixed, for each battalion of native infantry, at St. Rs. 120 per month, (*now* 150 *Rs.*) which is calculated upon the proportion of field medicine allowance, granted for a regiment, by the regulations of March, 1781.

*(M. C. 20th November,* 1786.*)* Resolved, that the head surgeon of the hospital, be allowed to draw as formerly 150 rupees per mensem for each sepoy battalion, at the station to which he belongs within the provinces, and 200 for each station in the field; but that when a battalion is detached, the allowance to the head surgeon for such battalion do cease, and the surgeon or mate proceeding with it, be permitted to draw the same allowance, in consideration of which, and of the usual stoppages from the men, all medical charges except doolies shall be borne by the surgeons.

*(M. C. 7th December,* 1787.*)* Agreed and ordered, that the present allowance for medicines to each regiment of cavalry, be increased to 70 St. Rs. *(now* 80 *Rs.)* per month.

*(M. C. 16th July,* 1787.*)* ARTILLERY LASCARS.

For each company, 12 St. Rs. per month.

For the lascars stationed at Budge Budge, 12 St. Rs. per month.

GARRISON OF CHUNAR.

For the native invalids, whether artillery or infantry, and for the lascars attached to the magazine, 150 St. Rs. per month.

GARRISON OF BUXAR.

For the division of invalids and other natives attached to the garrison, 75 St. Rs. per month.

GARRISON OF MONGHYR.

For the invalids and supernumeraries, 200 St. Rs. per month.

PATNA.

For the division of invalids stationed there, to be paid to Mr. Chalcroft, who is at present the senior civil surgeon, and in the event of his removal or absence, to the senior civil surgeon of that place, who is directed to attend them, 100 St. Rs. per month, in full for Europe and country medicines, and every other charge.

MORAUDBAUG.

For the divisions of invalids stationed there, to be paid to Mr. Glass, who at present attends them, St. Rs. 100 per month, in full for Europe and country medicines and every other charge.

But at these two last mentioned stations and every other, where civil surgeons may be directed to attend divisions of troops, the medicine allowance is to be in full of all charges, and the surgeons are not to be allowed to receive any thing under the name of military pay or batta.

*(G. O. 13th April,* 1787.*)* Reference having been made, and claims preferred, by officers employed with detachments from native corps, for proportions of the established medicine allowance when no surgeon was present,

The Commander-in-chief thinks proper to order, that no commanding-officer shall in any situation be entitled to receive from the Company any share thereof; and to render the mode of drawing it more simple and regular, it is directed that officers commanding battalions of native infantry, troops of cavalry, and companies of lascars, shall include in their abstracts the medicine allowance

due for the whole month, and for the whole battalion, troop, or company, whether detached or otherwiſe, and the full ſum ſo drawn, is by the commanding officer to be paid (either the whole or juſt proportions according to the circumſtances of the caſe) to the medical gentlemen entitled to receive the ſame, agreeable to the regulations now in force, under date 20th November laſt.

If any difference of opinion ſhall ariſe reſpecting the juſt proportion of the medicine allowance, occaſioned by broken periods or detachments, ſuch difference ſhall be determined by the officer commanding at the ſtation, which is the head quarters of the battalion, troop, or company; and his judgment thereon ſhall be final.

When detachments of native troops are ordered to proceed on command, and no ſurgeon is detached with them, the officer commanding the detachment, is to apply to the ſurgeon at the ſtation, whether civil or military, who is hereby directed to give every neceſſary attendance to the ſick; but the ſurgeon ſo attending ſhall be only entitled to receive from the ſurgeon, to whom the medicine allowance is due, re-payment of the actual expence incurred; and when there ſhall be no ſurgeon at the ſtation where the detachment is ordered to, the officer commanding the detachment ſhall in like manner be entitled to receive from the ſurgeon to whom the medicine allowance is due, the actual amount expended in the purchaſe of batar medicines; but in no inſtance ſhall an officer commanding a detachment be entitled to any proportion of the medicine allowance as a fixed charge, nor ſhall the eſtabliſhed allowance for each corps, be received by more than one perſon, whereby the Company may be ſubjected to double charges, and the officers of Government interrupted in deciding upon the diſputed claims of individuals.

16. *(M. C. 16th July, 1787.)* Diviſions of European invalids or ſmall detachments of Europeans, ſtationed where no general-hoſpital is eſtabliſhed, 2 ½ St. Rs. per month per man, according to their number; but no part of this regulation to be underſtood to extend to European ſerjeants attached to native corps, nor to detachments of Europeans proceeding by water.

*(G. O. 31ſt January, 1789.)* The 2 ½ St. Rs. per month per man for the ſupply of all neceſſaries for the ſick, as fixed by the regulations of the 16th of July, 1787, is to be drawn for the detachment of artillery now under orders of march from the preſidency, and for the detachment of Europeans directed to proceed by water to Chunar.

This rule is in future to be obſerved in all caſes of detachments of Europeans not exceeding 200 men; but in caſes of larger detachments, the ſurgeon is to be ſupplied with ſervants and all neceſſaries for the ſick by the purveyor, according to the preſent practice.

### 17. DOOLIES.

*(M. C. 16th July, 1787.)* The following eſtabliſhment of doolies, is fixed upon for the ſeveral corps and ſtations of the army, and none other to be allowed, unleſs hereafter ſpecially authorized:

Each

| | At practice. | In the field. | In cantonment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Each battalion of artillery, . . . . | 5 | 35 | 2 |
| Each company of artillery detached, . | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Every two companies of laſcars, . . | — | 1 | — |
| His Majeſty's 73d regiment, . . . | — | 40 | 2 |
| Each battalion of European infantry, . | — | 30 | 2 |
| Each battalion of native infantry, *(at preſent* 10 *on a march,)* . . . . . | — | 8 | 1 |
| Recruits and ſupernumeraries in Fort William, . . . . . | — | — | 1 |
| For the garriſon of Chunar Ghur, . . | — | — | 1 |

*(A dooley is allowed to the ſenior ſurgeon of artillery in Fort William, for the laſcars, by a letter from the ſecretary to the Hoſpital Board, of the* 11*th April*, 1790.)

The battalion of European infantry and companies of artillery ſtationed at Cawnpore and Futty-Ghur, are to be conſidered in the field, and allowed the field eſtabliſhment of doolies accordingly.

But every other corps both there and at all ſtations whatever, except Bedzyghur, are to be allowed whatever is above ſtated in the cantonment eſtabliſhments of doolies only—The companies on duty at Bedzyghur are allowed the field eſtabliſh nent of doolies, but in every other caſe, the field eſtabliſhment of doolies is only to be allowed when actually marching; the charge to commence the day on which the troops begin their march, and to ceaſe the day on which they arrive at their ſtation.

Therefore at Dinagepore, Jeldah, Burragong, Jaunpore, Benares, Lucknow, or wherever elſe (Bedzyghur excepted), battalions of native infantry have, hitherto, been allowed one dooley for each company, no more than one dooley for each battalion will be allowed, after the commencement of the preſent regulations.

But when a detachment of native infantry is ordered upon duty from any fixed ſtation, when they ſhall be actually marching, one dooley for each company will be allowed, according to the ſtrength of ſuch detachment; to commence the day of their march, and to ceaſe the day of their return to the head quarters of the battalion, from which ſuch detachment is made.

The doolies in cantonments, to be under the charge of the head ſurgeon, to whom the regimental ſurgeons are to apply when they have occaſion for them.

(*M. C. 7th December*, 1787.) One dooley to be allowed to each regiment of cavalry when in cantonments, for the conveyance of the ſick from the lines to the hoſpital, to be ſupplied by the head ſurgeon of the ſtation; and an allowance of 90 St. rs. per month be granted to the commanding-officer of each regiment, when actually marching, for the conveyance of the ſick of the regiment, which he is to provide for, by boats, doolies or hackeries, according as the ſituation of the ſick may require.

18. (*M. C. 16th July*, 1787.) INTERNAL OECONOMY OF THE GENERAL-HOSPITAL.

That no other wine ſhall be uſed in the hoſpital but Madeira, and that the purveyor ſhall be directed to furniſh the Madeira of the Honorable Company, or Madeira of an equal quality; and in the event of any ſurgeon objecting to the quality of the wine, the commanding-officer of the ſtation is to determine between him and the purveyor.

That no charge for wine ſhall be admitted, in which the quantity exceeds the rate of ſix dozen for every twenty men per menſem, which proportion the Hoſpital Board has reported ſufficient for affording all the

wine that may be required for the men, whoſe caſes require it; and that the hoſpital-ſurgeons be directed, not to allow any wine to be given to any patient, except thoſe for the cure of whoſe diſorder they deem it neceſſary.

That no ſpirits be allowed to be given to any ſick man, nor to be expended in the hoſpital, except for external uſe.

That the purveyor be allowed for every dozen of wine, furniſhed to the hoſpital,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At the Preſidency, | St. Rs. | 12 |
| Berhampore, | | 13 |
| Dinapore, | | 14 8 |
| Chunar, | | 16 |
| Cawnpore, | | 18 |
| Futtyghur, | | 20 |

19. (*ibid.*) BAZAR MEDICINES.

That the charges for bazar medicines, including the fire-wood uſed in the ſhop, milk, bread and flour for poultices, oil, vinegar, ſugar, jars, ſpirits, guglets, and every other neceſſary uſed in the diſpenſary; alſo the benjamin and vinegar uſed for fumigating the hoſpital, ſhall not, in any caſe, exceed the ſum of 70 St. Rs. per month, for every twenty men: this ſum the Hoſpital Board has reported ſufficient, and they believe in general, more than ſufficient to anſwer all theſe purpoſes; and it is therefore expected, that the charge for that part, will be much leſs than what is above ſtated; but ſhould any ſurgeon think proper to indent for a greater quantity, he muſt be reſponſible for the exceſs, and ſatisfactory reaſons muſt accompany his vouchers for it; and in order that the hoſpital-ſurgeons may be enabled more punctually and ſtrictly to comply with this regulation, a copy of the book of rates, at which the purveyor is obiged to ſupply the various articles above-mentioned, is ordered to be forwarded to every head ſurgeon, by the ſecretary to the Hoſpital Board.

20. (*ibid.*) CONTINGENT BILL.

Under this head, no other charge is to be admitted, excepting the petty repairs of the hoſpital, and carpenter's, and ſmith's charges, for making and repairing night-chairs, and other articles, wanted for the uſe of the ſick. Stationary for returns, and account-books, and lamps for the wards, as alſo, the expence of keeping the neceſſaries clean, and carrying away the ſoil, and for other work about the hoſpital, for which it may be neceſſary to hire coolies occaſionally; for theſe it is impoſſible to fix any particular ſum, but the head ſurgeon muſt be reſponſible to the Board, for any charge of that kind they may deem exorbitant.

CANDLES.

21. (*ibid.*) Three candles to be allowed every night for the uſe of the diſpenſary at each hoſpital, and no ſurgeon is to indent for more than that number.

SERVANTS.

There having been hitherto great irregularities, not only in the number of ſervants, but the pay charged for each, Ordered, that the number and pay of ſervants, be as follows:

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

The duty of this officer, ſhall be ſerving out the proviſions and wine, taking care of the cots and clothing, taking care that the people are properly ſhifted, agreeably to the regulations, and that the hoſpital be kept clean and in good order.

In the general-hoſpital at the preſidency,
1 ſteward at 60 rupees per month,
1 aſſiſtant at 20 ditto.

In all the other general-hoſpitals, 1 ſteward at 50.

COOLIES.

For the general-hoſpital, 1 ſirdar at 7 St. Rs. per menſem; and coolies for attending the ſick, in the proportion of 1 to every 6 men; and if any patient be ſo helpleſs as to require a cooly to attend upon himſelf, the ſurgeon is allowed to indent for one; but he muſt ſpecify in his indent, the patient's name and diſorder, for whom the cooly is required. A particular return of theſe men to accompany the vouchers that are ſent in to the Hoſpital Board every month.

SWEEPERS.

At the preſidency, 1 ſirdar at St. Rs. 6, 1 mate at St. Rs. 5, and 10 ſweepers at St. Rs. 4 each per menſem.

At Dinapore, or wherever two European regiments may be ſtationed, 1 ſirdar at St. Rs. 6, one mate at St. Rs. 5, and 8 ſweepers at St. Rs. 4 each per menſem.

At the other general-hoſpitals, 1 ſirdar at St. Rs. 6, and 4 ſweepers at St. Rs. 4 each per menſem.—Bheſties at each general-hoſpital 1 ſirdar at St. Rs. 6 per menſem, 1 bheſty for every 25 men, at St. Rs. 5 each per menſem.

WASHERMEN.

One ſirdar, at St. Rs. 6, for each general hoſpital; and 1 waſherman for every 12 men, at St. Rs. 5 each per menſem.

TAYLORS.

For mending the hoſpital clothing; and keeping it fit for uſe, for each general-hoſpital, 1 ſirdar at St. Rs. 8, one taylor for every 25 men at St. Rs. 6 per menſem.

PEONS.

One peon for carrying meſſages for each general-hoſpital, at St. Rs. 4 per menſem.

SHOP SERVANTS.

At the general hoſpital at the preſidency 1 European for diſpenſing the medicines and ſuperintending the ſhop coolies, at St. Rs. 100 per menſem.

One ditto at St. Rs. 50 per menſem.

At the other general-hoſpitals, 1 ditto at St. Rs. 100 per menſem.

NATIVE APOTHECARIES.

At the general-hoſpital at the preſidency, for aſſiſting and making up the medicines, 1 ſirdar at St. Rs. 10, 1 mate at St. Rs. 9, and 6 compounders at St. Rs. 8 each per menſem.

For the general-hoſpital at Dinapore, or wherever 2 European regiments may be ſtationed, 1 ſirdar at St. Rs. 10, 1 mate at St. Rs. 9, and 5 compounders at St. Rs. 8 each per menſem. And at all the other general-hoſpitals, 1 ſirdar at St. Rs. 10, and 4 compounders at St. Rs. 8 each per menſem.

NATIVE DRESSERS.

At the general-hoſpital at the preſidency for aſſiſting in dreſſing wounds and ſores, 1 ſirdar, at St. Rs. 8, and 6 dreſſers at St. Rs. 6 each per menſem.

For the general-hoſpital at Dinapore, or wherever two European regiments may be ſtationed, one ſirdar at St. Rs. 8, and 6 dreſſers at St. Rs. 6 each per menſem.

For the other general-hoſpitals, 1 ſirdar at St. Rs. 8, and 4 dreſſers at St. Rs. 6 each per menſem.

COOLIES.

At the general-hoſpital at head-quarters

for fomentations and making poultices, 14 coolies at St. Rs. 4 each, and for the general-hoſpital at Dinapore, or wherever two European regiments may be ſtationed, 12 coolies at St. Rs. 4. each per menſem;—and at all the other general-hoſpitals, 8 coolies at St. Rs. 4 each per menſem.

One taylor for the uſe of the ſhop of each general-hoſpital, at St. Rs. 6 per menſem; and 1 ſicklegar at St. Rs. 6 per menſem.

22. *(ibid.)* DIET.

The regulations already eſtabliſhed, with reſpect to different kinds of diet, are ordered to be continued, and the tables therein ſpecified to be ſtrictly complied with.

The purveyor is to receive from the contractor the batta of the patients in the hoſpital, for which, and cuſtomary hoſpital ſtoppages formerly received by the ſurgeons, he ſhall furniſh the diet of the patients, agreeable to the tables and regulations, and alſo whatever particular articles of diet may be occaſionally ordered by the ſurgeons. He is alſo to furniſh cooks, cooking utenſils, wood-cutters, firewood, plates, ſpoons, and every other neceſſary for the uſe of the kitchen, without making any additional charge to the Company on that head. (*The ſtoppages from the ſoldiers, here alluded to, is 3 ſonaut rupees per month for common, and 4 for venereal, diſtempers.*) (*G. O. 6th April, 1781.*) (*M. C. 1ſt March, 1781.*) The ſick ſhall be furniſhed with good and clean dreſſed proviſions, according to the following table of diet;

FULL DIET.

BREAKFAST.

A pint of rice-gruel with ſalt or ſugar, or a pint of ſage, mint, or common graſs-tea, with half an ounce of ſugar, as the patient chuſes.

DINNER.

A pint of broth with barley or greens, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of boiled mutton.

SUPPER.

A pint of rice-gruel with half an ounce of ſugar and two ſpoons full of Madeira wine.

MIDDLE DIET.

Breakfaſt as above.

DINNER.

A pint of broth with barley or greens, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound of mutton or a boiled chicken, with a pint of chicken broth.

Supper as before.

LOW DIET.

BREAKFAST.

According to the patient's appetite.

DINNER.

A pint of mutton broth or half a pint of ſago, or panada, with two ſpoons full of Madeira wine, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of ſugar.

Supper as before.

MILK DIET.

BREAKFAST.

A pint of new milk, with half an ounce of ſugar, and a little nutmeg grated.

DINNER.

A pint of rice milk, with $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of ſugar and a little nutmeg.

SUPPER.

The ſame as breakfaſt.

The patients of every claſs ſhall each have daily a loaf of good bread weighing one pound.

The common drink of thoſe on full and middle diet to be toaſt and water.—Barley-water, or wine and water, with two ounces of Madeira wine, to a pint of water, as the attending ſurgeon deems beſt.

Thoſe

Thoſe on low or milk diet to have barley water, with or without wine, according to their ſituation: all further quantities of either Madeira or red wine, or any other neceſſary the ſick may ſtand in need of, muſt depend on the judgment of the ſurgeon who attends them.

27. REGIMENTAL-HOSPITALS.

*(M. C. 5th Auguſt, 1789.)* Reſolved, that in future where one or two detached companies of artillery ſhall be ſtationed in the ſame cantonmen with an European battalion, the ſick men of the companies, who do not require to be ſent to the general-hoſpital, ſhall be ſent to the regimental-hoſpital of the battalion, and that no ſeparate, or additional eſtabliſhment of hoſpital ſervants, be allowed upon their account.

*(M. C. 16th July, 1787.)* It having been reported by the Hoſpital Board, that the indents made by the regimental ſurgeons, for the regimental hoſpitals, are in general much larger than is neceſſary, the following regulations are in future ſtrictly to be attended to:

That for every regimental-hoſpital, the following number of ſervants be allowed; and no other, upon any account, to be admitted:

1 native dreſſer at St. Rs. 6 per menſem.
1 ditto compounder of medicines, St. Rs. 8 ditto.
1 beheſty St. Rs. 5 ditto.
1 ſweeper St. Rs. 4 ditto.

WINE.

No wine to be admitted for a regimental-hoſpital, as the men whoſe diſorders require that article ought to be ſent to the general-hoſpital.

*(Whilſt the artillery are encamped at Dum Dum, the ſurgeons there are allowed to indent for wine, and ſuch other articles as they may deem neceſſary,—under the check and controul of the head ſurgeon of the general-hoſpital at head quarters.)*

BAZAR MEDICINES.

The Hoſpital Board having reported that the regimental indents for this article, are much larger than what ſeems neceſſary for the ſlight complaints of thoſe men who are generally ſent to the regimental-hoſpital, but finding it difficult at the ſame time to ſpecify any particular quantities to which indents ſhould be limited; it is ordered, that the head ſurgeon be directed to pay particular attention to this point; and as it his duty to viſit the regimental-hoſpital himſelf, to check any extravagance into which the ſurgeon may fall, he is to be reſponſible to the Board, for any exceſs that may appear on this head. That this order may be more punctually complied with, the purveyor is directed to keep the charges of the regimental-hoſpital ſeparate from thoſe of the general-hoſpital.

The regimental ſurgeon is to be careful to accompany each indent that he ſends to the head ſurgeon, with a report of the ſick under his charge, counterſigned by the adjutant.

The ſurgeon attached to the garriſon of Fort William, is to follow the ſame rules as thoſe laid down for the regimental ſurgeons.

24. *(ibid.)* EUROPEAN DETACHMENT.

That when a detachment of recruits or other troops is ordered from the preſidency to any of the higher ſtations, the ſurgeon appointed for ſuch detachment, is ordered to apply to the Hoſpital Board for ſuch an eſtabliſhment of ſervants, and ſuch a quantity of wine and medicines, and every other neceſſary for

for the ſick as they ſhall deem proper, and he ſhall upon no account whatever make any increaſe to ſuch eſtabliſhment.

25. *(M. C. 30th June, 1786.)* Reſolved, that the general-hoſpital at the preſidency be conſidered as a military hoſpital, and that the ſick who are now in it, or who may go there hereafter, although not in the military ſervice, be attended by the ſurgeon of the hoſpital eſtabliſhed at head quarters, and ſupplied by the purveyor, according to the line of duty marked out for him in the Company's late regulations; the purveyor keeping a ſeparate account of ſuch charges as are not on account of the military department—This reſtriction applies to the care, &c. of ſuch inſane perſons as have been attended by the ſurgeon general.

26. *(G. O. 22d October, 1787.)* As there will not be in future any European battalion at Futty Ghur, the poſt of head ſurgeon to the hoſpital there is aboliſhed, and the ſalary annexed to that ſtation, to ceaſe from the day on which the ſick men are embarked.

Mr.—— to remain at Futty Ghur in charge of the hoſpital of the ſepoy brigade and of the Company of artillery.—For theſe laſt he is to furniſh the neceſſaries, &c. for the ſick, on the terms publiſhed in the regulations of the 6th of July, viz. 2½ St. rupees per man, according to their number.

27. *(M. C. 22d May, 1786.)* G. L. par. We obſerve, that you have appointed a great number of aſſiſtant-ſurgeons at Bengal, ſince the year 1781, without our permiſſion;—this is a practice which we prohibit in future.

As in the preſent ſtate of affairs, we cannot admit of any unneceſſary expence; we have come to a reſolution, and direct, that no more ſurgeons or aſſiſtant-ſurgeons, than thoſe neceſſary for the ſeveral hoſpitals and eſtabliſhments, ſhall draw pay or allowance from the Company.—The ſupernumeraries muſt depend on their private practice, 'till vacancies fall; as it was not our intention, in permitting ſurgeons of any deſcription, to proceed to India, to practice in their profeſſion, that they ſhould immediately on their arrival receive pay, unleſs appointed to ſome ſtation in conſequence of vacancies.

From this reſtriction, however, it is our intention to exempt ſuch as have been on actual ſervice with troops, or in detachments during the war; and we conſent to their drawing their pay and half batta while unemployed.

*(M. C. 24th October, 1788.)* The following rules and orders have been paſſed for the medical department of the ſervice; and are to be conſidered as taking place from the 1ſt of next month:

Reſolved and ordered, that all medical gentlemen employed in the Company's ſervice, under this preſidency, be continued in one general liſt; that they have commiſſions granted to them, agreeable to their proper ranks as army ſurgeons; and that whenever employed in the civil line, they be conſidered for the time as lent only, to that department of the ſervice, and liable always to be recalled to their duty, as military ſurgeons, under the reſtrictions and obligations of ſervice, which are annexed to their military commiſſions.

Reſolved, that the number of full ſurgeons for this eſtabliſhment be fixed; that it be limited to 28, and that no promotion be made in that line, but to fill actual vacancies.

That the number be considered as providing full surgeons for the following situations and services:

2 as the stationary members of the Hospital Board.
6 to provide for general hospitals.
3 for the corps of artillery.
6 for the corps of European infantry.
1 for the garrison of Fort William.

CIVIL STATIONS.

5 for the presidency.
1 for Lucknow.
1 for Benares.
1 for Patna.
1 for Moorshedabad and Cossimbazar.
1 for Dacca.

28

Resolved, that if circumstances shall hereafter occasion a reduction, or an increase, in the number of European battalions on this establishment, the proportion of full surgeons which these regulations provide for, be increased or diminished accordingly.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

*(M. C. 16th July, 1787.)* The Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, having duly considered the different addresses from the Hospital Board, recommending that the distinction of regimental and hospital mates should be abolished, is convinced of the propriety of such measure. It is therefore ordered, that from the commencement of the present regulations, namely, 1st September, 1787, the distinction of hospital and regimental mates be abolished, and the whole corps of assistant-surgeons be put on the same allowance, viz. the pay and batta of lieutenants.

*(M. C. 24th October, 1788.)* It being neither practicable, from the situation of the service, or requisite, for the purpose of determining with precision the rule for promotion, in this rank of the service, to limit the number of assistant-surgeons, it only becomes necessary, in the first instance, to provide for the duties of the military department, by declaring the number it may require;—and, secondly, to lay down the rules and regulations, to which those employed in the civil department are to conform.

Resolved and ordered, that a provision be first made for the military department, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For 6 general hospitals, reckoning 6 for the presidency station, and 4 for each of the others, — — — — | 26 |
| Three battalions of artillery, — | 3 |
| Six European battalions of infantry, | 6 |
| Two regiments of native cavalry, | 2 |
| Thirty-six battalions of sepoys, — | 36 |
| Chunar, and the European invalids, | 1 |
| Buxar, — — — — — — | 1 |
| Monghyr, — — — — — | 1 |
| Budge Budge, — — — — | 1 |
| The insane hospital, — — — | 1 |
| Prince of Wales's Island, — — | 2 |
| | 80 |

Resolved and ordered, that this establishment being provided for, the full surgeons, as well as assistant-surgeons, who may be in excess thereto, shall be employed at the pleasure of the Board, either with the collectors of revenue, commercial agents, embassies, or in such other duties as the exigencies of the service may require, but subject to the following rules and regulations;

That every full surgeon, now on the establishment, (not filling the station at one of the

the five principal cities before-mentioned) who ſhall prefer remaining at any of the ſubordinate civil ſtations to which they are at preſent attached, or who ſhall decline (if called upon) to join an European battalion, ſhall be conſidered as forfeiting every claim to a ſucceſſion to the Hoſpital Board, or the charge of a general hoſpital,

That all aſſiſtant-ſurgeons, employed at the ſubordinate civil ſtations, upon being entitled to promotion to the rank of full ſurgeon, ſhall either give up their claims to future preferment, or quit ſuch ſtation, and aſſume the duties of the rank to which they are promoted, and of the ſtation to which they may be appointed, either in the civil or military line; in order that there may hereafter be no exceſs in the rank of full ſurgeons, after the number has once been reduced to the eſtabliſhment fixed by the general regulations.

Reſolved alſo, that all future appointments to thoſe ſtations be, for the ſame reaſon, made only from among the aſſiſtant-ſurgeons.

Agreed, that each collector of revenue, whenever the number of aſſiſtant-ſurgeons upon the eſtabliſhment will admit of it, may be allowed an aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, if he ſhall apply for one; but the Governor-general in Council will reſerve to himſelf, the option of complying with the requiſition of the commercial agents, as the neceſſity of ſuch appointments will greatly depend on the diſtance at which they may be placed from medical aid and aſſiſtance, and the probable frequency of ſuch advice being called for; and where ſuch ſeparate appointments are not allowed of, it will be the duty of the ſurgeon or aſſiſtant-ſurgeon of the neareſt ſtation, to give his attendance, with the permiſſion of the commanding-officer, ſhould his ſervices at any time be called for.

The Governor-general in Council, deeming the practice in, and regular attendance upon, general hoſpitals, to be the beſt ſchools for initiating and inſtructing the junior medical ſervants, is pleaſed to direct, with a view of qualifying them for the performance of their duty, in every rank and ſtation to which they may afterwards ſucceed in the medical line,

That every aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, upon his firſt admiſſion into the ſervice, ſhall be appointed to a general hoſpital; where he ſhall be obliged to beſtow all his time and attention to the practice of the hoſpital, for at leaſt three months, merely as a pupil, under the immediate eye and direction of the head ſurgeon.

That any pupil who has recommended himſelf properly to the head ſurgeon, by his attention to the hoſpital practice for three months, ſhall be conſidered as ſufficiently qualified for the duty of an hoſpital mate.

That every hoſpital mate, who ſhall have diſcharged his duty, in that capacity, for 18 months, ſhall be conſidered as eligible to ſucceed to any other medical charge his rank may entitle him to hold; but that the order of his future progreſſion ſhall be from the duty of an hoſpital mate, to that of a regimental aſſiſtant; and from the duty of a regimental aſſiſtant, to that of a ſepoy battalion, or civil ſtation;—and that no aſſiſtant-ſurgeon ſhall be competent to an appointment to a ſubordinate civil ſtation, who has not ſerved the period preſcribed in a general hoſpital, and become thereby entitled to ſuc-

ceed

ceed to a ſituation, which is generally conſidered of more eaſe and emolument, than the duties of the military department.

Ordered, that the ſeveral warrants now in the poſſeſſion of the gentlemen in the medical liſt, be tranſmitted to the ſecretary, on or before the 1ſt of January next, that military commiſſions may be iſſued in exchange for them.

28. (*G. O. 22d March*, 1787.) The head ſurgeon of every general-hoſpital, is, upon the 1ſt of May next, to deliver to the paymaſter at the ſtation, a return, ſigned by himſelf and counter-ſigned by the commanding-officer, for the month of April; wherein is to be entered his own name, and that of the mates attached to the hoſpital under his charge, pointing out all caſualties, with their dates, and diſtinguiſhing alſo thoſe preſent and abſent. The returns are to be furniſhed to the paymaſter, regularly upon the 1ſt of every month, for the month preceding.

29. (*G. O. 16th March*, 1789.) When a head ſurgeon ſhall not be ſpecifically appointed to a detachment compoſed of different corps, either on a march, or at a ſtation, the ſurgeons or regimental mates attached to the battalion or corps ſhall reſpectively receive the medical allowance for their own corps; and if one or more of the corps ſhall happen to be without a regimental ſurgeon or mate, the charge of the ſick of ſuch corps or corps, ſhall devolve to the ſenior ſurgeon or mate belonging to the detachment, who ſhall be entitled to the eſtabliſhed medical allowance for ſuch corps.

This is not only to be conſidered as a ſtanding regulation for the future, but all caſes now under reference to which it can be applied, are to be determined by it; it is not, however, meant to extend to the abſence or actual vacancy of the head ſurgeon of a ſtation where a general hoſpital is eſtabliſhed; nor to the head ſurgeon of a detachment to which one has been expreſsly appointed; in which caſe the charge of the hoſpital and all the medical allowances, except ſalary, will of courſe devolve on the ſenior ſurgeon preſent, till the head ſurgeon ſhall return, or a ſucceſſor be nominated.

30. (*G. O. 28th March*, 1788.) The greateſt care is expected from all ſurgeons in the examination of the ſoldiers brought to them for inſpection, and in particular thoſe who agree to renew their contracts. If in any inſtance it ſhall appear, that thoſe have been permitted to renew, who have diſorders which render them unfit for active ſervice, and with due attention might have been diſcovered at the time of the inſpection, the remiſſneſs of the ſurgeon will be conſidered as a groſs neglect of duty, and he will be called to a ſtrict and public account for it.

# SECTION XIX.

## MILITARY BOARD.

### AMMUNITION AND STORES.

### ANNUAL EXERCISE.

*(The following proportion of ammunition is calculated for the strength of corps, as specified at the head of the respective columns; but as an augmentation of the army has taken place, the proportions will be increased accordingly. The Compiler understands, that a committee of field-officers are now sitting in Fort William, to revise the proportion of ordnance, stores, ammunition, &c. for the whole service; but as some months must elapse before this proportion can pass the Government, it cannot be included in the present work, but will appear in the next edition)*

1. Table of the proportion of annual exercising ammunition, to be allowed to the following corps, viz.

| | An escort of native infantry, 50 rank and file. | 1 regiment of native cavalry, 162 rank and file, and 10 officers. | 1 regiment of European cavalry, 372 rank and file, and 28 officers. | 1 company of European artillery, 77 rank and file. | 1 battalion of European infantry, 576 rank and file. | 1 battalion of native infantry, 608 rank and file. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIGHT AMMUNITION | | | | | | |
| ...nts, musket, (at 6 per man) - | 300 | — | — | 462 | 3456 | 3648 |
| — Pistol, - - - - - - | — | 1032 | 2400 | — | — | — |
| — Carbine, - - - - - - | — | 972 | 2232 | — | — | — |
| ...rmers, musket, - - - - | 2 | carbine 5 / pistol 5 | carbine 10 / pistol 10 | fuzil 5 | 20 | 20 |
| ...ives, laboratory, - - - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| ...er, Bengal cartridge, - qrs. | 53 14 | 334 20 | 350 | 82 12 | 617 4 | 651 11 |
| ...der, Bengal, - - - - cwt. | 175 12½ | 776 15 4 | 1792 15 8 | 225 9 6 | 1687 8 | 1781 4 |
| ...ine, Bengal, - - - - - sks. | 2⅓ | 16 | 40 | 4 | 30 | 31½ |
| BALLED AMMUNITION. | | | | | | |
| ...ts, musket, (at 3 per man) - | 150 | — | — | 231 | 1728 | 1824 |
| — Pistol, - - - - - - | — | 516 | 400 | — | — | — |
| — Carbine. - - - - | — | 486 | 372 | — | — | — |
| ...er, Bengal cartridge, - -qrs. | 10 18 | 66 23 | 23 8 | 16 12 | 123 11 | 130 7 |
| ...der Bengal, - - - - cwt. | 46 14 | lb. 194 [illegible]½ | 149 11 | 54 2 4 | 405 0 0 | 427 8 |
| ...s, loose musket, (30 rounds per man) - - - - - - | 1500 | — | — | 2310 | 17280 | 18240 |
| — Pistol, - - - - - - | — | 5160 | 4000 | — | — | — |
| — Carbine, - - - - | — | 4860 | 3720 | — | — | — |
| ...ne, Europe, - - - sks. | ¼ | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| —, Country, - - - sks. | ¼ | 4 | 3 | 1¼ | 6 | 7¼ |

*(6th January, 1776.)* All indents for ammunition for annual exerciſe, ſhall be ſent to the Military Board office, on or before the 31ſt of Auguſt, yearly; otherwiſe they will be rejected.

That a butt of earth be erected behind the target, to preſerve the balls, which are carefully to be collected, when the practice for the ſeaſon ſhall be over, and delivered to the neareſt magazine.

In conſequence of the orders of the Board of Inſpection, of the 15th April, eſtabliſhing an allowance of 30 rupees per annum for each regiment and battalion, in lieu of all expenſe of targets for muſquetry practice; that part of the 6th article of the 9th ſection of the regulations of this Board, directing all targets to be made of painted canvas, is countermanded, and white dungree, with black circles, is ordered to be ſubſtituted.

*(24th September, 1781.)* That the following quantities of ammunition and other ſtores, ſpecified in the firſt column, be the eſtabliſhed allowance for the annual practice of one company of artillery. That the articles in the ſecond column are ſufficient for the practice of two or three companies of artillery, that may eventually practice together. And that thoſe in the third, ſhall be returned into ſtore after the practice is concluded.

| | Ammunition and ſtores for the practice of one company of artillery. | Articles ſufficient for the practice of 2 or 3 com. of artillery, practiſing together. | Articles to be returned into ſtore after the practice is concluded. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Antimony, lb. | 2 | X | — |
| Axes, felling, | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Hand, | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Pick, | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Baggs gunny, | 30 | 30 | — |
| Bamboos, | 50 | 50 | — |
| Bandirolls, | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Barrells budge, | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Teak, filled 100 lb, | 35 | X | 35 |
| Baſkets, | 50 | 50 | — |
| Bills hand, | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Blocks fuze, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Boilers copper, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Iron, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Borax, ſeers | 5 | X | — |
| Boxes drudging, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Braſs hammered, ſeers | 10 | 10 | — |
| Bruſhes painting, | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Buntine blue, pieces | 2 | 2 | — |
| Red, ditto | 1 | 1 | — |
| White, ditto | 1 | 1 | — |
| Cartridges empty, 12 pounder, | 50 | X | — |

Cartrid

| | Ammunition and ſtores for the practice of one company of artillery. | Articles ſufficient for the practice of two or three companies of artillery practiſing together. | Articles to be returned into ſtore, after the practice is concluded. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cartridges, empty, 6 pounder, | 100 | X | — |
| Howitzer 8 inch, | 50 | X | — |
| 5½ ditto, | 50 | X | — |
| 4⅖ ditto, | 50 | X | — |
| Chains, meaſuring, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Chalk, Europe, ſeers | 4 | 4 | — |
| Calibers, braſs, pairs | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Camphire, ſeers | 2 | X | — |
| Canvas, Europe, bolts | 4 | X | — |
| Carcaſes, empty, 8 inch, | 10 | X | 10 |
| 5½ ditto, | 10 | X | 10 |
| Charcoal, maunds | 150 | X | — |
| Compaſſes, pairs | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Collars bullock, | 30 | X | 30 |
| Copper ſheet, ſeers | 10 | 10 | — |
| Pans, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Cooling, | 1 | X | 1 |
| Boiling, | — | 1 | — |
| Dammer, maunds | 2 | — | — |
| Driſts gun ſteel, | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Fuze 13 inch, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 10 inch, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 8 inch, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 5½ inch, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Portfires, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Engines, fuze, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Files, of ſorts, | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Saws, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Flags, park, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Range, | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Flannel, yards | 500 | X | — |
| Formers, gun, 12 pounder, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 ditto, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Howitzer 8 inch, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5½ ditto, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4⅖ ditto, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Funnels, copper, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Fuzes, empty, 13 inch, | 200 | X | — |
| 10 ditto, | 200 | X | — |
| 8 ditto, | 200 | X | — |
| 5½ ditto, | 300 | X | — |
| 4⅖ ditto, | 300 | X | — |
| Grenades, | 100 | X | — |

Fuzes

| | Ammunition and ſtores for the practice of one company of artillery. | Articles ſufficient for the practice of two or three companies of artillery practiſing together. | Articles to be returned into ſtore, after the practice is concluded. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fuzes, filled 13 inch, | 50 | X | |
| 10 ditto, | 100 | X | |
| 8 ditto, | 100 | X | |
| 5½ ditto, | 256 | X | |
| 4⅖ ditto, | 250 | X | |
| Grenades, | 100 | X | |
| Gauges, braſs ſhot, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Gimblets, ſpike, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Gins, with blocks, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Glaſſes, 2 hour, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ½ ditto, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Glue, country, ſeers, | 5 | X | |
| Greaſe, maunds, | 1 | X | |
| Gurries, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Handſpikes, common, | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Hammers, ſledge, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Hides, corah, | 10 | 10 | |
| Hooks, for ſhells, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Horns, priming, | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Jacks, hand, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Inſtruments, Gunter's ſcale, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Perpendicular ſpirit, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Quadrant gunner's, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Iron, bar, maunds, | 4 | X | |
| Junk, Europe, ditto, | 5 | X | |
| Jute, ditto, | 1 | X | |
| Knives, fuze, with blocks, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Laboratory, | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Ladles, braſs compoſition fuze, | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Port fire, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Lanthorns, dark, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Horn, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Muſcovy, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Levels, plumb, | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Line log, Europe, | 5 | 5 | |
| Seizing, Country, | 30 | 30 | |
| Linen, dungaree, pieces, | 4 | 4 | |
| Mallets, fuze, 13 inch, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 10 ditto, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 8 ditto, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 5½ ditto, | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Match, gun, ſkeins, | 15 | X | |
| Quick, lbs. | 5 | X | |

| | | Ammunition and ſtores for the practice of one company of artillery. | Articles ſufficient for the practice of two or three companies of artillery practiſing together. | Articles to be returned into ſtore after the practice is concluded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meaſures, powder, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mixers, copper, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mamuties, | | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Moulds, port fire, | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Needles, packing, | | 2 | 2 | — |
| Sail, | | 20 | 20 | — |
| Sewing, | | 50 | 50 | — |
| Oakam, | | 2 | 2 | — |
| Oil, cocoa-nut, | | 10 | X | — |
| Lintſeed, | | 20 | XX | — |
| Muſtard, | | 1 | X | — |
| Paddles, pulverizing, | | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Padlocks, braſs or iron, | | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Paint, black, | maunds, | 1 | 1 | — |
| white, | ditto, | 1 | 1 | — |
| Paper, cartridge, | quires, | 100 | X | — |
| Portfire, | quires | 250 | X | — |
| Paulins wax, bullock, | | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Magazine, | | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Pickets park, | | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Range, | | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Peſtle and mortar, braſs, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pincers tube, | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Pitch, | barrels | ½ | X | — |
| Planks, teak, | | 2 | XX | — |
| Portfires, | | 500 | X | — |
| Pots, pulveriſing | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Earthen, | | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Powder, Bengal coarſe, 100lb barrels, | | 20 | X | — |
| Fine ditto, | | 5 | XX | — |
| Europe coarſe ditto, | | 6 | XX | — |
| Fine ditto, | | 4 | XX | — |
| Mealed, | lb. | 10 | X | — |
| Cloths, | | 1 | 1 | — |
| Pencils, black-lead, | | 4 | 4 | — |
| Plumbs, lead, | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Rammers for ramming earth, | | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Raſps, flat, | | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| half round, | | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Reels for quick-match, | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Rattans, | bundles | 4 | 4 | — |
| Reeds, meaſuring, | | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Rope white, for gin-falls, | coils | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Rules carpenter's, two feet, | | 1 | 2 | 1 |

| | | Ammunition and stores for the practice of one company of artilery. | Articles sufficient for the practice of two or three companies of artillery practising together. | Articles to be returned into store after the practice is concluded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rubbers, mealing, | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Saltpetre pulverising, | lb. | 100 | X | — |
| Refined, | lb. | 100 | X | — |
| Saws, crosscut, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pit, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tennant, | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Scales and weights, copper large, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Small, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sciffars, | pairs | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Seacoal, | maunds | 1 | X | — |
| Setters, brass coppers, | | | 1 | 1 |
| Wooden fuze, | | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Searchers with relievers, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| One pronged, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Shells empty, 13 inch, | | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 10 ditto, | | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 8 ditto, | | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 5½ ditto, | | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 4⅖ ditto, | | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Grenades, | | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Sheepskins, | | 10 | 10 | — |
| Shot, loose round, 18 pounder, | | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 12 ditto, | | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 6 ditto, | | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Shovels copper, laboratory, | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Silk taffety, for powder-sieves, | ps. | ½ | ½ | — |
| Sieves, brass-wire, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lawn, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Slings, gun, | pairs | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Spars saul, for targets, | | 4 | 4 | — |
| Spirits of wine, | gallons | 5 | X | — |
| Spunyarn, | rolls | 20 | 20 | — |
| Steel, | seers | 10 | 10 | — |
| Sulpher, | maunds | 2 | X | — |
| Tables, laboratory, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mealing, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Portfire, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Targets, hand, | | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Tar, Europe, | barrels | 1 | — | — |
| Tallow, | maunds | 2 | — | — |
| Tents, laboratory, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Magazine, | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Thread, cotton, | | 10 | — | — |
| Silk, | | 4 | — | — |

Timbe

| | | Ammunition and ſtores for the practice of one company of artillery. | Articles ſufficient for the practiſe of two or three companies of artillery practiſing together. | Articles to be returned into ſtore after the practice is concluded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Timbers, ſaul, | | 2 | 2 | |
| Sciſſoe, | | 1 | 1 | |
| Tubes empty, 12 pounder, | | 500 | × | |
| 6 ditto, | | 1500 | × | |
| Filled, 12 ditto, | | 100 | × | |
| 6 ditto, | | 300 | × | |
| Turpentine, | ſeers, | 10 | × | |
| Twine, Bengal, | ſeers | 20 | 20 | |
| Europe, | ſkeins | 5 | 5 | |
| Wads of ſizes, | | 1000 | × | |
| Wax, bees, | ſeers | 2 | 2 | |
| Cloth, | pieces | 4 | 4 | |
| Wicks, cotton, | lb. | 10 | 10 | |

The articles marked thus × are to be increaſed agreeable to the number of men at practice, allowing one company to conſiſt of one hundred men.

(30*th Auguſt*, 1790.) Agreed, that a curtain of country canvas, 80 yards in length, and 7 and half feet in height, be in future allowed for the annual practice of one company of artillery; and that a curtain of 120 yards in length, and 7 and half feet in height, be allowed for two companies of artillery, practiſing together.

Agreed, that ſix rounds of canniſter ſhot for each gun and howitzer, at the reſpective ſtations, be added to the proportion of ammunition for the annual practice of detached companies of artillery.

(16*th July*, 1783.) That in future, Chittagong canvas be uſed for the targets of artillery, and for ſuch other purpoſes in the ordnance department as it will anſwer, in lieu of the Europe canvas.

2. (20*th October*, 1775.) In all cartridges for ſalutes, or morning and evening guns, the quantity of powder is to be reſtricted to one fourth of the weight of the ſhot.

Agreed, to forbid the uſe of wads in future, for firing the morning and evening gun, and for ſalutes.—(*The order here forbidding the uſe of wads, has been repealed by inſtructions from the Right Honorable the Governor-general to the commandant of artillery, as far as relates to the garriſon of Fort William.*)

3. (13*th November*, 1787.) Reſolved, that every ſepoy battalion, when it leaves the preſidency ſtation at the time of the general relief, be ſupplied with a complete ſet of arms, accoutrements, &c. to the end that the whole of the arms of the army may paſs through the arſenal once in the courſe of the relief; by which arrangement, the repaired arms can always be ſerved out with

with ſuch real certainty, that the corps will not ſuffer by receiving them; and further, it will greatly reduce the demand from diſtant ſtations, and of courſe, the neceſſity of ſending arms for their ſupplies; becauſe in the interval between the reliefs, the ſeveral corps will only want one ſet of accoutrements and a few arms, to ſupply occaſional loſſes or damages.

4. (*1ſt May*, 1787.) That all articles invoiced from Europe as military ſtores, or directed on the packages as ſuch, be delivered over to the commiſſary of ſtores immediately after they are landed.

Should any ſtores be required in the arſenal, not included under the head military ſtores, as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, but which are imported on account of the Company, that the commiſſary of ſtores be directed not to receive ſuch articles from the agent of ſupplies, until he has been informed that there are none of the kind in the Company's ware-houſes.

That the import ware-houſe and naval ſtore-keepers be directed to inform the commiſſary of ſtores (on his requiſition) whether the particular articles he is in want of, are in the Company's ſtores.

That the indent of the commiſſary of ſtores (after it ſhall regularly have paſſed the Board) together with his receipt for the articles, ſhall be conſidered by the import warehouſe-keeper, as ſufficient vouchers for the delivery of the ſtores indented for, or ſuch part of them, as may then be in the Company's ware-houſe.

5. (*26th Auguſt*, 1788.) Agreed, that 56 tumbrils do in future conſtitute the proportion for the ſtation of Cawnpore, and the ſame for Futty-ghur.

6. (*19th December*, 1788.) Agreed, that it be in future a ſtanding rule, that all articles uſed for the package of ſtores iſſued, to accommodate individuals, be paid for in ready money.

7. (*13th September*, 1790.) Agreed, to recommend to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief, to notify to the army in general orders, that leather belts are to be ſubſtituted in place of cotton belts; that ſo ſoon as the ſets of belts, now in uſe, ſhall be reduced to one ſet for each corps, the commanding-officers of every corps are to indent for one complete ſet of leather belts, which is to be the complement.

(*29th July*, 1788.) Recommended that all indents for breaſt-plates be rejected, and that thoſe corps who chooſe to wear them, do provide them at their own expenſe.

8. The following quantities of petty ſtores are to be granted to the quarter-maſters of corps, in full of all allowance, for the purpoſes therein mentioned, and for every other ordinary ſervice whatever, for which theſe articles can be required, in their reſpective departments.

Baſkets

| | Quarter-master of artillery in the field, including the golandauze corps. | Quartermaster regiment in the field, per month. | Qr. master sepoy corps, in the field, per month. | Qr. M. of artillery at the presidency including the golandauze corps pr. mth. | Qr. master regiment, in garrison or cantonments, per month. | Qr. master sepoy corps, cantonments, per month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baskets, for the service of the bildars, coolies, and sweepers, - - - | 10 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Borax, for repairing arms and accoutrements, and all other services of the smiths and brass-men, | ½ | ½ | — | 4 | ½ | — |
| Brass, ditto ditto, seers | ½ | ½ | — | ½ | ½ | — |
| Charcoal, ditto ditto, and camp equipage, and artificers and bildar's tool's, - mds. | 10 | 20 | 10 | 25 | 20 | 8 |
| Dappers, for holding oil, - - | pr. ann. 2 | pr. ann. 4 | pr. ann. 1 | pr. ann. 1 | pr. ann. 1 | pr. ann. 1 |
| Glue, for the use of the carpenters, - seers | ½ | ½ | ¼ | ½ | ½ | ¼ |
| Hides Corah, for repairing accoutrements, - | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| — Country ditto, camp equipage, - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Iron, ditto ditto, and artificer's and bildar's tools, frs, | 10 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 20 | — |
| — Europe ditto, arms and accoutrements, seers | 10 | 20 | 10 | 25 | 20 | 10 |
| Lines log, Europe, ditto camp equipage and making drummers cats, - - sks. | 1 | 1 | 1 | pr. ann. 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Linen dungaree, for cleaning arms. - pieces | pr. ann. 6 | ½ | — | ½ | ½ | — |
| Needles sail, for repairing camp equipage, - | pr. ann. 12 | pr. ann. 24 | pr. ann. 18 | pr. ann. 24 | pr. ann 12 | pr. ann. 12 |
| —— Sewing, ditto ditto, and accoutrements, | do. 24 | do. 50 | do. 30 | do. 24 | do. 24 | — |
| Oil cocoa-nut, for cleaning arms and ditto, frs. | ½ | 1 | — | ½ | 1 | — |
| — Mustard, for guards, stores, staff, and other purposes, - - mds. | 2 20 | 5 | 20 | 20 | 1 | 20 |
| Rope jute, for loading stores on carriages, mds. | 20 | 20 | 10 | — | — | — |
| Steel, for repairing arms, - - frs. | ½ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | — |
| Stone corone, ditto ditto, - - frs. | ½ | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | — |
| Thread cotton, ditto ditto, and accoutrements, frs. | ¼ | ½ | ¼ | ¼ | ½ | — |
| Twine Europe, ditto, camp equipage and ditto, sks. | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wax bees, ditto ditto, - frs. | ¼ | ¼ | 2 | ¼ | ¼ | — |

N. B. When corps are divided, the acting quarter-master shall draw proportionate shares of these stores.

(29*th April*, 1788.) Agreed, that the commissary be informed that Chunar being a full batta station, does not entitle the quartermaster to draw the field allowance of oil, &c.

Whenever commanding officers of corps are supplied by the barrackmasters with oil, no indent for that article is to be made out by the quartermasters for that purpose.

9. (27*th January*, 1776.) That a battalion of sepoys in their march from one station to another shall not carry more ammunition with them than 24 rounds, for musquetry, delivering the surplus to the relieving officer.

10. (16*th August*, 1777.) That when it shall be deemed necessary to allow wax-cloth for the use of troops, the quantity shall not exceed 16 pieces for 700 firelocks.

11. That instead of dry paints being furnished at, or sent to, subordinate stations for the service of the ordnance, a composition of the proportion of one drachm of the paint called Patna blue, and four drachms of white lead, be made up in the arsenal, to be occasionally

iſſued to all ſubordinate magazines, and uſed for the painting the wood-work of all ordnance carriages in future.

That the ſame blue paint, without any mixture, be uſed for painting all iron guns and the iron-work of all ordnance carriages. (*coal-tar and coal-oil paints are now generally ſubſtituted where theſe articles can be uſed.*)

12. (*7th December*, 1776.) That when nave boxes are wanting, inſtead of making them of braſs, double boxes of iron be made without uſing any braſs about them; and when copper clouts, wear out, iron clouts and iron nails are to be ſubſtituted, taking care to file them ſmooth, and to counterſink the nails in the clouts.

In future the haſps and hinges and tacks or nails neceſſary for tumbrils and limber boxes, are to be made of iron, and no braſs or copper will be admitted for theſe purpoſes.

The article corbah is not to be paſſed on any future indent, nor any nails or tacks, if the perſons indenting have ſmiths to make them.

13. That wooden yokes and iron chains be gradually ſubſtituted, in place of the bamboo yokes and rope traces now in uſe with the train, according as the bamboo yokes and rope traces decay.

14. (*3d November*, 1779.) That no gunnies be uſed in future for the package of powder or ammunition barrels.

15. (*5th February*, 1788.) Agreed, that all ſpunges be made with wool thrummed on wooden heads, and that the wool be left as long as it can, regard being had to its being held faſt by the thrumming.

That oakum thrumming be prohibited, and that orders be ſent to alter the ſpunges now in uſe.—That the following dimenſions of the parts of the ſpunges of braſs 12 pounders and 6 pounders be in future adhered to, viz.

| | Spunges | | Welding | | Staff | | Head | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ft. | In | Ft. | In | Ft. | In | Ft. | In | Ft. | In |
| 12 Pounders, | — | 10 | — | 2 | 4 | 9 | — | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| 6 Ditto, | — | 8 | — | 1 | 4 | 2 | — | 4 | 5 | 3 |

16. (*1ſt May*, 1787.) All guns in future are to be bored horrizontally.

17. Ordered, that in future all tubes for ordnance are to be cut ſquare, and to the thickneſs of metal of the piece for which they are intended.

18. Agreed, that in all future practice, and for all occaſional firing in cantonments or garriſons, paper tubes be uſed, and that the metal tubes be reſerved for field ſervice only, and kept empty till wanted.

19. The board forbid the uſe of curwah cartridge for any purpoſes in future.

20. Agreed, that the unſerviceable ſhot be iſſued as kentledge and for ballaſt to ſuch ſhipping as may require it.

21. That log-line for catts be in future forbid, and whip-corp ſubſtituted in its room.

22. The board direct that no new powder barrels be furniſhed, whilſt there are ſtaves, heads, and hoops, in ſtore ſufficient to make barrels for the demands of the ſervice.

23. That when an uncommon demand for charcoal is made, the reaſons be ſtated on the indent.

### COMMISSARIES OF ORDNANCE AND STORES, THEIR DEPUTIES AND CONDUCTORS.

24. All ordnance and military ſtores are to be delivered over to the officers of ordnance at the fixed ſtations of the army, and when a brigade or any conſiderable body of troops ſhall take the field on actual ſervice, a com-

a commiſſary, or ſuch officer of ordnance as the board may judge proper, ſhall attend for iſſuing ſtores, but no ordnance or ordnance ſtores ſhall be tranſported as hitherto with troops moving betwixt fixed ſtations in time of peace.

The guns and appurtenances neceſſary for practice and attached to the brigades or corps, are to be delivered out by the commiſſary of ordnance to the commanding officer when demanded, but the annual ſupplies of ammunition and ſtores required for exerciſe or occaſional ſervice are to be indented for to the military board.

Whenever a ſupply of ſtores diſpatched from the general magazine ſhall be received at the ſubordinate ſtations for which it was deſtined, the officer of ordnance is to report to the board whether any of the articles contained in the invoice are deficient or damaged.

Whenever a ſupply of ordnance or ſtores is ſent to any detachment, an invoice thereof ſhall be ſent by the officer of ordnance, to the commanding-officer of the brigade, or corps to which ſuch detachment belongs.

(*22d January*, 1788.) To remove, as much as poſſible, the neceſſity of recurring to the commiſſaries of ſupplies, for the proviſion of any extra article, the commiſſaries and deputies in the field, ſhall annually indent for, or ſend an account of, to the commiſſary at Chunar, what they will require for the enſuing year, in order that he may regulate his demands on the preſidency thereby; and the commiſſaries are required to be particularly careful to include every probable article of expenditure that is not included in the liſt.

The commiſſaries, deputy-commiſſaries, and other perſons, in charge of magazines below Chunar, are directed to make out their indents on the preſidency, upon the ſame principle as thoſe in the field.

The commiſſary of ſtores, ſhall tranſmit his indents on the agent of ſupplies, through the Military Board.

(*22d March*, 1790.) When ſtores are iſſued from the arſenal for any of the other preſidencies, the commiſſary of ſtores is to tranſmit an invoice thereof to the Military Board Office,

(*19th April*, 1790.) When the commiſſary of ſtores ſhall report, ready for proof, any guns made of new metal caſt by him, he ſhall ſpecify the proportion of metal uſed in the compoſition; and the thickneſs of the ſides of all guns near the muzzle, and at the touch-hole, which he may caſt, either with new or old materials.

All powder barrels, and thoſe for fixed muſquetry ammunition, ſhall have copper hoops, which ſhall be entered on the returns, and ſtamped with their weight; the ſeveral magazines to which they belong to be charged with, and the commiſſaries anſwerable for, thoſe hoops.

All empty ſerviceable barrels, and all copper hoops, rivets, &c. which are not indiſpenſably neceſſary for the ſervice of the ſubordinate magazines, are to be ſent to the general magazine, at Fort William, annually, by return boats; and alſo unſerviceable ſtores, of which invoices ſhall be regularly tranſmitted to the Military Board Office, and to the commiſſary of ſtores, who is to be accountable for them to the Board, from the time of receiving them, until they ſhall finally be condemned by ſurvey, and ſold or returned to Europe.

All

All commiſſaries and officers of ordnance, are to keep their books agreeable to the form ſent to them; and they ſhall tranſmit to this Board, a fair and authentic copy of them, on or before the 15th May, yearly, brought up to the 30th April.—The following is the form preſcribed:

INSTRUCTIONS.

The indent is to be entered in the book called the Indent Book. At the end of each article in the indent, is to be written the No. of the page of the day book, where each article is mentioned as received or iſſued.

| | THUS. | | FOLIO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anvils, | — 14 | — | 15 |
| Axletrees, | — 17 | — | 15 |
| Borax, | ſeers 3 | — | 15 |
| Brimſtone, | ditto 21 | — | 16 |
| Candles, | maunds 24 | — | 17 |

The receipts or iſſues are to be written in the day book, as they are received or iſſued.

Thus: July 4.

| Received by indent on | | | FOL. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allum, | — lbs. 20 | — | 1 |
| Antimony, | — ditto 10 | — | 1 |
| Axes, broad, | — 6 | — | 2 |
| Felling, | — 8 | — | 2 |
| Hand, | — 14 | — | 2 |
| Pick, | — 100 | — | 2 |
| Mallets, fuze, | — 20 | — | 32 |
| Meaſures, powder, | 4 | — | 32 |
| Iſſued by Indent, A. B. | | | FOL. 5 |
| Bamboos, | — 100 | — | 2 |
| Barrels, budge, | — 4 | — | 3 |
| Gimblets, | — 12 | — | 9 |
| Greaſe, | — 14 | — | 11 |

The folio written at the end of the line, (received by indent, &c. folio 3,) refers to the page of the indent book, where it is entered.—And in the day book, the folio following, the iſſued, or received articles, refer to the page of the ledger.

| | | Receipts. | Folio. | Allum. lb. | Antimony. lb. | Anvils. | Aprons, Leaden. 24 Pounder. | 18 Ditto. | 12 Ditto. | 9 Ditto. | 6 Ditto. | 3 Ditto. | 8 Inch. | 5½ Ditto. | Augers. | Axes. Broad. | Felling. | Hand. | Pick. | Axletrees. 24 Pounder. | 18 Ditto. | 12 Ditto. | 9 Ditto. | 6 Ditto. | 3 Ditto. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1772 July | 1 | To remaining in ſtore, as per ſurvey, - | — | 40 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 32 | 15 | 210 | — | — | — | — | 6 | — |
| | 5 | To indent on the grand magazine, - | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 10 | To iſſues from the laboratory, - - | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Receipt

| | | Receipts. | Folio. | Bags. Bullocks. | Bags. Bhesty. Hand. | Bags. Gunney. | Bamboos. | Bandirolls. | Barrels budge. | Baskets. | Beak irons. | Beds, mortar, complete. Serviceable. 13 Inch. | 10 Ditto. | 8 Ditto. | 5½ Ditto. | 4 2-5ths Ditto. | Unserviceable. 13 Inch | 10 Ditto. | 8 Ditto. | 5½ Ditto. | 4 2-5ths Ditto. | Bellows. Hand, for proving shells. | Bellows. Smiths. | Belts. Swords, Europe. | Belts. With frogs, for bayonets. | Bills, Hand. | Bitts, steel, for guns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | pr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Prs. | Pr | | | | |
| 1772 July | 1 | To remaining in store, per survey | — | 14 | 13 | 16 | — | 27 | 6 | 173 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 2 | 20 | 37 | 303 |
| | 5 | To indent on the grand magazine | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 10 | To issues from the laboratory, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | ISSUES. | Folio. | Alum. lb. | Antimony. lb. | Anvils. | Aprons Leaden. 24 pounder | 18 ditto. | 12 ditto. | 9 ditto. | 6 ditto. | 3 ditto. | 8 inch. | 5½ ditto. | Augers. | Axes. Broad. | Felling. | Hand. | Pick. | Axletrees. 24 pounder. | 18 ditto. | 12 ditto. | 9 ditto. | 6 ditto. | 3 ditto. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1772 July. | | By indent, A. B. - - | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | By ditto, C. D. - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | ISSUES. | Folio. | Bags. | | | Bamboos. | Band-rols. | Barrels Budge. | Baskets. | Beak-irons. | Beds mortar, complete. | | | | | | | | | Bellows. | Bills hand. | Bits steel for guns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Bhesty. | | | | | | | | Serviceable. | | | | | Unserviceable. | | | | | | |
| | | | | Bullock. | Hand. | Gunney. | | | | | | 13 inch. | 10 ditto. | 8 ditto. | 5½ ditto. | 4 2-5ths ditto. | 13 ditto. | 10 ditto. | 8 ditto. | 5½ ditto. | 4 2-5ths ditto. | Hand for proving shells. | Smiths. | With frogs for bayonets. | Swords Europe. |
| | | | | prs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | prs. | prs. | | |
| 1772 July, | 10 | By indent, A. B. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 15 | By indent, C. D. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

The commiſſaries and other officers of ordnance are diligently to attend to the preſervation of ſtores under their charge, to keep them always arranged and diſpoſed in the moſt regular and proper manner, ſo as they may be enabled to obey orders for iſſues with fecility and diſpatch.

That every commiſſary and other officer of ordnance, receiving charge of a magazine or ſtores, ſhall examine their quantities, and not depend upon the returns delivered by the officer relieved or quitting charge; as the perſon in office at the time of any ſurvey, will be made anſwerable for the balance remaining in ſtore according to the books.

That the Buzar or pucca maund of Calcutta, containing eight tolas in the ſeer, and equal to 82 pounds avoirdupois, be made the ſtandard weight of all accompts of ſtores; that the commiſſaries, deputy commiſſaries, and conductors of ordnance, be directed to furniſh themſelves with tables of the weights of every different ſtation, reduced to this ſtandard; and that the indents, invoices, receipts, and iſſues, do always ſpecify this weight.

That all filled and fixed cannon-ammunition be wrapped up in pieces of cotton cloth longer than the cartridges, ſo that they may fold under the ends of the cartridges, when packed, preferring for this purpoſe cloths either black or deep green dyes.

That in fixing cartridge-bags to bottoms, they be tyed in two grooves, and firſt in that which is fartheſt from the powder; *when this is fixed, a piece of parchment ſhall be tyed round each, ſo as to extend one third down the powder, and made to ſit very cloſe to the cartridges by rolling, after which they ſhall be tyed and chouked into the two grooves, and ſpare parchment*, and cartridge be cut off juſt above the groove neareſt the ſhot.

*(N. B. The part inſerted in Italick in the above paragraph, is annulled by the following.)*

That that part of this ſection of the regulation regarding the uſe of parchment in making filled and fixed gun-ammunition, be countermanded, and that in future it be made

made without parchment, and that the ſhot be painted.

In order to prevent corps or detachments being charged with articles not delivered to them, it is directed that all officers of ordnance, or others having charge of ſtores, take receipts from perſons to whom ſtores are delivered, on the back of the indent, or warrant upon which ſuch iſſue ſhall have been made, to be tranſmitted to the military board office, as the vouchers of their receipts and iſſues.

With reſpect to the making up of ſtores and ammunition, the commiſſaries and deputy commiſſaries of ordnance ſhall perform that buſineſs, and all laboratory work under the direction of the commanding officer of artillery at their reſpective ſtations; but the cuſtody and charge of all materials, and ſtores, ſhall remain with the commiſſaries and deputy commiſſaries.

That conductors of ordnance, being the official aſſiſtants of the commiſſaries or deputy commiſſaries, be placed under their authority without any exemption from their orders, with reſpect to writing or other duties, whilſt thoſe required ſhall be confined to the buſineſs of the commiſſary or deputy commiſſary's department.

No ſtores ſhall be furniſhed by commiſſaries or deputy commiſſaries of ordnance, who, being the receivers, ought to be checks upon the commiſſaries of ſupplies, with reſpect to the weights, meaſures, and tale, and quality, of the articles they furniſh.

When any ordnance or ſtores ſhall happen to be received into the field magazine, from any of the lower magazines, a ſurvey ſhall be immediately taken of them, by the two ſenior officers of artillery, and commiſſary or deputy commiſſary of ordnance, on the ſpot; a report of which ſurvey upon the plan of the form inſerted in this ſection (ſpecifying the ſtate of the ſtores, and the reaſons for reporting any of them repairable or unſerviceable) ſhall be duly tranſmitted to the Military Board and to the Commander-in-chief.

If it ſhall appear that any of the ſtores invoiced under the head ſerviceable, ſhall have been diſpatched in a ſtate not actually fit for ſervice, the commiſſary or deputy commiſſary, who ſhall have diſpatched them, ſhall be liable to diſmiſſion from his office.

And for every ſuch neglect the Commander-in-chief is impowered to ſuſpend from their employments, the commiſſary or deputy commiſſary, at Patna, Buxar, Chunar, and the field; the diſmiſſion to be the act of the Military Board.

The commiſſaries and deputy commiſſaries of ordnance, are authoriſed to apply in the preſent form of general indent to the commiſſary of ſupplies, for ſuch articles as they may want to complete the proportion of the quarter-maſters of corps, at their reſpective ſtations; and they may iſſue theſe preſcribed quantities taking the quarter-maſter's receipt for the ſame, to be tranſmitted to the Military Board office, as vouchers for the delivery.

Reſolved, that when artillery is drawn from the ordnance ſtore, it is no longer under the care of the commiſſary of ordnance, but under that of the ſenior officer of artillery, ſerving with the corps, to which ſuch artillery appertains; who as often as any part of that artillery requires repairs (his circumſtances permitting) to apply to the commanding-officer preſent, to direct

direct the commiſſary of ordnance to cauſe ſuch repairs to be made; which repairs are to be made conformably to the inſtructions of the commanding-officer of artillery, whoſe orders are to be obeyed by the commiſſary of ordnance, and the neceſſary reciprocal receipt or certificates are to paſs.

The commiſſary is not to receive any ſupply of ordnance or powder into the arſenal, untill they ſhall have been reported fit for ſervice upon the proof to be made.

It is the duty of the commiſſary of ſtores to take care that all ſtores received from the contractors for the ſupply of the general magazine, be good and fit for ſervice; and he is ordered to reject all ſuch as he ſhall, upon inſpection and examination, adjudge improper to be received; but the contractor or agent may in ſuch caſe appeal to the Military Board, whoſe deciſion ſhall be final.

The commiſſary is intruſted with the charge of, and is reſponſible for, all the ſtores he receives, and is to give general receipts to the contractor or agent, for ſuch as may be furniſhed by him, which ſhall be vouchers for paſſing the contractor or agent's accounts; and the commiſſary is to ſend copies of the general monthly receipts to the Military Board office.

(28*th September*, 1789.) The Military Board is authorized at all times to call upon the officers employed in the ordnance branch of the ſervice, for every information they may require, and which it may be in the power of the ordnance officers to give, reſpecting the executive management and details of that department of the ſervice.

25. (6*th July*, 1786.) Agreed, that all applications for removal and invaliding conductors, ſhould be referred to the Commander-in-chief, and that he be requeſted to direct the adjutant-general to inform the ſecretary, whenever he grants permiſſion of abſence to any of the officers of ordnance.

### COMMISSARY OF SUPPLIES.

26. (29*th July*, 1788.) Agreed further, to recommend the re-publication of the 22d paragraph of the minutes of Council, of the 5th June, 1780, directing, "That no "commiſſioned-officer on duty with any "part of the army, ſhall on any account "act as commiſſary of ſupply of ſtores," that it may be clearly underſtood, that the agent for the ſupply of military ſtores at the Preſidency, and the paymaſters acting in their capacity of commiſſaries of ſupplies, are the only perſons authorized to furniſh any article of military ſtores.

27. The commiſſaries of ſupplies at the different ſtations of the army, are to furniſh ſuch ſtores as ſhall be required of them for the ſervice, at the prices ſpecified in the liſt of rates.

Every commiſſary of ſupplies is to be bound, by written engagement, to furniſh all ſtores required of them, according to the general orders, within five days of the preſentment of the indent, or order, on pain of forfeiting the value of each article; and in caſe of diſputes concerning the quality of ſtores furniſhed by the commiſſary of ſupplies, a board of officers ſhall be called to determine the ſame.

The following is to be the form of engagement:

To the Right Honorable the Preſident, and Members of the Military Board.

GENTLEMEN,

IN conſideration of the prices, which you, with the approbation of the Governor-general in council, have agreed to pay for ſtores that may be furniſhed by me, for the ſervice of the Company, and commiſſion of ten per cent. upon the amount of theſe rates, as particularized in the regulations of the Military Board.—I hereby engage to furniſh ſuch quantity of the ſtores therein ſpecified, as ſhall be demanded of me within five days at furtheſt after requiſition, under the penalty of forfeiting to the Honorable Company, the ſtipulated value of every article that ſhall not be delivered within the above ſpace of time; and in caſe of diſputes concerning the quality of ſtores, that may be furniſhed by me, I oblige myſelf to abide by the deciſion of a board of officers, to be aſſembled to determine the ſame.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

If any commiſſary of ſupplies ſhall furniſh ores without the authority of the Board, or f the Commander-in-chief, when in the eld, excepting in caſe of actual ſervice, he all not be entitled to make any charge gainſt the Company for ſtores ſo furniſhed.

The commiſſaries of ſupplies are autho-zed to comply with the indents of the com-iſſaries of ordnance for ſuch articles as ay be requiſite to complete the propor-on of ſtores allowed to be iſſued to quar-r-maſters, but thoſe indents with the re-ipts of the commiſſaries or deputy com-iſſaries of ordnance, for the contents, muſt be ſent monthly to the Military Board office for the ſanction of the Board.

Whenever an indent is preſented to the contractor or agent, he ſhall indorſe it "accepted," adding to it the date of preſentment, ſo as to aſcertain the time within which it is incumbent upon him as contractor or agent to furniſh the articles required.

That it be recommended to the Supreme Board to direct the agent of ſupplies, to furniſh the tent poles in future of bamboo, and that no others be ſupplied hereafter, except for the tents of field officers.

28. *(27th April, 1787.)* Agreed to recommend that the agent of ſupplies be allowed the current rate of diſcount upon the certificates he may receive in payment for ſtores ſupplied by him.—The rate of diſcount to be certified by the Directors of the General Bank, and charged in his bills for each ſucceeding month.—*(The diſcount is now aſcertained by information from any two houſes of agency).*

29. Agreed, that in caſes when articles not ſpecified in the liſt are required, or to which rates cannot be fixed, the agent ſhall be required to produce the original bill and receipt for the ſum paid for them, and to certify his diſburſements by a ſolemn declaration on honor, that they have been procured on the moſt reaſonable terms.

30. *(27th June, 1788.)* Agreed and ordered, that the Articles furniſhed by the pay-maſters in their capacities of commiſſaries of ſupplies for the ſervice of the magazines of the ſeveral ſtations of the army, be reſtricted to the following liſt, and that the rates in their bills be regulated thereby.

Liſt of ſtores with rates recommended to be in future furniſhed by the pay-maſters of the different ſtations of the army.

| ARTICLES. | Berhampore. | Dinapore. | Chunar | Cawnpore. | Futty Ghur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bamboos, Bengal large, - - - do. | 15 | 18 | 28 — | 48 — | 58 — |
| Middling, - - do. | 12 — | 15 — | 24 — | 42 — | 50 — |
| Small, - - - do. | 10 — | 12 — | 20 — | 36 — | 44 — |
| Upper Country beſt, - - do. | — — | — — | 2 12 | 4 — | 5 — |
| Baſkets, large, - each | 3 — | 3 8 | 3 8 | 4 — | 4 8 |
| Bellows, braſs ſmiths, - - - each | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 8 |
| Borax Tincal, - - - - mds. | 14 — | 12 8 | 14 — | 16 — | 18 — |
| Bunton, Country, - - per piece | 1 12 | 1 8 | 1 12 | 2 — | 2 4 |
| Charcoal, mango ſundry, per md. | 70 — | 58 — | 60 — | 50 — | 85 — |
| Cotton, raw, - - - mds. | 12 — | 10 — | 10 — | 12 — | 12 — |
| Dammer, - - mds. | 4 — | 3 2 | 3 12 | 5 — | 4 8 |
| Dupers, empty for each md. they contain, | 4 — | 4 — | 4 — | 4 — | 4 — |
| Eggs, - - - do. | 1 2 | 1 8 | 1 12 | 3 8 | 2 8 |
| Flour, - - - mds. | 3 — | 2 4 | 2 8 | 2 — | 2 — |
| Glue, Patna, - - mds. | 10 — | 9 — | 10 — | 12 — | 13 — |
| Greaſe, - - mds. | 10 — | 10 — | 8 — | 8 — | 8 — |
| Gunnies, double corge, - - | 18 — | 16 — | 18 — | 20 — | 22 — |
| Hides ſingle do. - - | 7 — | 6 — | 7 — | 8 — | 9 — |
| Country do. - - | 10 — | 12 — | 10 — | 1 — | 1 — |
| Corah do. - - | 2 8 | 2 — | 1 12 | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Hemp, - - - - mds. | 3 8 | 3 8 | 3 — | 3 — | 2 8 |
| Iron, country, - - - mds. | 8 — | 5 4 | 5 8 | 6 — | 6 — |
| Jars, water, - - - mds. | 4 — | 4 — | 4 — | 4 — | 4 — |
| Jute, - - - - - mds. | 3 8 | 3 — | 2 4 | 2 8 | 3 — |
| Line cotton, - - mds. | 28 — | 26 — | 26 — | 28 — | 28 — |
| Linnen gurrah, - - piece. | 2 8 | 2 — | 2 8 | 3 — | 3 8 |
| Curwah, - ps. | 1 8 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 8 | 1 8 |
| Gudgee, - - do. yds. | 15 — | 12 8 | 15 — | 17 8 | 20 — |
| Mats, beſt, - - do. | 6 — | 4 8 | 6 — | 6 8 | 7 — |
| Oil, lintſeed, - - mds. | 6 — | 4 8 | 4 8 | 6 — | 7 — |
| muſtard, - - mds. | 7 8 | 6 — | 5 — | 5 — | 5 — |
| Paint, blue Patna, - mds. | 14 — | 12 — | 14 — | 16 — | 17 — |
| Plank, mango large, - | 4 — | 4 — | 5 — | 5 — | 5 — |
| Rope Jute, - - - | 3 12 | 3 4 | 2 8 | 2 12 | 3 4 |
| Saltpetre, unrefined, - mds. | 5 — | 2 8 | 3 — | 1 8 | 1 8 |
| Sheepſkins, - - each | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 4 |
| Stone, corone, - - mds. | 20 — | 16 — | 16 — | 20 — | 22 8 |
| Tape, cotton, - - mds. | 30 — | 28 — | 28 — | 30 — | 30 — |
| Thread, cotton, - - mds. | 18 — | 16 — | 16 — | 18 — | 18 — |
| Timbers, ſaul large, - - each | 18 — | 15 — | 18 — | 22 — | 22 — |
| ſiſſoo, - - each | 5 — | 3 — | 5 — | 8 — | 10 — |
| mango, - - each | 4 — | 4 — | 5 — | 5 — | 5 — |
| Twine, country Jute, - - | 4 — | 3 8 | 2 12 | 3 — | 3 8 |
| Wax, - - mds. | 40 — | 30 — | 45 — | 45 — | 40 — |
| Wood fire, - - mds. | 10 — | 12 8 | 12 8 | 17 — | 21 — |

Ordered, that the ſupplies of the pay-maſters be in future confined to the want of the magazines, and that they do not extend to the department of the quarter-maſter-general.

*(22d June,* 1788.) The commiſſaries or other perſons in charge of magazines, are to be furniſhed with a liſt of ſtores, to be furniſhed by the pay-maſters at the different ſtations of the army, to regulate them in their indents on the commiſſaries of ſupplies; and they are ſtrictly enjoined not to indent on them for any article not ſpecified therein, except in caſes of abſolute neceſſity, of which neceſſity the Military Board will reſerve to themſelves the right of judging; the indents and bills for all ſuch extra articles, ſhall be made ont ſeparate from thoſe authorized to be furniſhed by the commiſſaries; and the rates at which the articles are charged by the commiſſary, muſt correſpond with his actual diſburſements, and be accompanied with a ſigned receipt for the articles purchaſed in corroboration thereof.

INDENTS, OR APPLICATIONS FOR STORES

31. The commanding-officers of corps ſhall indent for the annual proviſion of ammunition, for their battalions, on the neareſt fixed magazine; and tranſmit their indents for the previous approbation of the Board.

Annual indents, for the ſupply of fixed ſubordinate magazines, ſhall be tranſmitted to the Military Board, on or before the 15th May, yearly; and in future no ſtores ſhall be diſpatched from the general magazine, at the preſidency, before the 15th June, or after the 20th October, annually.

32. Various indents having been tranſmitted to the Military Board office, defective in point of form, which in conſequence of a reſolution of the Military Board, of the 26th of Auguſt, 1788, are directed to be returned for correction; and a great delay being thereby occaſioned, in the ſupply of the ſtores required, Lord Cornwallis directs, that the following form be publiſhed in general orders, and that all indents be drawn out agreeable thereto.

| Indent, No. | | | | For, &c. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Names of Stores. | Total received ſince 1ſt May, 1788. | Balance of former ſupplies remaining in ſtore. | Articles indented for | Purpoſes for which wanted. | Admitted by the Military Board. |
| A. Axes, pick, — — | — | — | — | For, &c. | —— |
| — Hand, — | — | — | — | For, &c. | —— |
| B. Bayonets, muſquet, — | — | — | — | For, &c. | —— |

I do hereby certify, in purſuance of the general orders, that the articles ſpecified in the indent, No. ——, are indiſpenſably neceſſary for the uſe of ———, according to the beſt of my knowledge and belief, after the moſt careful examination.

N. B. The above certificate to be ſubſcribed by the commanding-officer of the brigade, garriſon, detachment, or ſeparate corps, for which the ſupply is required.

The Military Board having taken notice that ſeveral indents have of late come before them, which were not drawn out agreeable to the preſcribed form, have been pleaſed to direct, that in future when any ſuch ſhall be tranſmitted to their ſecretary, he do immediately return them to the reſpective officers who ſent them.

Rules to be obſerved on all occaſions of indents for ſtores, and for the tranſmitting them to the Military Board Office.

Corps,

Corps at fixed ſtations of the army ſhall deliver in their indents to the brigade-major's office, on muſter day of every month, accompanied by reaſons, in writing, to expreſs the particular purpoſe for which the ſtores are required.

The brigade-major of the ſtation, will ſubmit them to the ſenior officer commanding, for his approval, and counterſignature; and ſuch as ſhall be approved of, are to be tranſmitted by this public office, as ſoon as can be, to the ſecretary of the Military Board.

Corps detached ſhall regulate the indents in the manner directed for ſtations; where there ſhall be a public officer ſerving, the indents ſhall paſs through his office.—In caſes where there may not be a public officer, they are to be tranſmitted by the officer commanding the corps or detachment, to the ſecretary.

Occaſions for emergent indents can very ſeldom occur; whenever they ariſe, the diſcretion of the officer commanding at ſuch ſtation muſt be uſed, and the reſponſibility of all iſſues, made in ſuch caſes, is with him only.

The general rule for his guidance on all occaſions of emergency, ſhall be as follows:

The public orders which detach any part of his force, ſhall expreſs the general proportions of ſtores, which he may deem requiſite to the immediate ſervice, comprehending the nature and number of ordnance, the number of rounds to each, alſo the number of rounds of muſket ammunition and flints per man, and camp equipage ſtores. The indents, in ſuch caſes, ſhall be ſubſcribed "emergent ſervice"; and they are to be made out in the uſual form, directed for indents, and to correſpond with the public orders.

The reſpective corps will deliver in their indents to the commiſſary, or other officers in charge of magazines or ſtores, who will previouſly receive an authenticated copy of the orders of the day, from the public officer of the ſtation; and ſuch orders ſhall be conſidered a ſufficient warrant for the iſſue of ſtores on emergency.

Caſes which may occur of arms or ſtores wanting to complete, or replace damaged or unſerviceable, when corps may be ordered on ſervice, will alſo be conſidered emergent, and the iſſues are warranted to be made accordingly, on the judgment and diſcretion of the officer commanding at the ſtation; but he will be more particularly held reſponſible to the public, for all iſſues of ſtores on ſuch occaſions, if the ſtricteſt attention is not had to the neceſſity.

It ſhall be the duty of all officers commanding ſtations of the army or detachments, to tranſmit to the ſecretary of the Military Board, the earlieſt intimation, whenever iſſues of ſtores are made on emergency.

33. Agreed, that the commiſſary of ſtores be directed in future, not to indent upon the agent of ſupplies, for any articles which can be made from the rough and raw materials, by the artificers in the arſenal.

34. Indents having been made for light ammunition beyond the eſtabliſhed allowance—the Board direct, that a copy of the order by which it was drawn, ſhall in future accompany the indent.

35. The Board having obſerved that articles of ſtores which are admitted upon the eſtabliſhed

eſtabliſhed quarterly indents, have been included in indents for other ſtores; agreed, that it be conſidered as a ſtanding regulation in future, that thoſe articles ſhall be ſeparately indented for.

36. That commanding-officers of corps be directed to tranſmit their future indents for wax-cloth, for the preſervation of the arms in the rainy ſeaſon, on or before the 15th May, annually.

37. Agreed, that the town-major be directed to indent for ammunition for the general ſervice of the garriſon guards.

38. (*26th July*, 1789.) Immediately following the annual ſurveys, of the 30th of April, all camp equipage declared to be unſerviceable, ſhall be broken up, and written off the books, and the ſame ſhall be replaced by indents on the agent of ſupplies.

39. (*2d Auguſt*, 1790.) No indents from the ſubordinate ſtations to be paſſed for more than a quarterly proportion of petty ſtores.

40. (*28th December*, 1789.) All officers who indent on the agent of ſupplies for Europe articles, are directed not to receive any from him, until they have been informed that none of the kind can be obtained, either from the arſenal, the import warehouſe-keeper, or naval ſtore-keeper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. (*28th October*, 1775.) All orders iſſued through the ſecretary are to be obeyed, and all applications to the Board to be addreſſed to him.

42. (*ibid.*) Before returns or indents are preſented to the Military Board, the ſecretary is to ſend them to the members ſeparately, who will ſubmit their remarks to the conſideration of the Board.

43. (*ibid.*) All regulations whereby any new expenſe is to be incurred, ſhall be regularly ſent to the Governor-general in Council, and receive his ſanction before they are finally paſſed.

44. (*15th June*, 1789.) Reſolved, that it be a ſtanding regulation of the Board, that the ſeal of the department be affixed to all articles of ſtores depoſited in the arſenal, as approved muſters, by which ſtores ſupplied for the public ſervice are to be ſurveyed.

45. All propoſals for furniſhing military and ordnance ſtores by contract, ſhall be made to the Military Board, to be examined and reported to the Governor-general and Council for their approbation; and contracts to be entered into, with the perſons who ſhall be accepted, to be framed by this Board; and finally executed by the Governor-general in Council, and contracting party.—(*Government now adverti/e for propoſals for contracts.*)

46. Every regulation of this Board, whether publiſhed in general orders, or circulated by the ſecretary, is to be entered in a book, to be kept by the commanding-officer of each brigade, garriſon, detachment, or ſeparate corps, and by the officers of ordnance and others whom they may immediately concern; which book, every ſuch officer ſhall, when relieved, deliver over to his ſucceſſor in command or office.

47. That the Military-auditor-general ſhall reject all ſuch bills as ſhall be preſented to him, for military ſtores ſupplied, without the authority of the Military Board.

48. The Board will occaſionally direct proper officers to viſit the magazines, to ſurvey the ſtores, and to examine whether the quantity and quality, ſpecified in returns, are actually in the magazine or ſtore-rooms,

to report faithfully whether due attention appears to be paid to the preſervation and arrangement of the ſtores, and to ſuggeſt ſuch remarks as occur to them for the better management of that department.

49. The ſtores under the charge of the deputy-commiſſary of ordnance at Fort William, and Budge Budge, are to be conſidered as an expenſe magazine, to be expended as the commandant of artillery ſhall direct.

50. The gun carriages on the ramparts, with the ordnance, &c. in charge of the artillery at Fort William and Budge Budge, are to be kept in repair by the commanding officer of that corps; he is to indent on the Military Board for materials, for new ſupplies of artillery, or ſtores wanted from the arſenal.

51. Carriages for field and battering cannon, mortar-beds, tumbrils, carts, tranſport and travelling-carriages, and in general, every thing belonging to the ordnance branch, ſhall be made up at the preſidency, under the direction of the commiſſary of ſtores, by whom all capital repairs in the artillery ſhall be made.

52. All plans for new conſtructions and improvements in the ordnance branch, or for the ſuperintendance of the powder-works, laboratory, and arſenal, ſhall be ſubmitted to the Military Board, as alſo all reports of proofs of ordnance and powder.

53. No ſalutes or morning or evening guns ſhall be fired, excepting at Fort William, the brigade ſtations, and the garriſon of Chunar.

*(Salutes are now fired at Lucknow and Anopſhire.)*

54. The commanding-officer of artillery at the preſidency, or an officer to be occaſionally appointed by him, ſhall make proof of all powder and ordnance, before any is received into the general magazine, and ſubmit the reports to the Military Board.

55. No ſtores ſhall be iſſued to owners or commanders of a ſhip, or veſſel, without depoſiting in the treaſury, the prime coſt, with 50 per cent. advance, and entering into an obligation to return them at the end of the voyage if demanded; and to make good all damages and deficiencies, every ſuch obligation is to be lodged in the Military Board office with the treaſurer's receipt for the ſum depoſited. No powder or braſs guns ſhall be iſſued.

Agreed, that in future all perſons applying for ſtores, do lodge with the ſecretary a certificate from the pay-maſter, that the depoſit money is received, and that the ſecretary d then iſſue the order for the delivery of th ſtores, and not before.

And if it ſhould appear that there are an other owners of veſſels who are in poſſeſſio of Company's ſtores and have not depoſite the uſual ſecurity, the ſecretary ſhall aſcerta it, and direct the paymaſter to make a p remptory demand on ſuch perſons for th ſecurity, informing them that in failure their compliance with the demand, a repre ſentation thereof will be made to Gover ment.

FORM OF THE OBLIGATION.

The Right Honourable the Governo general and members of the Military Boar having been pleaſed to comply with my r queſt for a ſupply of military ſtores for t defence of the ſhip ———, on her preſe intended voyage ———, the value which, with 50 per cent. advance, bei current rupees ———,

I have depoſited that ſum in the hands —, pa

——, pay-maſter to the ordnance depart-
ment; and I do further engage that ſuch
of the ſtores as are not actually expended in
the courſe of her preſent voyage to ——
and during her return from thence to the ri-
ver, thoroughly, ſhall be delivered immedi-
ately thereafter into the Company's ſtores,
and I will pay for ſuch as ſhall be expended,
loſt, or damaged, during the time they are on
board the ſaid ſhip, which is to be deducted
out of the depoſite made in the hands of the
pay-maſter to the ordnance department, and
he is upon my producing the commiſſary of
ſtores receipt for the ſtores, which I ſhall
deliver into the arſenal, to repay me their
amount.

The bill for ſuch ſtores is to be made out
in the military office, and as ſoon as the owner
or commander ſhall produce a certificate
from the paymaſter, of the depoſite having
been made, an order for the iſſue of the
ſtores, to be granted by the ſecretary.

No powder or braſs guns to be iſſued to
ſhips, nor Engliſh muſquetry, when there
are foreign in ſtore.

Applications for powder from the maſter
attendant and naval ſtore keeper for the pilot
ſchooners ſignals, to be granted immediately
without any obligation, as alſo their appli-
cations for ſtores, for the uſe of any ſhips
in the Honourable Company's ſervice.

56. That no ſtores ſhall be admitted into the
arſenal, excepting articles ſent from Europe
by the Company, without a ſpecial order
from the Board, ſpecifying each ſort, with
the quantity to be ſupplied.

57. That in future no ſtores ſhall be diſpatch-
ed from the ſubordinate magazines to the
preſidency from the 1ſt of November, until
the June; any perſon offending againſt this re-
gulation, ſhall inſtantly be removed from his
office.

58. That all bills for extra contingent char-
ges, that may in future be incurred by order
or authority of commanding-officers of corps,
detachments, or ſtations, for ordnance and
military ſtores, be tranſmitted to the Military
Board, by ſuch commanding-officer, aſſign-
ing his reaſons for having ordered the char-
ges to be incurred, otherwiſe the bills will
be rejected.

59. That the tents of the ſeveral corps in the
field ſhall be under charge of their reſpective
quarter-maſters, who are to make the occa-
ſional repairs and be held reſponſible for them.

That the foregoing order be extended to
quartermaſters of corps and commanding-
officers of ſepoy regiments in cantonments,
garriſons, and field ſtations; and that ſuch
quartermaſters or other officers as are not au-
thorized by the military regulations, to draw
an eſtabliſhed ſum monthly for keeping their
camp equipage in repair, do indent occaſi-
onally to this Board for materials for that
purpoſe.

(*M. C. 20th July*, 1789.) Ordered, that
quartermaſters of European battalions and
the commanding-officers of ſepoy battalions,
in charge of camp equipage belonging to the
Company, having eſtabliſhments of people
and drawing for monthly allowances of pet-
ty ſtores for the repair of camp equipage, be
enjoined to perform all trifling repairs of
tents under their charge, whenever ſuch re-
pairs may be found neceſſary.

(*20th July*, 1788.) Agreed to recommend
that directions be given for the repairs of all
camp equipage, both in uſe and in ſtore at
the ſeveral magazines, and that theſe repairs
be effected by the commiſſaries of magazines,

and

and at ſtations where there are no magazines by the quartermaſters of corps, in the manner directed for the repairs of camp equipage, viz. on previous report, ſurvey and eſtimate of expence of materials and workmanſhip, to be approved by the Board.

That all the tents belonging to every corps in the ſervice, whether in the field or fixed cantonments, be pitched every muſter day, and be carefully inſpected by the reſpective commanding officers of each ſtation or detachment, who are directed to report the ſtate of it, quarterly, to the Board, and to the Commander-in-chief.

60. The caſks of arrack in Fort William, are to be gauged monthly, to aſcertain the waſtage.

61. (*4th January*, 1790.) In conformity to the orders of Government, the book of rates is to be reviſed once in two years by a committee, compoſed of two members of the Military Board, aſſiſted by the commiſſary of ſtores at the preſidency.

62. The Military Board having taken the opinion of the Hoſpital Board, on the neceſſity of fumigations in barracks, are inclined to think the caſes are few which require it, if cleanlineſs is properly attended to; but deſirous, at the ſame time, of providing againſt the caſual bad effects of dampneſs, direct the following practice to be adopted, during the rainy months only, in the barracks of Dinapore, Burrampore, and Fort William: viz. "a red hot bar of "iron, to be put into a bucket of common "tar, and moved through the barracks "once a day, ſo as to fill the rooms with "the wholeſome vapour of that ſubſtance."

63. No lining is to be put in tumbrils, or limber boxes; and flannels or ſerge is to be uſed inſtead of baſta, for cartridges, excepting for morning and evening guns.

64. (*19th October*, 1789.) Bamboos ordered to the upper ſtations, for tent poles, ſhall in future be prepared in the arſenal, to the length reſpectively in demand, and ſhod with iron.

POWDER MANUFACTORY.

TEMPORARY ORDERS.

65. That Mr. Farquahar be peremptorily ordered to deliver in, on or before the 1ſt of January, 1791, his accounts of all the works executed by him, at Iſhapore, and of the advances which he has received.

That Mr. Farquahar ſhall keep the accounts of charges that may be incurred, for compleating the authorized buildings under his immediate management, up to the ſaid 1ſt of January, 1791, totally diſtinct and ſeparate from the charges of the manufacture of powder.

That from the above day, he ſhall reſtrict himſelf entirely to the manufacture of gun powder, and the making and repairing of barrels for the powder.

That when Mr. Farquahar and Lieut. Agg's accounts, for the works executed by them, reſpectively, ſhall have been paſſed, the amount admitted upon them ſhall be transferred from their perſonal debits, on the books of the military pay-maſter general, to the debit of a head to be opened for buildings for powder-works at Iſhapore.

STANDING ORDERS.

The agent ſhall keep the charges for making and repairing barrels, diſtinct from those for the materials for the compoſition of gun powder.

That the ſtaves of the barrels ſhall be—inches in thickneſs, the end—inches in thickneſs, and

be hooped with four copper hoops, — inch in breadth, and — inch in thickneſs.

The expence of any new buildings, to be at any time hereafter erected, for the powder-works, ſhall be carried to the head-buildings for powder-works, at Iſhapore;—the military auditor-general giving the neceſſary inſtructions for the detail of theſe tranſactions.

The expence of the neceſſary and ordinary repairs, as well as the amount of loſſes of buildings and materials by exploſions, of which exact accounts muſt be rendered by the agent, ſhall be written off as chargeable to the manufacture.

That the amount of the neceſſary advances which may be made to the agent, by authority of Government, be charged in the firſt inſtance to his perſonal debit.

That the agent ſhall keep two books, containing a daily account of receipts and iſſues, of materials and ſtores, for the manufactory, agreeably to the form; one of thoſe for the materials for the powder, and the other for the materials for the barrels; which accounts of quantities muſt be balanced on the laſt day of every month, and an abſtract of the totals of the balance remaining, on the 1ſt of the month, and of the receipts and iſſues during the courſe, and the balance remaining at the laſt day of the month, agreeably to the forms, muſt be ſent to the ſecretary of the Military Board, on or before the 10th day of every month, for the month immediately preceding.

That a monthly caſh account ſhall be kept by the agent, upon the plan of the form; containing, on one ſide, the advances, and on the other ſide, the actual caſh diſburſements in the courſe of the month; which account, atteſted in the form preſcribed, muſt be invariably tranſmitted to the ſecretary of the Military Board, at the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

That when the ſaid monthly caſh account ſhall have been examined, by the Military Board, the ſecretary ſhall certify on the face of it, the amount for which it ſhall be paſſed; and which is to be brought to account, under inſtructions from the military auditor-general.

The contractor's cattle, employed at the powder-works, muſt be muſtered monthly by the agent for making the powder, who is to ſign the muſter-rolls, and to have the power of rejecting cattle, unfit for that ſervice; and the contractor's bills, for the bullocks employed at the powder-works, muſt be diſtinct from his charges for all other cattle.

The agent ſhall take ſuch meaſures towards the end of the month of May, as ſhall enable him to work up all the materials then in the courſe of converſion or compoſition, within the month of June, annually; and on the 30th of that month, he muſt ſtop the works entirely, until the 1ſt of Auguſt.—The intervening month of July, is to be employed in adjuſting the accounts of the manufacture for the preceding year, ſo as to bring into one point of view, the average coſt of the powder manufactured in the courſe of the year:—the mode of doing this is to be as follows:—the amount of the bills paſſed correſponding with the form.

The monthly charge for the bullocks, the expence for barrels, repairs of the works, and all other charges attending the manu-

facture, ſhall be added into one aggregate amount; from this muſt be deducted the value of the balance of ſtores remaining on the 30th of June, yearly; and the total amount after that deduction, muſt be divided by the number of barrels of 100 lbs. of powder, which ſhall be certified to have been delivered to the Company, in the courſe of the year.

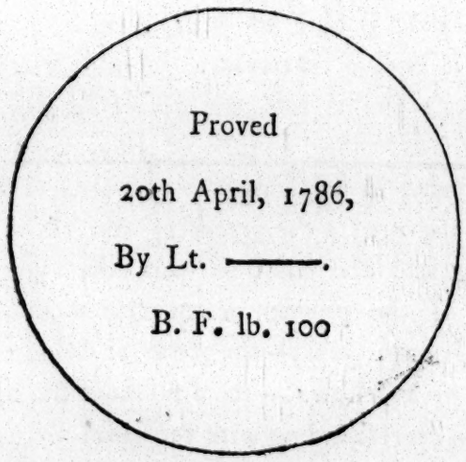
That the agent ſhall receive a commiſſion of 5 rupees, for every 100 lb. barrel of gun-powder which ſhall be received from him, after proof; but in caſe this commiſſion ſhall fall ſhort of 1500 ſonaut rupees per month, making 18000 ſonaut rupees annually, the difference ſhall be made up to him.

That the agent muſt purchaſe from the Company's ſtorehouſes, the articles that may be required, if they can be ſo furniſhed.

That all officers of Government, at the preſidency, who may have charge of ſtores, that ſhall be wanted for the manufacture of gun-powder, ſhall comply immediately with all the agent's indents which ſhall have been paſſed by the Military Board, or aſſign a reaſon for not furniſhing the articles.

66. The bed of the epreuvette muſt be laid truly level, and the epreuvette at the exact elevation of 45 degrees, a piece of quick match, of the length of 5 inches, is to be introduced into the vent, and the epreuvette loaded with 3 ounces of gun-powder, taken as nearly as poſſible from the middle of the barrel.

The powder muſt not be ſet up in the chamber by hand, but put in looſe; if, on the epreuvette being fired, the ball is projected to the diſtance of one hundred and ſeventy-five yards, ſuch powder is accepted, provided the colour is good, the corns regular, according to the quality, and free from duſt, and each barrel weighing pounds Avoirdupoize, one hundred. The powder thus proved and weighed, is to be marked on the head of the barrel, with white paint in the following manner, according to the nature of it, thus:




B. F. For Bengal fine.
B. M. For Bengal medium.
B. C. For Bengal coarſe.

With the day of the month and year when proved. And as the officer who attends the proof and weighing the powder, muſt be anſwerable that both were duly executed in his preſence, he ſhall ſign his name on a piece of paper, paſted on the head of each barrel. When the proving and weighing is over, the powder is to be ſent to Fort William immediately, and delivered to the commiſſary of ſtores, who will lodge it in the magazine. The officer, on his return to garriſon, is to make a report of the powder thus proved and weighed, to the Military Board.—The following is the weight and diameter of the epreuvette and bed, and alſo the ball, which muſt be weighed before each proof, and the difference of weight in the ball (if any) mentioned in the report.

| | Diameter. | cwt. | qrs. | lb. | oz. | dms. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Epreuvette, | $7\frac{4}{10}$ | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | weight. |
| Bed, - - | | 4 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | ditto. |
| Ball, - | $7\frac{2}{10}$ | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | ditto. |
| Screw-handle, - | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | ditto. |

That it be an addition to the inſtructions for proving powder, that a range report of each barrel be laid before the Military Board by the proving officer.

That officers, occaſionally employed in ſuperintending the proof of powder, inſert in their remarks, the time of the day and the ſtate of the air when the proof is made.

FORM.

Report and account of powder, made for the Honourable Company, in April, 1779, and proved with an 8 inch iron mortar.—Charge of powder 3 oz.—weight of ſhell 8lb.—The diſtance of the picket being 63 yards, — by Lieut. A— F—, of artillery.

| Day of the month. | Hour of the day. | State of the air. | No. of rounds. | Bengal fine. Over. Yards. | Over. Feet. | Under. Yards. | Under. Feet. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | A.M. 9 | Clear | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | |
| | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | — | |
| | | | 3 | — | — | 7 | — | |
| | | | 4 | — | — | 3 | 1 | |
| | | | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | |
| | | | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | — | |
| | | | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | — | |
| | | | 8 | — | — | 3 | 1 | |
| | | | 9 | — | — | 5 | — | |
| | | | 10 | — | — | — | — | Home. |

RETURNS

RETURNS.

67. Quarterly returns of all ordnance, military ſtores, arms, accoutrements, and camp equipage—monthly returns of all receipts and iſſues, and annual returns, including the receipts and iſſues of the whole year, and balance remaining, ſhall be made from every magazine to this Board.

Commiſſaries, and deputy-commiſſaries, and conductors of ordnance, or any other perſon, having charge of magazines or ſtores, ſhall make the like quarterly, monthly, and annual returns, to the officer commanding, and alſo to the ſenior officer of artillery, whether at detachment or at fixed ſtations.

All the articles contained in the quarterly and annual returns, are to be arranged alphabetically, and diſtinguiſhed as ſerviceable, repairable, or unſerviceable.

All returns of receipts and iſſues ſhall particularly ſpecify the magazine or ſtores from which ſupplies ſhall have been received, the ſervice for which every iſſue ſhall have been made; and, the commanding-officer on the ſpot ſhall ſign a declaration, annexed to the return of iſſues, in theſe words:

"I do hereby certify, that I ſincerely be-
"lieve the articles contained in this account
"of iſſues were neceſſarily expended for the
"ſervice therein mentioned."

*(G. O. 16th July*, 1789.) The Board reſolve to adopt, as a general regulation throughout every department of the ſervice, that all accounts of iſſues, convertions, or expenditures of ſtores, ſhall bear an affirmation, upon honor, from the perſon by whom ſuch ſtores have been iſſued, converted, or expended, in the following form:

I, A. B. do declare, upon honor, that the preceding account does contain, to the beſt of my belief, a faithful and true ſtatement of the iſſues, convertions, or expenditures, therein mentioned.

After which, the returns, with the original vouchers, ſhall be immediately tranſmitted to this Board, by the officer of ordnance.

Relieving officers ſhall mutually ſign an actual ſtate of ammunition and ſtores, the one delivers to the other.

Every commanding-officer ſhall, when relieved from his ſtation or command, deliver to his ſucceſſor, an alphabetical return or account, of receipts and iſſues of ordnance and ſtores, during the time he held the command, and balance remaining.

That alphabetical liſts of all the artificers' tools and utenſils in uſe, at all the magazines, and belonging to corps, remaining on the 30th of April, annually, be tranſmitted to the Military Board, with other yearly returns.

Commanding-officers of battalions of Europeans and native infantry, and of cavalry, as alſo the officers commanding companies of artillery, ſhall tranſmit quarterly and annual returns, of arms, accoutrements, camp equipage, and military ſtores, directly to the Military Board, agreeable to the following form:

Quarterly Return of the arms and accoutrements, &c. belonging to the —— regiment of ——, viz. from the 1st of May to the 1st of August, 1781.

| | Bayonets. | | Belts. | | | | | Fifes. | | | Musquetry. | | | | | | Scabbards. | | | | Slings. | | | Swords. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fuzil. | Musket. | Bayonet. | Sword. | Cases fife. | Drums complete. | Espontoons. | Country. | Europe. | Halberds. | Carbines. | Fuzil, officers. | Muskets. | Pouches, fide, | Ditto, with powder horns. | Prickers with brushes. | Swords, ferjeant. | Drummers. | Fuzil, bayonet. | Musket do. | Carbine. | Fuzil. | Musquet. | Serjeants. | Drummers. | Turnkeys with hammers. | Worms. |
| ceable, | 6 | 800 | 1000 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 28 | 20 | 10 | 28 | 100 | 6 | 700 | 900 | 100 | 1000 | 10 | 20 | 6 | 750 | 100 | 6 | 850 | 10 | 20 | 1000 | 1000 |
| iceable, | — | 200 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 150 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| viceable. | — | — | — | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 50 | — | — | — | 20 | — | — | 150 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Total. — | 6 | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 10 | 10 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 30 | 100 | 6 | 900 | 900 | 100 | 1000 | 30 | 20 | 6 | 900 | 100 | 6 | 900 | 10 | 20 | 1000 | 1000 |

N. B. Such additional heads as occur, to be inserted alphabetically, which are to be taken from the invoice or return of new arms or accoutrements, ſtores, &c. that ſhall be received with them, from the commiſſaries or deputy-commiſſaries of ordnance.

Quarterly Return of arms and accoutrements, &c. belonging to the — regiment of ——, viz. from the 1st of August to the 1st of November, 1781.

| | Bayonets. | | Belts. | | | | | Fifes. | | | Musquetry. | | | | | | Scabbards. | | | | Slings. | | | Swords. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fuzil. | Musket. | Bayonet. | Sword. | Cases, fife. | Drums, complete. | Espontoons. | Country. | Europe. | Halberds. | Carbines. | Fuzils officer's | Muskets. | Pouches, fide. | Ditto, with powder-horns. | Prickers with bruſhes. | Swords, ſerjeants. | Drummer's. | Fuzil, bayonet. | Musket ditto. | Carbine. | Fuzil. | Musket. | Serjeant's | Drummer's. | Turnkeys with hammers. | Worms. |
| ceable, | 6 | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 10 | 9 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 28 | 100 | 6 | 1000 | 890 | 100 | 990 | 10 | 20 | 6 | 1000 | 100 | 6 | 1000 | 10 | 20 | 990 | 995 |
| iceable, | — | — | — | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| viceable. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 5 |
| Total. — | 6 | 1000 | 1000 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 28 | 100 | 6 | 1000 | 900 | 100 | 1000 | 10 | 20 | 6 | 1000 | 100 | 6 | 1000 | 10 | 20 | 1000 | 1000 |

Difference between this and the laſt quarterly return accounted for.

"Bayonets, muſket, ſerviceable 200;" the 200 returned repairable in laſt quarter, made ſerviceable by the artificers. —"Belts, ſword, ſerviceable, 5;" become repairable wants ſewing; and unſerviceable 20, returned into the magazine as per receipt. — "Drums, repairable 1;" wants heads, cords, and braces. — "Eſpontoons, ſerviceable 2;" the 2 returned repairable laſt quarter, made ſerviceable by the artificers. — "Halberds, unſerviceable 2;" returned into the magazine at ——, as per receipt. — "Muſkets, ſerviceable 300;" the 150 returned repairable in the laſt quarter, made ſerviceable by the artificers, and 150 received from the magazine at ——, as per indent No. —, in exchange for 50 unſerviceable, and to complete the regiment. — "Pouches, ſide, ſerviceable 10;" become unſerviceable, the bruſhes being broke. — "Scabbards, ſword, ſerjeant's, unſerviceable 20;" returned into the magazine at ——, as per receipt. — "Scabbards, bayonet, ſerviceable 250;" received from the magazine as per indent No. —, in exchange for 150 unſerviceable, and to complete the regiment. — "Slings, muſket, ſerviceable 150;" receized from the magazine at ———, as per indent No. —, in exchange for 50 unſerviceable, and to complete the regiment. — "Turnkeys with hammers, ſerviceable 10, and Worms, ſerviceable 5;" rendered unſerviceable by cleaning the arms after exerciſing days.

68. That officers of the corps of artillery on detachment, in charge of ordnance and ſtores where there is not an officer of ordnance (that is, a commiſſary or deputy-commiſſary) preſent, do tranſmit to the Military Board, a return, ſhewing the quantity received and iſſued, with the particular purpoſe for which each iſſue ſhall have been made, during the time ſuch ordnance and ſtores were in their charge, with a copy of the ſurvey report taken, of what part of theſe ſtores ſhall have been returned into the Honourable Company's magazines; and ſhould any difference appear between their accounts and the ſurvey report, they are to tranſmit explanations of the cauſes of theſe differences, for the ſatiſfaction of the Board.

69. Ordered, that the inſpector of victualling ſtores, do ſend in, for the inſpection of the Board, a monthly account of all ſupplies furniſhed by the agent; and of all expenditures and iſſues that have taken place during the month. — This account to be delivered in, on the ſecond day of every month.

SURVEYS OF STORES, &c.

70. That a ſurvey of all the ordnance, arms, accoutrements, camp equipage, and military ſtores, in the arſenal and expence magazine, at Fort William and at all ſubordinate ſtations and magazines, ſhall be taken annually.

When there ſhall not happen to be an officer of artillery, or other perſon nominated by the Board, to act jointly with the commiſſary or deputy-commiſſary of ordnance, in the annual ſurvey of arms, it ſhall be left to the commanding-officer of the ſtations to appoint ſuch officers as they may think moſt qualified; and when there is no officer of artillery, the commanding-officers of the reſpective ſtations ſhall join ſuch other officer as he may deem the moſt proper.

The Board will occaſionally direct proper officers to viſit the magazines, to ſurvey the ſtores, and to examine whether the quantity and quality ſpecified on returns, are actually in the magazine or ſtore-rooms, to report faithfully whether due attention appears to be paid to the preſervation and arrangement of the ſtores, and to ſuggeſt ſuch remarks as occur to them for the better management of that department.

*(G. O. 9th March, 1789.)* The period for taking the annual ſurvey of ſtores being arrived, the officers commanding at the different ſtations of the army, where there are magazines, will be pleaſed to aſſemble committees, compoſed of three officers, to take theſe ſurveys; at which the commiſſary of ordnance, or perſon in charge of the magazine, is to attend to give ſuch information regarding the ſtores, as may be neceſſary; and commanding-officers of corps are directed to tranſmit ſurvey returns, in the uſual form, of the arms, accoutrements, camp equipage, and ſtores belonging to their reſpective corps.

The ſurvey reports to be cloſed on the 30th of April next, and tranſmitted to the ſecretary to the Military Board, ſo as to be received at his office by the 20th of May.

*(M. C. 20th July, 1789.)* Reſolved and ordered, that immediately ſubſequent to the annual ſurveys on the 30th of April, all camp equipage declared unſerviceable, be immediately broken up, and written off the public books; and that the camp equipage, thus condemned, be replaced as ſoon as poſſible; for this purpoſe the commiſſary of ſtores is to regulate his indents on the agent of ſupplies, ſo as to keep up always the proportion of camp equipage intended to be reſerved in ſtore, for the ſupply of what has been condemned as unſerviceable.

*(M. C. 25th September, 1789.)* Agreed, that the Governor-general be requeſted to iſſue a garriſon order for aſſembling the monthly committees, to inſpect and ſurvey the gun-carriages to be tendered by the agent, between the 1ſt of November and 1ſt of June.

*(G. O. 10th October, 1789.)* The monthly committees, for the purpoſe ſpecified in the above reſolution of Council, are to conſiſt of the commanding-officer of garriſon, the quarter-maſter-general, chief engineer, and a field officer of artillery; and their report to be forwarded to the ſecretary of the Military Board.

71. Whenever arms and accoutrements are conſidered to be unfit for ſervice, a ſurvey thereof ſhall be made by three officers of the corps to which ſuch arms, &c. belong; a report whereof, aſſigning the reaſons for returning them repairable or unſerviceable, ſhall be tranſmitted to the Military Board with the indents for new ſupplies, agreeable to the following form, viz.

Report

Report of a ſurvey of arms and accoutrements, belonging to the — battalion of ſepoys, deemed to be unfit for ſervice, with the reaſons for reporting them ſo.

| | | Repairable. | Unſerviceable. | Reaſons explanatory of the differences between the apparent and actual balances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muſquetry. | Muſkets, Engliſh. | 20 | — | The Stocks of 10 are ſprung, 10 want ramrods and ſcrewnuts. They were received in 1774. |
| | Ditto, Ditto, | — | 15 | The ſtocks of 5 are broken, barrels of 5 bent, and 5 worn out through length of ſervice—Received in 1777. |
| Pouches, ſide, | | — | 40 | Theſe are worn out, having been received by the battalion anno 1770. |

Report of a ſurvey of all the arms and accoutrements attached to the —— regiment of ſepoys, with the ſtatement of the apparent balances on the returns, compared with the actual balances by ſurvey, expreſſing the ſtate of the arms, &c. together with the reaſons of the differences between the apparent and actual balances, commenced the ——day of———, and cloſed, with the balances remaining, on the 30th April, 1781; to which are annexed, the reaſons for returning certain articles repairable, or unſerviceable.

| | | Apparent balance on the return. | Actual balance on ſurvey. | Deficient of the return account. | Surplus of the return account. | Reaſons explanatory of the differences between the apparent and actual balances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belts, bayonet, - - | ſerviceable | 795 | 760 | 35 | — | 15 of theſe found to be belts, ſword and 20 found repairable. |
| | Repairable | 90 | 110 | — | 20 | Transferred from the head ſerviceable |
| Sword, - - | Serviceable | 15 | 30 | — | 15 | Received from the head belts bayonet |
| Muſquetry. Muſket, Engliſh, | ſerviceable | 975 | 980 | — | 5 | Transferred from the head repairable |
| | Repairable | 15 | 3 | 12 | — | 5 of theſe found to be ſerviceable and 7 transferred to unſerviceable. |
| | Unſerviceable | — | 7 | — | 7 | Theſe transferred from the head repairable. |
| Pouches, belly, with belts and frogs, ſerviceable, - - - - - | | 970 | 910 | 60 | — | Found to be repairable pouches, ſide new pattern, ſepoy. |
| Side, new pattern, ſepoy, repairable | | — | 60 | — | 60 | Received from the ſerviceable pouches belly, with belts and frogs. |
| Turnkeys without hammers, ſerviceable | | 890 | 360 | 530 | — | 70 of theſe transferred to the head unſerviceable, and 460 found without hammers. |
| | Unſerviceable | 100 | 170 | — | 70 | Transferred from the head ſerviceable |
| With hammers, - | ſerviceable | 50 | 510 | — | 460 | Transferred from the head turnkeys with hammers. |

72. Agreed, that all camp equipage, accoutrements, as well as every other ſtore, which may be received in large quantities into the arſenal from the agent of ſupplies, be previouſly examined and approved, by a committee appointed by the Military Board for that purpoſe.

That the commiſſary of ſtores do report to the ſecretary, when ſuch articles are ready for inſpection; when the Board will order ſuch a committee of ſurvey as may appear to them adequate.

73. Reſolved, that it be a ſtanding regulation, that previous to the diſpatch of the annual ſupplies of ſtores from the arſenal to the ſubordinate magazines, a committee of officers be appointed to ſurvey them, and to report in writing, the condition of the ſtores; copies of which to be tranſmitted by the commiſſary of ſtores to the officers in charge of the reſpective magazines, for which the ſupplies are intended.

Reſolved, that on every ſuch occaſion, the commiſſary or aſſiſtant commiſſary of ſtores, together with the perſon under whoſe charge the ſtores are to be diſpatched, do attend the committee of ſurvey, and that they be reſpectively at liberty to offer any remarks to the Military Board which may occur to them, on points, regarding which, they may happen to differ from the committe of ſurvey, concerning the condition of the ſtores.

The officer commanding in the garriſon of Fort William, upon application from the commiſſary of ſtores, will aſſemble committees, compoſed of ſuch officers as he may think proper for the purpoſe, ſpecified in the foregoing reſolution.

74. Reſolved that the annual ſurveys of the magazines, be in future drawn out agreeable to the following form:

| Names. | Actual remainder in ſtore. | | | | Reaſons for reporting certain ſtores repairable and unſerviceable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Serviceable. | Repairable. | Unſerviceable. | Total. | |
| | | | | | |

FORM.

75. Report of 6 braſs 6 pounder field-pieces, proved at Fort William the 20th day of October, 1786, by order of Colonel Pearſe, Commandant of Artillery.

Fort William, 30th Oct. 1786.

N. B. The powder for the proof of the above guns was Bengal fine, quantity three pounds —— loading in the uſual manner, but with four wads and one ſhot.

| Number. | Nature. | Length of the bore. Ft. | In. | Weight. cwt. | qr. | lb. | By whom made. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 pr. | 4 | 3 1/4 | 6 | — | 21 | Major Deare. | A hole in the muzzle-mouldings of 3-10ths of an inch—ditto in the chace five ſmall holes at 1-10th to 2-10ths—ditto 2d reinforce of 2-10th—ditto in the firſt reinforce of 2-10ths; and another of 1-10th. |
| 2 | —— | 4 | 3 1/2 | 5 | 3 | 35 | | |
| 3 | —— | 4 | 3 1/8 | 6 | — | 20 | Ditto. | Burſt. |
| 4 | —— | 4 | 3 1/8 | 6 | — | 21 | Ditto. | A hole in the chace about 1-10th of an inch, under the trunnion—ditto of 3-10ths—ditto in the 1ſt reinforce about 1-10th cracked. |
| 5 | —— | 4 | 3 1/8 | 6 | 1 | 12 | Ditto. | A hole in the muzzle of 2-10ths. in the chace 3 holes at 2-10ths. to 1-10th—ditto firſt reinforce about 2-10ths. of an inch. |
| 6 | —— | 4 | 3 1/8 | 5 | 3 | 18 | Ditto. | A ſmall hole in the 1ſt reinforce of 1-10th muzzle, aſtragal 2-10th of an inch. |

# SECTION XX.

## MILITARY BUILDINGS.

1. *(M. C. 27th July, 1787.)* Reſolved, at the following regulations be obſerved future, in conſtructing and repairing mi-ary buildings, in Fort William and elſe-here: that all new and extenſive buildings, ceeding the expence of ten thouſand ru-es, be performed by contract; and re-irs and trifling buildings, under that ſum, eſtimate.

2. *(ibid.)* When by contract, that plans, evations, and ſections, with muſters of aterials and neceſſary inſtructions be pre-red by the chief engineer, and exhibited the public in the uſual manner; and that chief engineer do ſuperintend each build-g, or depute a junior officer of his corps that purpoſe.

*(M. B. 8th June, 1789.)* All officers ho may at any time be entruſted with the ſponſibility of inſpecting works, to be ex-uted by contract, are to certify whenever work is completed to the due perform-ce of the contract, in all it's points; and is moreover required of the inſpecting of-er, to ſign to the written affirmation up-honour, that they have not directly, or irectly, any participation or connection in the proviſion or ſale of the materials uſed; nor derived any benefit or emolument whatever, from the works carried on under their inſpection, over and above the ſtated allowance aſſigned them by Government.

The ſituation of the chief engineer at the preſidency, rendering him the general inſpector of all works carrying on there; the ſpirit of the regulations, for certificates on works performed by contract, requires the chief engineer to join in all thoſe certificates or affirmations, which are given in by ſubordinate officers, acting at the preſidency as inſpectors of particular works in the department of the chief engineer.

In the ſame manner the quarter-maſter general ſhall join in all certificates or affirmations, in the terms before preſcribed, relative to any cantonment works that may happen to be carried on, in his department at the preſidency, or wherever he may be perſonally preſent; and that this regulation is to extend to the heads of all the military departments, in which contract works may be carried on by ſubordinate inſpection.

Theſe certificates and affirmations are to be lodged with the ſecretary to the Military Board;

Board; and the delivery of them to be reported by him to the ſecretary to the Government, for the information of the Governor-general in Council.

3. *(M. C. 27th July, 1787.)* When by eſtimate, that plans, elevations, and ſections, with a particular ſpecification of dimenſions be preſented to the Military Board, by or through the chief engineer, that the kind of materials be particularly ſpecified, and the beſt always uſed; that the eſtimate ſhall expreſs the number of ſolid, ſuperficial, or running-feet of work, ſuch as walling, roofing, terracing, plaiſtering, &c.

Reſolved, that when the prices of 100 ſolid, ſuperficial, or running, feet of work are eſtabliſhed at Calcutta, and the different ſtations of the army, (a meaſure now in agitation) all eſtimates of buildings be compared and corrected by the ſecretary, or ſome member of the Military Board, for the purpoſe of diſpatching buſineſs in this department, with regularity, oeconomy, and expedition.

*(M. C. 21ſt October, 1788.)* Agreed alſo, as an amendment to the rule laid down by the proceedings of the Military Board, under date 27th July, 1787, and ſubſequently approved by the Governor-general in Council, which directs, that "All eſtimates of buildings, executed by the chief engineer, ſhould be compared and corrected by the ſecretary, or ſome member of the Military Board; that inſtead of leaving it in doubt whether the duty ſhould be performed by a member of the Board, or by the ſecretary, it be the particular duty in future of the ſecretary alone."

4. *(M. C. 27th July, 1787.)* Reſolved, as a check on the contractor as well as engineer, that payments or advances be made to each in the uſual manner; and that one third of the amount of the contract, or eſtimate, remain unpaid, 'till the building be regularly reported on, in the following manner:

Such buildings as are executed by the chief engineer, at the preſidency, are to be ſurveyed and reported on by ſome member or members of the Military Board, aſſiſted by the civil architect, ſpecially deputed by the Right Honourable the Preſident.

*(M. C. 27th July, 1787.)* When executed by junior officers of engineers, at any out-ſtation of the army, the commanding officer on the ſpot, ſhall order a committee of ſurvey to examine and report thereon.

When buildings are done by contract, the chief engineer ſhall report on ſuch as may be erected at the preſidency; and at the out ſtations, the ſuperintending engineer, through the chief engineer.

*(M. C. 22d November, 1788.)* Agreed that previous to the works reported finiſhed by the chief engineer being finally reported to Government, the civil architect be directed to examine them; and that he be informed that the Board do expect his report to expreſs the dimenſions and quality of thoſe works, and of all others he may in future ſurvey by their order.

*(M. C. 21ſt October, 1788.)* Reſolved that in all caſes where the chief engineer executes any works, by the orders of the Governor-general in Council, or by the ſeparate authority of the Governor-general, the application for payment ſhall be made through the Military Board.

Reſolved, that when the laſt payment for any work executed by the chief engineer be applied

applied for, a certificate or ſurvey report of the goodneſs and ſufficiency of the workmanſhip aud materials, taken by one or more of the members of the Military Board, aſſiſted by the civil architect, ſhall accompany it.

*(G. O. 9th April, 1790. M. B. 5th April, 1790.)* Agreed, that it be in future conſidered as a ſtanding rule, that in all bills for money expended in public buildings, or expences of any kind incurred by individuals under the ſanction of Government, or this Board, the perſon making ſuch demand ſhall particularly expreſs on the face of the bill, the authority and the date of the order, or orders, by which he became authoriſed to make the charge.

Agreed, that in like manner, when materials wanted for the execution of public works are indented for, the indenting officer ſhall ſet forth on the face of the indent, the date of the authority by which ſuch work is to be carried on.

Agreed further, that no bills or indents of the above deſcription, on which the information now required is not fully expreſſed, be laid before this Board; but that the ſecretary do immediately return them to the perſons from whom they ſhall have been received, whenever an inſtance occurs of ſuch omiſſion.

Agreed, that theſe regulations are to be conſidered in force from the 1ſt May next.

5. *(M. C. 17th June, 1788.)* Agreed, to recommend an arrangement of temporary buildings required at the ſeveral ſtations of the army, to comprehend the ſeveral deſcriptions of buildings which are deemed requiſite, the dimenſions for each building, and the materials of which they are to be conſtructed.

Statement of the dimenſions of the different deſcriptions of temporary Military Buildings.

No. 1. FOR A COMPLETE BATTALION OF EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

| Deſcription of Buildings. | No. of each. | Interior dimenſions. | | | Thick. of Walls. | | | Floors to be raiſed from the ground. | Roof. | Allotment and uſes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Foundation. Depth. | Foundation. Thick. | Above ground. | | | |
| | | feet. | ft. | feet. | feet. | ft. | ft. | feet. | | |
| Barrack ranges, — | 8 | 200 | 34 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Straw thatch. | 1 to every company. |
| Cells of arms, — | 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1½ | 1 | Tiles. | 1 to every company. |
| Cookrooms, — | 2 | 60 | 15 | 5 f 10 r | 1 | 2 | 1½ | 1 | ditto | For a battalion. |
| Neceſſaries, — | 2 | 30 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1½ | 1 | thatch. | For a battalion. |
| Serjeant-major's quarters, | 1 | 30 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1½ | 2 | Straw thatch. | ditto. |
| Quarter-maſter's ſtoreroom, | 1 | 60 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1½ | 2 | Tiles. | ditto. |
| Guardrooms for a battalion, | 1 | 30 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1½ | 1 | Thatch. | ditto. |
| Hoſpital for ditto, — | 2 | 200 | 34 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | Straw thatch. | ditto. |
| Offices for hoſ. { Cookroom, | 2 | 30 | 15 | 5 10 | 1 | 2 | 1½ | 1 | Tiles. | ditto. |
| Neceſſaries, | 2 | 30 | 15 | 5 10 | 1 | 2 | 1½ | 1 | ditto. | |

## BARRACK RANGES.

| PARTICULARS FOR CONSTRUCTION. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|
| The ſupporters of the interior frame to be burnt brick, ſquare pillars of 2½ feet, and 16 feet aſunder from centre to centre.<br>The walls to be built of burnt or unburnt bricks to the outer frame.<br>The floors to be raiſed 2 feet, and to be well beat with coakoo or ſoorkey.<br>The rooms at the ends, to have a door into the barracks, and at the end of the ranges and ſides.<br>The barrack doors to be 12 feet aſunder, and the frames to be 6½ feet high, by 4 feet breadth, within.<br>Agreed, that the floors be laid with Jumma bricks, or dry ſand, inſtead of earth; more particularly the hoſpitals, as a greater ſecurity againſt damps.<br>Agreed, that a greater proportion of doors be made, to admit a more free circulation of air: diſtance between the doors to be 8 inſtead of 13 feet. | A company is ſuppoſed complete at each end of the barrack. Partition walls are propoſed of 20 feet, which again partitioned, affords two rooms at each end, to accommodate the ſerjeants and corporals of the company.<br>This leaves 160 feet of barrack, and is calculated in two rows of cots, to afford each ſoldier 5 feet ſpace.<br>The interior part of the barrack will thus contain the cots of the company, and they can occaſionally be removed to the outer ſpace on each ſide in a ſingle row, for the benefit of air, and for the cleaning of the barracks: no matted partition ſhould be allowed on any account. |

## BELLS OF ARMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The walls to be of burnt or unburnt bricks.<br>The corners of the roof to be fixed in coarſe chunam. | The racks for the arms ſhould not be in the centre, becauſe the weather will affect them from the doors.<br>It is preferable to fix them in the ſides, oppoſite to the door-ways. |

## COOK-ROOMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| To be built with the ſame materials as other offices.<br>To have air-holes in the rear, for the paſſage of the ſmoak. | |

## NECESSARIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| To be conſtructed of wood and ſtraw, the walls may be of mud with four door-ways to one ſide. | It is very immaterial of what theſe buildings are conſtructed, as they muſt be at a diſtance from the barrack ranges, and no ways dangerous from fire. |

### SERJEANT-MAJOR'S QUARTERS.

| PARTICULARS FOR CONSTRUCTION. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|
| To be built of the ſame materials as the barracks. | To be in the rear of centre barrack, two rooms are allowed him, one for his reſidence, the other for an orderly room. The partition may be brick or mats. |

### QUARTER-MASTER'S STOREROOMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The walls to be of brick, as propoſed in other buildings. | The buildings are propoſed to be higher than the others, to admit of ſtages of bamboos for the camp equipage and ſtores. |
| The ridge and corners of the roof to be fixed in chunam. | |

### GUARD-ROOMS FOR A BATTALION.

| | |
|---|---|
| One building. — — — | For the European officers. |
| Ditto ditto. — — — | For the European guard. |
| Ditto ditto. — — — | For the ſepoy guard. |
| Ditto ditto. — — — — | For the rear or barrack guard. |
| Theſe to be of the ſame materials as propoſed for the barrack ranges. The buildings for the European officers, to be divided into two rooms. The buildings for the rear or barrack guard to be partitioned at 12 feet, for the uſe of a priſon-room. | |

### HOSPITALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| To be built with the ſame materials as the barracks. | |
| The floor to be laid with tile-bricks, to render them more ſecure from damp. | |
| The ranges to have a door and a window alternate on each ſide. | |
| The door to be plank 6 and ½ feet high, by 4 feet breadth, within. | |
| The windows Venetian, to come within one foot and a half of the floor, to be fixed in the wall-frames, and to be of the ſame breadth as the doors. | |

### OFFICES FOR HOSPITALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| To be built with the ſame materials as the barrack-offices, and the cook-rooms to have air-holes in the rear for the paſſage of the ſmoke. | The diſpenſary for the apothecary appears to be in the department of the purveyor of hoſpitals. |

Where

Where companies of European artillery are ſtationed, and require temporary buildings, the ſame accommodation, as ſpecified for a company of infantry in the aforegoing regulations, is to be provided, and to have two ſmall offices for cook-room and neceſſary.

Parties of European artillery detached to ſtations, are to have accommodation of barrack and offices, according to the ſtrength of their complement, at the diſcretion of the officer commanding at the ſtation where ſuch parties ſerve.

No. 2. Statement of Buildings propoſed for a battalion of ſepoys.

| Deſcription of Buildings. | No. of each. | Interior dimenſions. | | | Thick. of walls. | | | Floors to be raiſed from the ground. | Roof. | Allotment of uſes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Length. | Breadth. | Height of walls. | Foundation. Depth. | Foundation. Thick. | Above ground. | | | |
| Bells of arms, - - - | 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1½ | 1 | Tiles. | One to every company. |
| Quarter guard, - - - | 1 | 30 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1½ | 1 | Thatch | |
| Rear guard, - - - - | 1 | 30 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1½ | 1 | Thatch | |
| Battalion ſtore-room, - | 1 | 30 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1½ | 2 | Tiles. | |
| Battalion hoſpital, - - | 1 | 50 | 34 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Thatch | |
| Offices, { Cook-room - | 1 } ſmall. | | | | | | | | Tiles. | |
| { Neceſſary. | 1 } | | | | | | | | Tiles. | |
| Serjeant's Barracks, - | 2 | 30 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1½ | 2 | Thatch | |
| Offices, { Cook-room - | 2 } ſmall. | | | | | | | | | |
| { Neceſſary. | 2 } | | | | | | | | Tiles. | |

The offices for a battalion hoſpital and for the ſerjeants, diſcretionary, when they are deemed neceſſary.

At Brigade Stations.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant and quartermaſter's offices, | 1 | 30 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1½ | 2 | Thatch. |
| General ſepoy hoſpital, - - | 1 | 200 | 34 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Ditto, |
| Offices. { Cook-room, - - - | 1 | 30 | 15 | 8 | — | — | — | — | Tiles. |
| { Neceſſary, - - - | 1 | 30 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | Thatch. |
| Office for major of Brigade, - - | 1 | 30 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1½ | 2 | Ditto. |

BELLS OF ARMS.

PARTICULARS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

The materials for conſtruction as deſcribed in bells for European companies in No. 1.

REMARKS.

Vide bells for European companies in No. 1.

QUARTER GUARD.

The materials and conſtruction as ſpecified for the European guard-room in No. 1.

REAR GUARD.

The materials and conſtruction as ſpecified for the European guard-room in No. 1.

Twelve feet to be partitioned off, for a priſon room.

Battalion

BATTALION STORE-ROOM.

| PARTICULARS FOR CONSTRUCTION. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|
| The materials and conſtruction as ſpecified for quartermaſter's ſtore-room in No 1. | Vide quartermaſter's ſtore - room, in No. 1. |

BATTALION HOSPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Materials and conſtruction as directed for European barrack in No. 1. | Where a brigade hoſpital is provided, this building will not be neceſſary. |

SERJEANTS BARRACKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The materials and conſtruction as directed for ſerjeant major's quarters in No. 1. | One building to accommodate the ſerjeant-major. |
| Theſe buildings to be partitioned in two rooms each. | One building for battalion ſerjeants.—They will be on the flanks of battalion line. |

ADJUTANT AND QUARTER-MASTER'S OFFICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The materials and conſtruction as directed for ſerjeant's barracks. | |
| This building to be partitioned. | To accomodate the ſerjeant attached to this office. |
| Office for brigade-major, the ſame as above. | |

BRIGADE HOSPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| The materials and conſtruction as directed for European barracks in No. 1. | |
| To have doors only of planks. | For ſeparating the ſick, which will form two wards for the patients. |
| To be partitioned in the center acroſs. | |

Ordered, that the complement or number of buildings for corps, be as expreſſed in the aforegoing ſtatements.

That the dimenſions laid down for the ſeveral deſcriptions of buildings be invariably attended to.

That temporary buildings be conſtructed upon the three following principles:

Walls of pucka brick, pucka brick pillars with door frames—plank doors and windows.

Walls of unburnt brick, wood uprights, and doors and windows of double mats.

Walls of ſtraw or double mats, wood uprights.

That no building be undertaken, nor any repairs of buildings authoriſed at any ſtation, cantonment, or fixed camp, without the previous approbation of the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, the Commander-in-chief, or the Military Board.

That when buildings are required at ſtations, the ſenior officer in command ſhall report the purpoſes and neceſſity for them, to the Military Board; he is to require from the public officer, to whoſe direction ſuch works fall, three ſeparate eſtimates, formed on the three foregoing principles, to accompany his report; and he is at the ſame time to tranſmit certified liſts of the average rates of materials, at the market of the ſtation.

That when buildings are reported compleated, ſurveys ſhall be taken by proper officers, to be appointed by the commanding-

officer at the ſtation, which ſurveys ſhall accompany the bills of charges for the works, to the military-auditor-general's office. Copies of the ſurveys, duly certified by a public officer, to be at the ſame time tranſmitted to the Military Board office.

That when repairs are requiſite to be made to any public buildings, ſurveys ſhall be taken, compoſed of the quartermaſters of the corps preſent at the ſtation, and ſuch other officers as the commanding-officer may pleaſe to appoint. Theſe ſurveys ſhall ſpecify the nature of the buildings and the extent of the repairs which may appear requiſite, and an eſtimate to be formed accordingly, under the ſame regulations directed for new buildings — the eſtimate being formed upon the principle on which the building may have been conſtructed.

6. *(G. O. 29th September, 1788.)* In order to aſcertain as accurately as poſſible, the real ſtate of all temporary buildings, when the charge of them is transferred from one officer to another, at the period of the general relief of the troops, it is to be a ſtanding regulation, that upon the arrival of native corps, at any brigade ſtation or out poſt of the army, the temporary buildings ſhall be ſurveyed.

The committee of ſurvey to be conſtituted in ſuch manner as the ſenior officer may think proper to direct, making the quartermaſters, where there are ſuch ſtaff preſent, members of it. The ſurvey report to bear the ſignature of the officer relieved, as well as the officer who receives charge of the ſtation, and to be afterwards tranſmitted to the quarter-maſter-general, for the information of the Commander-in-chief.

The above regulation is not to extend to Barrackpore, Cawnpore, or Futty-ghur, as the temporary buildings at theſe ſtations are within the perſonal inſpection of the quartermaſter and deputy-quartermaſter-general.

7. *(M. C. 7th April, 1785.)* Ordered, that it be made a ſtanding rule, that whenever eſtimates for the repairs or the conſtruction of public works are brought forward, the commanding-officer's certificates of the rates do accompany the eſtimate.

8. *(13th January, 1789.)* Reſolved alſo, in addition to the preſent exiſting regulations reſpecting the repairs of temporary buildings, the following be in future obſerved:

That a ſurvey be taken at each ſtation on the 1ſt of each enſuing November, to report the ſtate of the reſpective buildings.

That the public officer, in whoſe truſt the repairs are veſted, ſhall prepare a written ſtatement and eſtimate of the propoſed repairs, which ſhall be prefered to the ſenior officer of the ſtation.

The ſurvey and ſtatement of propoſed repairs, with eſtimates, ſhall be tranſmitted by the ſenior officer to the Military Board, for conſideration and approval, previous to any repairs being engaged in.

That when the repairs are completed the buildings ſhall undergo a further ſurvey and the completion being duly certified, the bill of charge, formed in conformity to the preſcribed mode in ſuch caſes, ſhall be tranſmitted to the ſecretary, in order to be recommended for payment.

9. *(ibid.)* Reſolved, that the repairs of temporary buildings at the ſtations of Futty Ghur, Cawnpore, Chunar, Dinapore, and Berhampore, be continued as contingent

of annual charge, in truſt of the following officers, viz.

At Futty-ghur and Cawnpore, the deputy-quartermaſter-general.

At Chunar, the fort-adjutant.

At Dinapore and Berhampore, the reſpective barrack-maſters.

And that the mode to be adopted in regard to theſe repairs, be performed conformable to the preſent exiſting regulations.

10. *(ibid.)* Ordered further, for the ſake of uniformity of ſyſtem, that the adjutant and quarter-maſter at Midnapore, be directed to draw his monthly allowance, for keeping the buildings in repair at that ſtation, in the following manner, viz. St. Rs. 30 for each battalion, and St. Rs. 40 for the extra buildings.

The Military Board having conſidered on a mode for keeping up in conſtant and effective repair, the temporary buildings or lines of the detached ſtations of ſingle battalions, by an expreſs monthly allowance, in like manner as eſtabliſhed for the repairs at the ſtation of Midnapore, recommended that the ſum of 30 St. Rs. per month, be granted for theſe ſervices, to each of the following ſtations; viz. Dacca, Chittagong, Jelda, Dinapore, Burragong, Secrole, or Benares, and Jaunpore.

Ordered, that the monthly ſum of 30 St. Rs. be eſtabliſhed and allowed for the aforementioned ſtations reſpectively; which allowance is to provide for all caſualties whatever, whether of repairs or re-building (excepting only the accident of fire) and is declared to be the ultimate expenſe which Government will admit.

It is required that a general repair be made annually, which is to be, changing the thatch or tiles of buildings, and re-placing with new what may be decayed; re-placing decayed uprights or rafters, and repairs of walls, jaumps, &c.—theſe repairs muſt be made as ſoon after the rainy ſeaſon as can be, and are required to be completed on or before the 15th day of November, ſo that relieving officers may receive their charge perfect.

The check that this duty is fully performed, will be on the relieving officer at each ſucceſſive removal of a corps, who will be held reſponſible to make good any deficiencies.

11. *(M. C. 20th April, 1789.)* Agreed, to requeſt the Commander-in-chief to direct the officers of the engineer corps, who may be ſtationed at any of the ſubordinate garriſons, to repreſent any works they may deem neceſſary in the firſt inſtance, to their reſpective commanding-officers; and to require the commanding-officers, on every ſuch occaſion, to tranſmit their opinions in writing to the Military Board.

*(G. O. 27th April, 1789.)* Commanding-officers, and officers of the engineer corps, referred to in the foregoing reſolution, are required to attend to the rule therein recommended.

12. Standing regulations, reviſed and amended, for the better preſervation of the public buildings, at the ſtation of Barrackpore, againſt accidents by fire, and for maintaining greater uniformity in the quarters.

No private bungalows or buildings to be erected within the limits of the cantonments, unleſs by permiſſion of the Commander-in-chief.—It is made known that ſuch buildings will not be conſidered private property

nor

nor ſuffered to be removed, nor transferable; and they are to be ſubject to removal whenever the ſervice requires it.

The quarters for officers are to be allotted by corps, according to the ſtations of battalions in the line.

No compounds, buildings, nor encloſures of the verandahs of the quarters, to be allowed, except previouſly applied for to the quarter-maſter-general; and when admitted, the following reſtrictions for the work will be required to be attended to: viz.

Encloſures of verandahs ſhall be of burnt bricks plaiſtered; and doors and windows to have wooden frames of certain dimenſions.

Encloſures for compounds muſt be of burnt or unburnt bricks, covered with ſand-plaiſter.

All buildings muſt have their walls of burnt or unburnt brick, covered with ſand-plaiſter, and the roofs to be of tiles.

No huts or other buildings to be ſuffered in the lines of quarters, excepting within the encloſures already deſcribed.

No pits to be dug nor ditches to be cut within the lines of quarters for any purpoſe whatever, but ſuch as the quarter-maſter-general may direct.

No lighted muſſals or other light to be carried about the lines, except candles in lanthorns.

No budgerows nor boats to put to within the limits of the cantonments and of head-quarters, excepting for the time of loading and unloading.

No fires of any kind, nor for any pretence, to be ſuffered on the banks of the river.

It is the duty of the battalions to keep their reſpective lines clear, and the houſes of the men regular—to dreſs and preſerve uniform the ſtreets of the companies—to keep the lines for native commiſſioned-officers at proper intervals from the ends of the men's main ſtreets—to prevent cattle from being picketted in the lines, and to be careful that no workmen, waſhermen, or others, are ſuffered to build huts within the battalion lines.

This duty is required to be performed by the quartermaſter-ſerjeants, of battalions and the ſtaff people, under the reſponſibility of the reſpective commanding-officers.

All ſtables for officers, houſes for their ſervants, and other buildings, are to be reſtricted to the ground purpoſely allotted, on the right or left of the line of rear guards.

The cantonment or great bazar, and all other bazars belonging to the ſtation, are to be reſtricted to the ground purpoſely marked for them.

It will be the duty of the quarter maſter of the brigade to give occaſional inſpection that theſe regulations are attended to, and to report to the quartermaſter-general, from whom he will receive inſtructions when neceſſary.

# SECTION XXI.

## MILITARY FUND.

. Agreement between the East India Company and the Right Honourable Lord Clive.

This Indenture, made the 6th day of pril, in the tenth year of the reign of our vereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, d Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, d in the year of our Lord, One thouſand ven hundred and ſeventy, between the ited Company of Merchants of England, ding to the Eaſt Indies, of the one part, d the Right Honourable Robert Lord ive, Baron of Plaſſey, in the Kingdom Ireland, and Knight of the Moſt Honrable Order of the Bath, of the other rt.—Whereas, Meer Mahomed Jaffier wn, deceaſed, late Nabob of the Kingm or province of Bengal, did, before his th, in the preſence of three witneſſes wit) Najim al Dowlah, his ſon, Lady gum, his wife, and Meha Rajah Nunmar, according to the form and manner teſtamentry acts uſed in that country, veath unto the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, of the monies and effects which the Nabob had in his poſſeſſion, the ſum of three lacks of rupees, 50,000 rupees in money, 50,000 rupees in jewels, and one lack in gold mohurs, in all five lacks of rupees, as by the contents of the ſaid bequeſt, contained in three certificates, made by the aforeſaid witneſſes in the Perſian language, and the tranſlations thereof into the Engliſh language, now in the cuſtody of the ſaid Company, may more fully appear,—And Whereas, at the time of the ſaid Meer Jaffier's death, the ſaid Robert Lord Clive was at ſea on his voyage from England to India, and after his arrival in the province of Bengal, Najim al Dowlah, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Meer Jaffier, did, agreeably to the command of his ſaid father, pay to the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, the ſaid five lacks of ſicca rupees, of the value of £62,833 6 8 ſterling, which the ſaid Robert Lord Clive paid into the Eaſt India Company's treaſury at Calcutta, at different times, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſix, and thereupon notes were ſigned to his lordſhip for the ſame five lacks of ſicca rupees carrying intereſt after the rate of £8 per cent. per annum ſterling, until paid. And Whereas, the ſaid Robert Lord Clive,

being zealous for the proſperity of the ſaid Company, the ſecurity of their territories, and territorial revenues in India belonging to them, and their trade and commerce, which greatly depended on the bravery and conduct of the ſaid Company's troops; and conſidering that the eſtabliſhment of a proviſion for ſuch of the officers and private men employed in the Company's ſervice, as ſhould be diſabled by age, war, or diſeaſe, contracted during their ſervice, would tend to induce fit perſons to enter into the ſaid ſervice, and encourage the bravery of the ſoldiery employed therein, hath propoſed to the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, to appropriate the intereſt of the ſaid five lacks of rupees, for the ſupport of a certain number of officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and private men, in the ſervice of the ſaid Company, who from wounds, length of ſervice, or diſeaſes contracted during their ſervice, were unable or unfit to ſerve any longer; and whoſe fortunes might be too ſcanty, to afford the officers a decent, and the private men, a comfortable ſubſiſtence, in their native country; and alſo to make ſome proviſion for the widows of ſuch officers and private men, as ſhould have been entitled to the ſaid bounty, or whoſe huſbands ſhould have loſt their lives in the ſaid United Company's ſervice.—And Whereas, Syf-ul Dowlah, the preſent Nabob of Bengal aforeſaid, hath given to the ſaid United Company, the ſum of three lacks of rupees, as an addition to the abovementioned fund: And Whereas, the ſaid three lacks of rupees were carried to account, in the ſaid United Company's treaſury, in the month of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſeven, and the ſaid Company's note for the ſaid three lacks of ſicca rupees, amounting to the ſum of £37,7[illegible] ſterling, carrying intereſt after the rate of £8 by the hundred, by the year, was iſſued from the ſaid Company's treaſury at Calcutta, payable to the ſaid Robert Lord Clive. And Whereas, the ſaid Robert Lord Clive hath alſo propoſed that the ſaid Court of Directors, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall be perpetual truſtees of the ſaid fund of five lacks of rupees, as well as of the ſaid three lacks of rupees, for the due application and appropriation of the intereſt and produce thereof; which ſaid truſt the ſaid Court of Directors have conſented and agreed to accept of: And Whereas, it has been agreed by and between the ſaid Robert Lord Clive and the ſaid Court of Directors, that the ſaid eight lacks of rupees ſhall, from the twenty-ninth day of September, which was in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſix, carry intereſt at and after the ſaid rate of £8 by the hundred, by the year, upon, and ſubject to the ſeveral truſts, conditions, agreements, and proviſoes, hereinafter-mentioned. And Whereas, the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, in purſuance of the ſaid agreement, hath delivered up the ſaid caſh notes for five lacks, and three lacks of rupees, to the ſaid Court of Directors, to be cancelled. Now this Indenture witneſſeth, that for the better and more effectually carrying the aforeſaid agreement into execution it is hereby mutually covenanted, concluded, declared, and agreed, by and between the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, and the ſaid United Company, that the ſaid eight lacks of rupees ſhall remain in the hands or treaſury of the ſaid United Company; who ſhall yearly and every year, at their houſe or office,

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Leadenhall Street, London, or in any other house or place where the business of the said United Company shall be transacted and carried on, pay and allow the sum of £8042 13 4 of lawful money of Great Britain, for and in lieu of interest of the said eight lacks of rupees, being after the rate of £8 by the hundred, by the year, to such persons, in such proportions, and for such purposes as are hereinafter mentioned, of and concerning the same. And it is further covenanted, concluded and agreed upon, between the said parties, that the Court of Directors of the said United Company, and their successors, shall be perpetual trustees, subject to the agreements and provisoes hereinafter contained, of the said fund of eight lacks of rupees, for the due application and appropriation of the interest and produce thereof, from the 29th day of September last past, to and amongst, and for the relief and maintenance of European officers and soldiers, who shall become invalids or superannuated in the said United Company's service, and of their widows; and also the widows of such officers and soldiers as shall die in the said United Company's service, in the shares, dividends and proportions following (that is to say) to all commissioned and staff or warrant officers, one moiety or half part of the ordinary stated pay they were respectively entitled to whilst in commission or service. To all sergeants, corporals, and private men, the like pay as is allowed and payable to the out-pensioners of the same ranks or degrees belonging to Chelsea Hospital; and to the several widows of all such officers and soldiers, one quarter or fourth part of the ordinary stated pay their respective husbands were entitled to when in the said United Company's service, yearly, and every year, during their several and respective natural lives. But it is declared, that the provisions hereby intended for such widows shall be paid upon such certificates and testimonials only, as the Court of Directors, for the time being, shall think reasonable or necessary to entitle them thereunto, and shall be payable during their respective widowhoods, but no longer; and in case of their intermarriages, then such provision shall from thenceforth cease. Provided always, and it is hereby further concluded and agreed upon by and between the said parties, that no officer or soldier is to be, or shall be entitled to any bounty or provision under or by virtue of these presents, unless he shall in the judgment of the Court of Directors of the said United Company, for the time being, be found disabled by wounds, or rendered incapable by age or other accidents; and unless he shall produce a certificate from and under the hand of his commanding-officer, of his being an invalid, and rendered incapable of further service in India, together with an approbation of such certificate by the Governor and Council of the presidency, where such officer shall have served. But, nevertheless, if any officer or soldier in the said Company's service, residing or being in England, shall apply to the said Court of Directors to be admitted to the said bounty or provision, the said Court of Directors shall admit such officer or soldier thereunto, if they shall adjudge him to be a proper object of such bounty. Provided also, and it is hereby further concluded and agreed upon, that the bounty or provision hereby intended for, and in favour of the

said

ſaid officers, is only to extend to ſuch of them as ſhall be obliged, through any of the misfortunes abovementioned, to return to England in indigent circumſtances; and that all and every ſuch officers applying for ſuch bounty, ſhall previous to their becoming entitled thereto, according to their ſeveral ranks or commiſſions, make oath in the moſt ſolemn manner before the Governor and Council, to the purport and effect following, (that is to ſay). A colonel ſhall ſwear, that he or any perſon or perſons in truſt for him, is or are not ſeized or poſſeſſed of, or entitled unto any real and perſonal eſtate, to the amount, in value together, of £.4000.—A lieutenant-colonel to the amount in value of £ 3000.—A major to the amount in value of £ 2500.—A captain to the amount in value of £ 2000.—A lieutenant to the amount in value of £ 1000.—And an enſign or cornet to the amount in value of £ 750. And in caſe of the death of any officer of the ranks abovementioned in the ſaid United Company's ſervice, the widow of every ſuch officer, before ſhe ſhall be admitted to partake of the ſaid bounty or penſion, ſhall produce and lay before the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, ſuch evidence as to them ſhall ſeem reaſonable, that her huſband, under whom ſhe derives ſuch claim, did not die ſeized or poſſeſſed of real and perſonal eſtate to the amount herein before ſpecified, according to his reſpective rank in the ſaid ſervice. Provided nevertheleſs, and it is further concluded and agreed upon, that the ſeveral perſons applying for the benefit of the ſaid fund or bounty, ſhall be admitted and become entitled thereto, according to the times of their reſpective arrivals in England; and in caſe any diſputes or differences ſhall happen or ariſe, touching or concerning the qualifications of perſons claiming right to penſions under theſe preſents, or the diſtribution thereof, or the times of their being reſpectively entitled thereto; ſuch differences or diſputes ſhall from time to time, be decided and adjuſted by the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, and not otherwiſe. And whereas the intereſt due from the ſaid United Company, upon the ſaid caſh notes herein before mentioned, amounted on the twenty-ninth day of September laſt, to the ſum of £ 24,128: now it is hereby further concluded and agreed, by and between the ſaid parties to theſe preſents, that the ſaid ſum of £24128 ſhall remain in the hands of the ſaid United Company in India, and ſhall be deemed and conſidered as capital, and ſhall carry intereſt from the ſaid twenty-ninth day of September laſt, at and after the rate of £ 8 by the hundred, by the year, which intereſt or yearly produce thereof, ſhall be from time to time paid, diſpoſed of, and diſtributed by the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, for the time being, in the firſt place for the diſcharging all incident charges and expences attending carrying into execution the fund hereby eſtabliſhed and ſubject thereto, unto and amongſt ſuch objects of charity, belonging to the ſaid United Company's military ſervice, or the widows or families of ſuch objects, as the ſaid Court of Directors ſhall in their diſcretion think fit: provided alſo, and the ſaid United Company do hereby covenant, promiſe, and agree, to and with the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, his executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, that in caſe the ſaid United Company ſhall at

any time hereafter, by any means whatſoever, otherwiſe than by the fate of war, be diſpoſſeſſed, or deprived of, or part with their territorial poſſeſſions in Bengal, and the revenues ariſing thereby, ſo that the jaghire granted unto and now enjoyed by the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, ſhall during the term agreed upon between the ſaid United Company and the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, for the continuation thereof, ceaſe to be paid unto his ſaid Lordſhip, or his aſſigns; or in caſe the ſaid United Company ſhall at any time before the year of Our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, ceaſe to employ, and maintain in their immediate pay and ſervice a military force in the Eaſt Indies, then, and in either of the ſaid caſes, the ſaid United Company ſhall and will forthwith pay unto the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, at their treaſury in Calcutta aforeſaid, the full ſum of five lacks of ſicca rupees, to and for his and their own proper uſe and benefit, but ſubject nevertheleſs, with the intereſt of the aforeſaid three lacks of rupees in the proportion the ſaid reſpective ſums bear to each other, to the payment of all ſuch penſions and annuities as ſhall at the time either of the aforeſaid contingencies ſhall happen, be payable out of or chargeable upon the ſaid truſt fund, which ſaid penſions and annuities it is hereby fully underſtood and agreed, ſhall continue to be paid and payable out of the intereſt of the ſaid eight lacks of rupees, or ſuch part thereof, as ſhall be wanting and neceſſary during the lives of the ſeveral perſons then entitled thereto. And it is hereby further concluded and agreed upon, between the ſaid parties to theſe preſents, that in caſe, at any time after the commencement of the ſaid year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, it ſhall ſo happen, that the ſaid United Company ſhall have no military force in their actual pay or ſervice in the Eaſt Indies, that then and in ſuch caſe the intereſt and produce of the ſaid truſt fund of eight lacks of rupees, ſhall from thenceforth, from time to time, be applied, paid, and diſtributed towards the ſupport, relief, and proviſion, of marine officers and ſeamen, who ſhall become invalids or ſuperannuated in the ſaid United Company's ſervice, and the widows of ſuch of them as ſhall die in the ſaid ſervice, during their reſpective widowhoods only; in ſuch ſhares and proportions, in manner and form, as in caſe ſuch event ſhall happen, ſhall be concluded and agreed upon between the ſaid United Company, and the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, or his legal repreſentative or repreſentatives. And, laſtly, it is hereby expreſsly ſtipulated and agreed, and the ſaid United Company do hereby covenant with the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, that in caſe it ſhall happen that the ſaid United Company, after the commencement of the ſaid year of Our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, ſhall ceaſe to employ a military force in their actual pay and ſervice in the Eaſt Indies, and alſo ſhips for carrying on their trade and commerce, then and in ſuch caſe, as ſoon as the ſaid event ſhall happen, the ſaid United Company ſhall and will pay unto the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, for his and their

own uſe, at their treaſury in Calcutta aforeſaid, the full ſum of five lacks of ſicca rupees, but ſubject nevertheleſs with the intereſt of the ſaid three lacks of rupees, in the proportion the ſaid ſums bears to each other, to the payment of all ſuch penſions and annuities, for the lives of the perſons then intitled thereto only, as ſhall at the time ſuch event ſhall happen, be payable out of, or chargeable upon, the ſaid truſt fund according to the true intent and meaning of theſe preſents. In witneſs whereof, the ſaid United Company have hereunto affixed their common ſeal, and the ſaid Robert Lord Clive hath ſet his hand and ſeal, the day and year firſt above written.

(L. S.) Clive.

(Company's Seal.)

Sealed and delivered, being firſt duly ſtamped, by the within named Robert Lord Clive, in the preſence of *Richard Holt*, *Thomas Morton*.

2. *(G. O. 23d July, 1771.)* The Court of Directors having taken into conſideration the covenant between the Eaſt India Company and the Right Honourable Lord Clive, for eſtabliſhing a fund for the relief of European officers and ſoldiers, invalids or ſuperannuated, their widows, and the widows of officers and ſoldiers dying in the ſervice,

Reſolved, that the following rules and regulations, founded on the ſaid deed, and as nearly conformable as the nature of it will admit, to the regulations for paying the Chelſea penſioners, are proper to be obſerved in tranſacting the buſineſs of this fund; and that the pay-maſter thereof, do govern himſelf thereby, in paying ſuch penſions as ſhall be aſſigned upon the ſame.

That every petitioning officer and ſoldier ſhall produce a certificate from the commanding-officer of his being an invalid and rendered incapable of further ſervice in India, together with an approbation of ſuch certificate by the Governor and Council of the preſidency where ſuch officer or ſoldier ſhall have ſerved.

That every commiſſioned officer ſhall previouſly make oath before the Governor and Council, viz. — A colonel, that he, or any perſon in truſt for him, is not poſſeſſed of or entitled to real or perſonal eſtate, to the value of £ 4000—a lieutenant-colonel of £ 3000—a major of £ 2500—a captain of £ 2000—a lieutenant of £ 1000, and an enſign of £ 750.

That all commiſſioned, ſtaff, and warrant officers, ſhall have half the ordinary ſtate pay they enjoyed whilſt in the ſervice.

That ſerjeants belonging to the artillery ſhall receive nine pence per day, and ſuch as have loſt a limb, one ſhilling per day; private men of the artillery ſix pence per day, and ſuch as have loſt a limb, nine pence per day.

That all other non-commiſſioned-officers and private men ſhall have four pence three farthings per day.

That all officers and private men ſhall be entitled from the times of their reſpective debarkations in England.

That commiſſioned officers ſhall only be paid as their penſions become due, and ſhall receive at the Company's office in London only, either by perſon, or by power of attorney, half yearly—at midſummer and Chriſtmas.

That non-commiſſioned officers and private men ſhall immediately, upon admiſſion

be paid in advance for the remaining number of days of the current half year; and at the expiration thereof, every ſucceeding half year in advance.

That non-commiſſioned officers and private men, reſiding within twenty-five miles of London, ſhall be paid at the Company's office in London, and not otherwiſe.

That ſuch non-commiſſioned officers and private men as reſide at a greater diſtance from London, or in Scotland, or Ireland, be paid at ſuch times, by ſuch perſons, and in ſuch manner, as the Court of Directors ſhall, from time to time, find convenient, in perſon, and not otherwiſe.

That non-commiſſioned officers and private men ſhall receive, on admiſſion, a certificate thereof, ſigned by the pay-maſter of this fund, containing a deſcription of ſuch penſioner, his age, and other particulars; which certificate, the penſioner ſhall exhibit to the perſons directed to pay him, each time of payment; and no penſion ſhall be paid unleſs this certificate is produced by the penſioner.

That country penſioners ſhall receive in advance, for the firſt half year, from midſummer or Chriſtmas, next enſuing, the date of their admiſſion, on producing the above certificate only to the perſons appointed to pay them, but immediately after receiving ſuch half yearly payment, every perſon ſhall make two affidavits of the ſame tenor and date, before a magiſtrate, conformably to the printed inſtructions he ſhall receive from the pay-maſter of this fund; one of which affidavits muſt be tranſmitted to the ſaid pay-maſter in London, in ſuch manner as the Court of Directors, from time to time, direct; the other muſt be exhibited to the perſon that ſhall be empowered to pay him, together with the penſioner's certificate of admiſſion, which voucher will entitle ſuch penſioner to receive again, in advance, at the expiration of the half year. — Theſe affidavits muſt be repeated and ſent to London twice a year; immediately after midſummer and Chriſtmas.

That no penſioners ſhall be paid in the country, unleſs the abovementioned affidavits have been timely received, by the pay-maſter of this fund, in London.

That if a penſioner does not appear to claim his penſion for three half years, he ſhall be conſidered as dead, and his name omitted in the half yearly warrant. But if ſuch penſioner ſhall appear perſonally at the Company's office in London, or furniſh ſatisfactory proof otherwiſe, to the Court of Directors, of his being alive, he ſhall again be put on the liſt and receive all arrears.

That widows of commiſſioned officers muſt lay before the court ſuch evidence, as to them ſhall ſeem reaſonable, that their huſbands, under whom they derive their claim, did not die poſſeſſed, of real and perſonal eſtate, to the amount ſpecified in regulation the ſecond, according to their reſpective ranks in the ſervice.

That widows of commiſſioned officers be paid in perſon, or by power of attorney, at the Company's office in London only:

That widows of non-commiſſioned officers and private men, ſhall prove their marriage to the ſatisfaction of the Court of Directors.

That widows of non-commiſſioned officers and private men, reſiding within twenty-five miles of London, ſhall be paid at the Company's office in London only; and thoſe

thoſe who live at a greater diſtance, ſhall be paid in the ſame manner, and upon the ſaid half-yearly affidavits, as the men; and in either caſe they ſhall receive in perſon, and not otherwiſe.

That the penſions granted to widows ſhall continue during their widowhood, and no longer.

That the penſions of commiſſioned officers and their widows ſhall be paid neat, without any fee or deduction whatever.

That the penſions of ſuch non-commiſſioned officers and their widows as receive in perſon, in London, ſhall be paid neat, without any fee or deduction whatever.

That ſuch of the non-commiſſioned officers and private men, and ſuch of their widows, as are paid in the country, ſhall each time allow one ſhilling to the perſon that pays them, for his trouble.

That in caſe of inſanity, ſatisfactory proof be made thereof to the Court of Directors, and the penſion paid to the churchwarden in behalf of the pariſh, towards the penſioner's ſubſiſtence.

3. PAPER OF INSTRUCTIONS, FOR PENSIONERS IN ENGLAND.

All non-commiſſioned officers and private ſoldiers admitted penſioners on the fund, reſiding within twenty-five miles of London, muſt receive in perſon, at the Company' office there; and ſuch as live at a greater diſtance from London than twenty-five miles, as well as thoſe in Scotland and Ireland, are hereby required and directed, that early in the months of April and October every year, they do apply themſelves to on, of His Majeſty's juſtices of peace, in the neighbourhood where they reſide, and make two affidavits of the following tenor, and o one date; which affidavits the Court of Di rectors of the Eaſt India Company, requeſt the ſaid magiſtrate to ſign and date, viz — — came before me, one of His Majeſty' juſtices of the peace for the county of — an made oath, that he was admitted a penſion er on the military fund of the Honourabl Eaſt India Company, the — day of —, 1 —, was then aged about — years, and wa diſcharged for —, and now lives in the pariſ of —, in the county of —

Sworn before me, this — day of —, 17—

One of the two affidavits, drawn accord ing to the above form, ſworn before, date and atteſted by a magiſtrate, is to be ſen by the general poſt, directed ('till furthe order) " To the paymaſter of the Honour able Eaſt India Company's military fund, the Eaſt India Houſe, London;" the othe affidavit, of the ſame tenor and date, th penſioner muſt keep, to ſhew together wi his certificate of admiſſion, ſigned by th pay-maſter, to the perſon who ſhall be em powered to pay him in the country.

The above mentioned affidavit muſt made and tranſmitted to London, in Apr and October, ſo as to be received by t Company's pay-maſter, full two month before the 25th of June and 25th of Decem ber, reſpectively; they muſt be drawn o on one piece of paper, big enough to fo up in form of a letter, and the above direc tion wrote on the back thereof, to avoid u neceſſary expence or poſtage.

No penſioner will be paid, unleſs th abovementioned affidavit has been timely re ceived twice a year, by the pay-maſter this fund, in London; nor unleſs the oth affidavit of ſame date, as well as the certi

cate of admiſſion, are produced by the penſioner, every time of payment.

All penſioners are to take particular notice, that neither the whole nor any part of their penſion money, will be paid at any time, nor under any pretence whatever, to any other perſon or perſons than themſelves only; conſequently they cannot commiſſion or empower any one to receive for them; and no receipts, acknowledgements, or aſſignments for money, any penſioner may borrow on his penſion, will be diſcharged or paid any regard to, by the paymaſter of this fund; but proper care will be taken that the penſioners themſelves will be regularly paid twice a year, in whatever part of England, Scotland, or Ireland, provided they duly obſerve the orders and inſtructions contained in theſe inſtructions.

4. (*M. C. 7th March*, 1772.) The ſingular advantages offered to the military in the Company's ſervice, by the inſtitution of the military fund, being more likely to ſubject it to abuſes, it is requiſite that the utmoſt caution, as well as impartiality, be obſerved by the reſpective commanding-officers in granting certificates, which the Preſident and Council truſt will be duly attended to on their part; it is therefore recommended to every commanding-officer on this eſtabliſhment, not to grant a certificate which may entitle any perſon to be admitted a penſioner on this fund, without the fulleſt evidence of ſuch perſon being actually an invalid, and incapable of further ſervice in India; and this muſt be certified to the commanding-officer, under the hand of the ſurgeon of the regiment, or at leaſt one of the army ſurgeons. And the greateſt circumſpection muſt be obſerved in all caſes, where the reality of the cauſe alledged for the application for a certificate is not apparent or eaſily aſcertained; it is alſo now directed, that in every certificate which may be granted to a non-commiſſioned officer or private ſoldier, the place of birth, the age, ſtature, and other deſcriptive marks, be inſerted, the better to defeat any attempts at impoſition, by perſons in whoſe hands ſuch vouchers may fall.

5. (*ibid.*) And, whereas ſeveral ſoldiers in Europe have applied for the benefit of this charity, without any other plea than their being provided with certificates of their being diſcharged the Company's ſervice at their own requeſt, after ſerving their contracted term of years; in order to prevent any of the Company's military continuing in an error, tending to the injury of the ſervice as well as to their own diſappointment and detriment, it is now declared, that though this laudable charity has been inſtituted for the maintenance and benefit of ſuch as are truly objects of it, as already publiſhed in general orders, 23d July, 1771, yet it is by no means intended to be employed towards the ſupport of ſuch men as may be capable of further duty; conſequently none muſt propoſe to themſelves, or expect, any advantage by returning home unqualified for penſioners, or otherwiſe unentitled to any relief from it.

6. (*G. O. 6th October*, 1774.) The commanding-officers of every corps, in which non-commiſſioned officers or private ſoldiers may be found entitled to the charity or penſions of the invalid fund, as preſcribed in the deed and regulations, iſſued in general orders 23d July, 1771, and 7th of March, 1772, are hereby directed to furniſh ſuch non-commiſſioned officers or private ſoldiers, previous to their being ſtruck off the ſtrength of

the corps in which they ſerve, with the requiſite certificates to qualify them for the penſion, and to tranſmit duplicates of the ſaid certificates to the town-major, to be laid before the Honourable Board, and tranſmitted to Europe in the packet, by the ſhip on which ſuch non-commiſſioned officers and private ſoldiers, ſo recommended, take their paſſage. And it is hereby further directed, that the commanding-officer of every corps, do grant to all non-commiſſioned officers and private ſoldiers, whoſe contracted time of ſervice may be expired, and are not deſirous of continuing in the ſervice, a certificate, particulariſing the exact ſpace of time the parties ſhall have ſerved the Company in the whole, either within the limits of this preſidency, or, if it can be aſcertained, in any other part of India, before their arrival in Bengal; that the town-major at the preſidency may therefrom be enabled to make out their final diſcharges from the ſervice.

All non-commiſſioned officers and private ſoldiers who may be entitled to the penſion, and deſirous of returning to Europe, or whoſe contracted time of ſervice is expired, and are not willing to renew their contracts, ſhall be ſent to the preſidency between the months of October and February, that they may be in readineſs to embark in the ſhips of the ſeaſon.

The names of ſuch men who are ſtruck off the ſtrength of their corps and ſent to the preſidency, to be inſerted in the liſt of the monthly caſualties, tranſmitted to the town-major's office in Fort William, in ſeparate columns, ſpecifying their reſpective length of ſervice, if diſabled by wounds or ſuperannuated, and whether or not recommended for the penſion.

7. (*ibid.*) The Court of Directors being ſenſible of the hardſhips it may be to the widows of European officers, who, either from being natives of India, or from other cauſes, cannot conveniently repair to England to receive the benefit of the military fund, have come to the following reſolutions: viz.

That upon proper proofs of their huſband's death, and the other teſtimonials ſpecified in the deed, being tranſmitted by our Governor and Council, ſuch perſons as are, or ſhall be entitled to a penſion, but cannot leave India, be admitted by this Court.

That upon the admiſſion of any ſuch penſioner or penſioners, advice be ſent out by the firſt diſpatches to the Governor and Council, where they reſide, with orders to pay ſuch perſons the amount of their penſions at the times of payment mentioned in the printed deed, and regulations.

That the Governor and Council do keep a diſtinct account of all money ſo paid, and regularly tranſmit the ſame home upon a ſeparate paper in the ſaid packet, and that in the mean time, they do grant ſuch perſons as may already have appeared, or ſhall hereafter appear to them, to have a juſt claim to the penſion, but cannot repair to Europe, an allowance equal to, but not exceeding, the ſum they will be reſpectively entitled to (according to the rank of their huſbands as preſcribed by the deed) until the proper vouchers be received by the Court of Directors, and their final determination ſhall be had thereupon.

8. (*M. C. 6th May*, 1782.) The Board having come to the reſolution of making no further promotion of officers out of

the regular courſe, for the purpoſe of entitling ſuch officers to receive the penſion of a ſuperior rank in the army, do hereby forbid any further applications of this nature from officers, whatever may be their pretenſions.

9. *(G. L. 13th April, 1783.— Par. 77.)* It having appeared to our committee for the management and application of the military fund, that no diſtinction has been made between the ſurgeons attending the factories, and thoſe attending the army, and we being of opinion that only thoſe who ſerve with the army are entitled to partake of the ſaid fund, we direct that certificates and recommendations for penſions be granted in future, to ſuch ſurgeons only, as have been actually employed in the army and invalids.—*(At preſent all the ſurgeons and aſſiſtants are conſidered as military: ſee 27th art. 18th ſection.)*

10. *(ibid. Par. 78.)* Recommendations having been granted to entitle perſons to the benefit of the military fund, to ſeveral perſons who are not within the deſcription of the deed. We therefore cannot but expreſs our diſapproval of ſuch recommendations, and poſitively direct, that particular attention be paid to the circumſtances on which every perſon grounds his or her claims, who ſhall hereafter apply for a certificate to be admitted a penſioner.

11. *(C. of D. 27th May, 1778. Par. 50.)* We have reſolved that every military officer already admitted, or who ſhall hereafter be admitted into the Company's ſervice, and henceforth become penſionary upon, partake of, or receive any allowances or benefit from the military fund, eſtabliſhed by agreement between the Eaſt India Company, and the late Right Hon. Lord Clive, ſhall be conſidered as having totally relinquiſhed and abſolutely given up every pretenſion to the Company's ſervice; and ſhall on no account or pretence whatever be reſtored to the ſaid ſervice.

## *SECTION* XXII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

1. *(M. C. 5th Auguſt, 1779.)* Reſolved, that the following regulations for ſalutes from the military, be obſerved.

Generals of horſe and foot, to be ſaluted with 17 guns.

Lieutenant-generals and Commanders-in-chief, with 17, otherwiſe 15, guns.

Major-generals and ditto ditto, 15, otherwiſe 13, guns.

Brigadier-generals and ditto ditto, 13, otherwiſe 11, guns.

2. *(ibid.)* Reſolved, that the following regulations, for guards and orderlies, be obſerved:

ORDERLIES.

ORDERLIES.

The colonel of the brigade to have a non-commiſſioned officer from the regiment, and 4 havildars from the ſepoy corps.—Lieutenant-colonels, one non-commiſſioned officer from the regiment.—A major, 1 corporal.—The adjutant, 1 private.

A lieutenant-colonel, commanding ſepoys, 3 havildars.—A major, 2 havildars.—The adjutant of the corps, 2 ſepoys.

Captain, commanding each battalion, 1 naick; and either of thoſe officers commanding a brigade, the ſame orderlies as for the colonel.—Theſe orderlies to be employed for the purpoſe of carrying orders, and never to be uſed for the purpoſe of parade alone. They ſhall remain at the quarters of the officer to whom they are detached, except when they go abroad on military duty.

GUARDS.

The colonel commanding the brigade in the field, and commanding-officer, to have 1 ſubadar and 50 men; when otherwiſe, 1 jemadar and 30 men.

Lieutenant-colonel commanding in the field, 1 jemadar and 30 men; when otherwiſe, 1 jemadar and 20 men.

A major, when commanding in the field, 1 jemadar and 20 men; when otherwiſe, 1 havildar and 12 men.

A captain commanding in the field, 1 havildar and 12 men; when otherwiſe, none.

Reſolved, that the following rules for military honours, from guards, be obſerved.

Generals of horſe and foot, upon all occaſions, to have the march beat to them, and ſaluted by all officers, the colours excepted; they are likewiſe entitled to a guard of a captain, lieutenant, enſign, and 50 men, with colours and ſtandard.

Lieutenant-generals of horſe and foot, upon all occaſions, to be ſaluted by all officers; they are to have three ruffles given them, and are entitled to a guard of a lieutenant and 30 men.

Major-generals are to have two ruffles given them, and not ſaluted by any officer; and they are entitled to a guard of an enſign and 20 men.—Brigadiers one ruffle, and are entitled to a guard of a ſerjeant and 12 men.

A lieutenant-general, who is commander-in-chief, is to have the ſame reſpect paid him on all occaſions as a general of horſe and foot.

A major-general, as a lieutenant-general, and a brigadier, as a major-general.

A general of horſe and foot is to be received with ſwords drawn, kettle drums beating, trumpets ſounding, and all the officers to ſalute, except the cornet bearing the ſtandard.

A lieutenant-general to be received with ſwords drawn, trumpets ſounding, and all the officers to ſalute, except the cornet who bears the ſtandard; and the kettle-drums not to beat.

A Major-general to be received with ſwords drawn, 1 trumpet of each ſquadron ſounding; no officers to ſalute, nor kettle-drums to beat.

A brigadier-general to be received with ſwords drawn; no trumpets to ſound, nor any officer to ſalute, nor kettle-drums to beat.

3. *(G. L. 28th March, 1774. Par. 5.)* That the keys of all the ſubordinate factories belonging to Fort William, in Bengal, ſhall be kept by ſuch perſons as the Governor-general and Council ſhall appoint; but

all barracks or cantonments, the keys ſhall be kept by the commanding-officer of the troops.

That in caſe of the attack of any ſubordinate factory in Bengal, Bahar, or Orixa, the keys ſhall be delivered to the Commander-in-chief, or in his abſence, to the ſuperior military officer preſent at ſuch factory; the mode of defence left entirely to his judgment, and the whole executive military power veſted in him till the enemy ſhall be repelled; ſubject, however, at all times to the controul of the Governor-general and Council, or of the military Commander-in-chief.

4. *(G. O. 11th May, 1774.)* If any officer in any garriſon within the juriſdiction of the Mayor's Court *(now the Supreme Court of Judicature)* ſhall hereafter refuſe to obey their warrant, and any violence thereupon enſue, by whomſoever committed to the officer bearing the warrant; or if any military officer ſhall excite or abet any aſſault or injury, done to an officer of the civil court, in the execution of his duty, or knowing that any ſuch violence is intended, does not endeavour to prevent it; ſuch officer ſhall be diſmiſſed from the Honourable Company's ſervice. And further, it is required and expected of every commanding-officer, who ſhall be applied to by an officer of the civil court for his protection in executing a warrant on any officer or ſoldier of the garriſon or cantonment under his command, that he do comply there with, in ſo effectual a manner, as to prevent any miſchief from being done to ſuch officer of the civil court, on pain of being deemed guilty of diſobedience of orders.

(G. O. 13th *Auguſt*, 1788.) Lord Cornwallis conſiders it to be a ſacred duty of a Commander-in-chief, to do every thing in his power to guard the civil law in this country, from being inſulted or eluded by military men; he deſires that the army in general will carry in their recollection, that if it ſhall ever appear, that the loweſt officer, belonging to the Supreme Court of Judicature, ſhall meet with the ſmalleſt obſtruction or oppoſition in the execution of any part of his lawful duty, from any perſon belonging to the army, not only at the ſtations, but even at the moſt remote diſtricts of the provinces, the commanding officer of the ſtation or detachment will, in the firſt inſtance, be rendered particularly reſponſible for it, as an outrage, which it was his duty to have prevented; and the conduct of every other perſon, who may have been concerned, will certainly undergo, at the ſame time, the moſt rigid inveſtigation.

(*G. O. 4th July*, 1787.) Lord Cornwallis thinks proper to notify to all the commanding-officers of ſtations and detachments, that as the honour and intereſt of the nation is deeply concerned in the regular adminiſtration of juſtice, he will hold them reſponſible that no obſtruction ſhall be given, within the limits of their reſpective commands, to the civil officers acting under the Supreme Court of Judicature, or of the Courts of Adaulet, on the execution of writs, ſummonſes, or any other legal part of their duty; and thoſe courts of juſtice will be informed, that their executive officers will, upon application to the military commanding-officer, be certain of meeting with protection.

5. (*M. C. 22d May*, 1786. *G. L. 21ſt September*, 1785. *Par.* 51.) Many of our ſervants,

vants poſſeſſing our moſt confidential ſituations, are accuſtomed to indulge themſelves without reſerve, in correſponding by their private letters upon the public affairs of the Company; this is attended with many inconveniencies, — is directly contrary to our repeated orders,—and we deſire you will take the moſt effectual means to prevent it. And if any of our ſervants preſume to continue in a practice, ſo contrary to our wiſhes and orders, we ſhall certainly mark our diſapprobation by the ſevereſt tokens of our diſpleaſure.

6. (*ibid.*) It is incumbent upon us further to inform you, that a practice has ſometimes prevailed of late, of our ſervants abroad ſending home public letters, to the care of perſons reſident in this country, to be delivered by them or not, as in their diſcretion they ſhall think proper. — We prohibit any ſuch practice in future, and direct that all letters to us, from our ſervants abroad, be addreſſed directly to the Court of Directors, and ſent by the uſual conveyances: — no other will be received by us.

7. (*M. C. 24th March*, 1785.) The Board are concerned to obſerve, that many applications have of late been addreſſed to them, without going through the regular official channels, in direct oppoſition to the following reſolution, publiſhed in general orders, on the 14th March, 1774; and repeated on the 5th November, 1777.

Reſolved, that memorials from officers to the Board or Commander-in-chief, be forwarded through their reſpective commanding-officers to the Commander-in-chief: memorials from officers will be laid before the Board by the Commander-in-chief.

Ordered, that this reſolution be in future literally adhered to, and that the ſecretary do return all applications of every kind from officers, that are not tranſmitted through the preſcribed official channel above ſtated.

(*G. O. 8th February*, 1790.) It ſhall in future be obſerved as a ſtanding rule in this army, that when any ſet of officers, above three in number, ſhall reſolve to ſtate a real or ſuppoſed grievance to any ſuperior, the repreſentation or memorial ſhall be ſigned by the ſenior officer only, of thoſe who may think themſelves aggrieved, and he is to tranſmit in a ſeparate paper, a liſt of the names of all thoſe who may have given ſanction to his ſignature; but the ſenior officer will in all ſuch caſes be held particularly reſponſible, both for the matter itſelf, and for the manner in which complaints may be ſtated in thoſe remonſtrances and repreſentations.

(*M. C. 29th May*, 1778.) The Honourable the Governor-general and Council have been pleaſed to direct, that no memorial addreſſed hereafter by officers to the Court of Directors, ſhall be tranſmitted by the ſhip under actual diſpatch, if received after the day fixed for the cloſe of the diſpatch.

8. (*G. O. 6th March*, 1786.) The Commander-in-chief directs, that the receipt of all orders and letters on military ſubjects, be immediately acknowledged, and the ſubject mentioned in a ſummary manner.

9. (*C. of D. 29th March*, 1774.) Before the removal of any Company's ſervant from his office, the party is to be made acquainted in writing with the accuſation preferred againſt him, and a reaſonable time allowed him to make his defence.

10. (*C. of D. 1st April*, 1760.) Officers shall be entirely subject to the orders of the Governor-general and Council, at each presidency, the Company's legal representatives.

11. (*C. of D. 17th March*, 1769.) It is the Court of Directors' orders, that commanding-officers shall check and controul contractors and commissioners, and in no shape to act in those capacities themselves, which must expose the service to frauds without any means of detection.

12. (*C. of D. 17th June*, 1748.) No captain or officer shall, on pain of being dismissed the service, demand or receive directly or indirectly, any present, fee, or reward, for the admission or recommendation of any person to be promoted to the military service.

13. (*C. of D. 16th March*, 1760.) Officers occasionally detached to the assistance of the presidency of Fort William, are not to be fixed on that establishment without express permission from the Court of Directors.

14. (*M. C. 5th August*, 1779.) Resolved, that field officers shall not hold the command of any particular company in the European regiments, or battalions of sepoys.

15. (*G. O. 28th November*, 1786.) Some doubts having arisen, whether the commanding-officers of brigades or stations, have authority to issue orders, except from headquarters of the troops under their command, it is to be understood that they may issue orders from any of the quarters of their detachments, and are to be considered as retaining the command while in the district occupied by the troops under their orders.

16. (*G. O. 16th July*, 1787.) Lord Cornwallis will depend on the vigilance and abilities of the officers commanding stations, and field officers of brigades, to exact from the officers commanding battalions, a proper attention to the duties of that station; and those officers are to be implicity obeyed in every point respecting the internal duties and discipline of their own corps, by the officers that are put under their command. As the commanding-officer is responsible for the condition of his regiment, and as the appointment of subalterns to particular companies, has given rise to difference of opinion on the nature of the duty in that rank, it is in future to be left to the discretion of officers commanding native battalions to employ them in the manner that they think will best promote the good of the service, except in cases upon which a superior officer shall think proper to give specific directions.

17. (*ibid.*) Ample redress will upon decent representation be given to every officer by Lord Cornwallis, for any act of real or designed injustice or oppression from his superior. In a difference of opinion between a subordinate officer and his own commanding-officer, on the nature of military duties, or the manner in which they are to be performed, a junior officer of modesty and with proper sentiments of respect for his superior, will generally acquiesce in the opinion of the officer commanding the brigade; but the opinion of the officer commanding the station is to be upon such points final.—Meetings of officers to concert means to resist or counteract the effect of military orders, are as subversive of the true principles of discipline, as they are contrary to military law.

18. (*M. C. 19th Auguſt*, 1778.) The commanding-officer of artillery who is intruſted with a train under him, ſhall be reſponſible for the good condition of the corps, train, and ſtores, and of the bullocks, ſo far as depends on him.

19. (*M. C. 3d Auguſt*, 1779.) It is directed, that no Company's ſervant or military officer, be henceforth diſmiſſed the ſervice, until his caſe ſhall have been repreſented to the Court of Directors for their determination, except ſuch military officers as ſhall be caſhiered by the ſentence of a court-martial.

20. (*M. C. 25th October*, 1786.) Ordered, that the 17th paragraph of the Company's General Letter, dated 28th Auguſt, 1783, be again publiſhed in general orders, "Officers diſmiſſed by the approved ſentence "of a general court-martial, muſt proceed "to Europe on one of the ſhips of the ſea- "ſon, in which ſuch ſentence has been "paſſed."

We hereby direct, that you obſerve it as a ſtanding order, that when officers ſhall be diſmiſſed by the ſentence of a court-martial, and the ſame meeting with your approval, ſuch officers muſt on no account be permitted to remain in India.

21. (*G. O. 28th March*, 1788.) It is to be conſidered as a ſtanding order, that no military ſtores are to be given in charge to an officer, to be conducted to the preſidency, from any of the ſtations of the army, or from one ſtation to another, without a particular order from the Commander-in-chief.

22. (*M. C. 3d Auguſt*, 1779.) Whenever any officer of the corps of engineers ſhall be appointed to ſerve in any other corps, or fortreſs, the commanding-officer ſhall be previouſly informed, from due authority, of the ſervice which ſuch officer of the corps of engineers is to execute; and of the aſſiſtance to be afforded him by the commanding-officer; without ſuch information, the commanding-officer cannot permit his entering on duty.

23. (*C. of D. 4th March*, 1767. *Par.* 52.) Officers exchanging commands, by purchaſe, ſhall forthwith be diſmiſſed the ſervice.

24. (*C. of D. 15th December*, 1775.) As the cuſtom of receiving complimentary nazers, or preſents, is not only liable to abuſe, but alſo contrary to the late act of parliament, for regulating India affairs; we much approve the determination of the majority to refuſe all ſuch preſents, and direct, that ſtrict obedience be paid to the ſaid act, not only by all the members of our Council, but by every perſon in our ſervice; and by all Britiſh ſubjects reſiding in India under our protection.

25. (*M. C. 21ſt September*, 1778.) Ordered, that no commanding-officer, ſhall make any alteration in the batta of rupees paid to the troops, or iſſue any orders reſpecting the valuation of them, without the ſpecial authority of the Governor-general and Council.

26. (*G. L. C. of D. 31ſt January*, 177[illegible] *Par.* 32.) We direct, that the prohibitions contained in the 18th article of the regulations formed by the Committee of Revenue in 1772, relative to the lending of money to zemindars, farmers, or ryots, be extended to all our ſervants of every denomination; and that every perſon who ſhall be found offending againſt this order, be forthwith ſuſpended from holding any employment under the Company, 'till our pleaſure ſhall be known.

(*M.*

(*M. C. 30th April*, 1790.) Reſolved, that it be publiſhed to the army, on the Bengal eſtabliſhment, that all military officers are prohibited by Government, from exacting or receiving intereſt or premium for loans of money in any part of India, beyond the rate which would be conſidered as legal within the Company's provinces; and that any officer who ſhall be convicted before a court martial, of practices which would be looked upon as uſurious within the Company's provinces, in defiance of the prohibition of Government, will be deemed unworthy to remain in the Honourable Company's ſervice.

27. (*G. O. 25th March*, 1789.) Earl Cornwallis has read with great pleaſure the ſentiments expreſſed by the officers at the ſtation of Berhampore, at the meeting which was held by them, in conſequence of a letter from the adjutant-general, to reconſider their reſolutions, which paſſed at a former meeting, on the 24th November laſt.

Thoſe ſentiments are conformable to the opinion which his Lordſhip has formed of the general good diſpoſition of the body of the officers of this army, and whilſt he had the greateſt ſatisfaction in obſerving their ready acquieſcence to the remarks which he made, upon the proceedings of the former meeting, as irregular and unguarded, he had never conceived that the officers who compoſed it, had been actuated by motives, in the moſt diſtant degree deſerving cenſure.

The officers who have retired from the Honourable Company's ſervice, will always be at liberty to take whatever ſteps they may think proper at home, to endeavour to ſerve their friends, who have remained behind them in India; but even if (againſt all probability) Government ſhould authorize ſuch meetings, the introduction of a ſpirit of intrigue and diſſention in this army, would ſoon be the conſequence of elections of committees by meetings of officers; and it will occur to the good ſenſe of the officers, that this would not be the only pernicious effect, which the adoption of ſuch a ſyſtem might probably produce.

The Governments in this country, are obviouſly the regular channels for tranſmiſſion to the Court of Directors, of ſtatements of any real hardſhips which the officers may ſuffer; and his Lordſhip is confident that they will always be received with great attention, and that every proper exertion will be made to afford redreſs, by the Honourable Court.

Lord Cornwallis is happy to embrace this opportunity to declare, that the late marks of favour which His Majeſty has thought proper to confer upon the officers in the ſervice of the Honourable Company, have given him the moſt ſincere pleaſure; and that it has been highly ſatisfactory to him to be a witneſs of the juſt ſenſe of gratitude, which is generally entertained of the value of them by the officers of this eſtabliſhment.

His Lordſhip alſo thinks it proper to add his aſſurance to the officers of the Bengal army, that from knowing a large proportion of them to be men of diſtinguiſhed merit, as well in their profeſſions, as in their private characters as gentlemen, he ſhall always feel himſelf warmly concerned in the ſupport of their juſt pretenſions; and will be highly gratified by any occurrence that can tend to promote their intereſt and ſatisfaction.

28. (*M. C. 5th Auguſt*, 1779.) Reſolved, that the following regulations be obſerved, in addition to the Articles of War, viz. that upon the death of a commiſſioned officer, or ſoldier, unleſs the deceaſed have an heir at age, on the ſpot, or hath by will appointed an executor of hand, to diſcharge the truſt; the commanding-officer of the regiment or company, ſhall cauſe the effects of the deceaſed to be ſold at public outcry, at ſuch time as the commanding-officer of the corps ſhall appoint, on giving the cuſtomary notice thereof; and out of the produce of the effects of the deceaſed, to pay forthwith the funeral charges, and all juſt debts due from the deceaſed, and to make up and ſign an account of the ſame, in which no commiſſion is to be charged; which account, after certifying them to be juſt, ſhall be depoſited by the commanding-officer of the regiment or company, for the uſe of the heirs, in the ſecretary's office; and the balance due to them, is to be immediately paid, for their benefit, into the Company's caſh.

29. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the following regulations, for the office of ſurveyor-general, be obſerved.

That he furniſh ſurveyors employed in different parts of the country, with orders and inſtructions.

All ſurveyors, ſent with detachments, to receive their inſtructions from the ſurveyor-general, for the better attaining the neceſſary and deſired information.

He will compile ſuch routes and obſervations as may be made, reduce and inſert them in his general plan.

To ſupply the Commander-in-chief with ſuch routes as he may deem neceſſary, for the better information of detachments under orders of march.

To furniſh the Board and Commander-in-chief with alphabetical liſts, and military deſcriptions of the roads through India, ſpecifying the diſtance from each town, and obſervations in the roads, forts, and paſſages of the rivers, in the different months of the year; with the boats and materials for embarkation procurable in the neighbourhood; proper places for encampment, for wood and water; market places for grain and bullocks; natural ſtrength of the ground, and advantageous poſts of encampment for detachments, from a battalion to a brigade; for the direction of a detachment or an army on ſervice.

That the ſurveyor-general ſhall not furniſh, upon pain of ſuſpenſion or diſmiſſion from his office, to any perſon whatever, copies of any maps or plans of the country and poſts, march, routes, or information relating to the ſurface of the country, without an order, in writing, from the Board or Commander-in-chief; that he require from the ſurveyors who have acted under him, all original plans and ſurveys of the different countries, in which they may have been employed; with a declaration in writing, on honour, under their hands, that they have not detained any of the original materials of which they were compiled; that he be reſponſible for the aſſiſtants in his office, ſo far, that he employ none without large ſecurity for their fidelity.

That the ſurveyor-general make quarterly returns to the Board, ſpecifying the different plans in his poſſeſſion; as alſo the progreſs he has made, in forming new ones; ſuch returns ſhall alſo ſpecify what ſurve-

ers are employed under him, on what duty, and where the progreſs reſpectively made by them, their fitneſs for the ſervice, and the good or bad execution of the plans furniſhed by them.

Reſolved, that the ſurveyor-general obey all orders from the Governor-general, and that he continue to receive his inſtructions for ſurveys, from the Governor-general, as heretofore.

(*M. C. 9th June*, 1780.) The Board have thought proper to direct it to be publiſhed in general orders, that the ſurveyors be called in, during the three rainy months, viz. from the 15th of June to the 15th of September.

30. (*M. C. 12th April*, 1780. *G. L. 27th May*, 1779. *Par.* 58.) It is our expreſs command, that no European (covenanted ſervants of the Company excepted) be henceforth permitted, either in time of peace or war, to view or inſpect any of the fortifications, defences, docks, or arſenals, at your ſettlements, on any account or pretence whatever; nor ſhall any perſon be ſuffered to take any drawing, or make any plan of any public work, fortification, or dock-yard, without licence in writing, from the Governor, for the time being firſt obtained for that purpoſe.

31. (*M. C. 4th January*, 1788.) Reſolved, that after the 1ſt of March next, no perſons in the civil or military ſervice of the Company, ſhall be allowed to proceed from the Company's provinces beyond Buxar, without the Governor-general's paſs to be produced to the commanding-officer at that poſt, unleſs ſuch perſons are under orders; which ſhall appear either in the Gazette, or by an official ſignature, to proceed to the ſtations beyond that place; or unleſs they ſhould be returning to their ſtations, after the expiration of leave of abſence.—The ſame orders reſpect Europeans in general, who are not in the ſervice of the Company.

(*G. O. 14th January*, 1788.) All officers, military ſurgeons, and other perſons, belonging to the army, proceeding from the preſidency to ſtations beyond Buxar, in conſequence of the minutes of council of the 4th inſtant, are to apply to the adjutant-general, for an authenticated copy of the order on which they proceed; and when from one of the intermediate ſtations, to the commanding-officer thereof.

32. (*M. C. 7th February*, 1787.) The Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, having entered into a convention with the government of Frederickſnagore, on the 13th of December, 1786, for the mutual reſtitution of deſerters, the following articles of it are publiſhed in general orders:

That all deſerters from the military ſervice, and from the ſhips and other veſſels of the ſaid contracting parties, whether Europeans or natives, who may take ſhelter within their factories, as alſo in ſhips or veſſels of either nation, ſhall be delivered up to the party to whom ſuch deſerters ſhall reſpectively belong, on this condition, viz. That all ſuch deſerters ſhall receive a free and entire pardon and remiſſion for, or on account of ſuch deſertion; the performance of which condition is ſolemnly agreed on by both parties.

That neither party ſhall afford countenance or protection to ſuch deſerters from the other, but ſhall, as far as their reſpective laws empower them, prevent ſuch deſerters

ſerters from harbouring or concealing themſelves in any of the ſettlements, of either party, within the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, and ſhall exerciſe ſuch authority as they legally may, for the purpoſe of apprehending ſuch deſerters, and reſtoring them to the party to which they belong, on the condition mentioned in the firſt paragraph of this convention.

That when, and ſo often as it ſhall be required, by either party, ſtrict ſearch and ſcrutiny ſhall be made for the diſcovery of any ſuch deſerters as either party may have reaſon to ſuſpect, have concealed and ſheltered themſelves, from the date of this agreement, within the ſettlements of the other; and being found, they ſhall forthwith be reſtored to the party claiming them. And as often as it ſhall come to the knowlege of either of the contracting parties, that deſerters from the other have taken refuge or concealed themſelves as aforeſaid, immediate notice ſhall be given to the party to whom ſuch deſerters ſhall belong.

*(G. O. 15th February, 1787.)* Whenever there may be reaſon to ſuppoſe that any deſerters from His Majeſty's troops, or from the European or native corps of the Company's army, have taken refuge within the juriſdiction of any of the factories dependant on the government of Frederickſnagore, or in any of the Daniſh ſhips or veſſels, the commanding-officers of the ſtations from whence the deſertions happen, are to make requiſition of the ſurrender of the deſerters, to the reſident of the factory or commander of the ſhip, in which they may be ſuſpected to have concealed themſelves; and this application is to be accompanied with a particular deſcription of the perſons deſerted.

*(M. C. 18th April, 1788.)* The allowance of 100 ſonaut rupees granted by the reſolutions of the Board, under date 9th of April, 1770, for the apprehenſion of every European deſerter, is to be paſſed hereafter by the military-auditor-general, without reference to the Board, on a certificate from the town-major, brigade-major, or other public officer, that the perſon apprehended has been convicted before a court martial of deſertion.

The Governor-general in Council, thinks proper to correct an idea which ſeems to prevail, that a commanding officer has a claim to the whole or any part of this allowance.—He conſiders it the duty of every officer to detect deſerters, without any participation in this reward, which ſhould be diſtributed only amongſt the non-commiſſioned officers and privates, whether European or native, or other perſons, inſtrumental in apprehending, or whoſe information may be the means of detecting deſerters; and orders, therefore, that the diſtribution of this reward, be made by the preſident of the court martial, before which a deſerter is convicted, and to be drawn and applied for theſe purpoſes only, by the town-major, brigade-major, or other public officer of the corps or ſtation.

*(G. O. 29th Auguſt, 1788.)* As it may be more convenient to try ſoldiers, who abſent themſelves from their corps, before regimental courts martial, for being abſent without leave, than to aſſemble general courts martial to try them for deſertion; the practice is allowed of; and in all ſuch caſes if it ſhall have happened, that the ſoldier

have been seized by zemindars, or others, on promise of reward for apprehending them, the officer commanding at the station shall make particular enquiry concerning it; and if he shall be fully satisfied that the person who seized, or the informer, did act in consequence of promise of reward on conviction; and if he shall also be satisfied that the prisoner would have been convicted of desertion if he had been tried by a general court martial, the commanding-officer shall certify his belief and enquiry, and recommend granting the reward; and all such certificates shall be laid before the Commander-in-chief for his sanction, and under it be passed.

33. *(M. C. 12th November, 1779.)* Resolved, that orders be sent to the master-attendant, prohibiting the pilots from carrying any vessels out of the river, until the ship under charge shall have been brought to at Injelee, and undergone a search there by an officer from the garrison; and such deserters, if any are discovered on board, as shall be pointed out to the pilot, delivered up to the officer.—That the officer be provided with a general order, addressed to the commanders of all vessels subject to the Company's authority, directing them to assist the officer in searching the ship, and to restore such men as he shall declare to belong to the military service; nor shall the pilot take further charge of the ship, until he shall have received a certificate in writing from the officer, of the ship's having undergone the search, agreeable to his instructions.

34. *(G. O. 4th March, 1789.)* In consequence of a representation to the Governor-general in Council, that boats belonging to gentlemen of the army, and others, continue to pass Manjee, and proceed into the district of Benares without rowannahs, which subjects them to be stopped and searched at the custom-houses in that zemindary; it is directed, that officers and other gentlemen attached to the army, do, previously to their entering the zemindary of Benares, take out rowannahs for their budgerows and baggage boats, from the Company's custom-house at Manjee. They are also directed, when not present themselves, to instruct persons who may proceed in charge of their boats, to apply for similar passes, which the collector of the customs at Manjee will grant them duty free, unless the boats should, besides baggage and necessaries, contain goods or merchandize, on which duties are to be levied by the established regulations.

35. *(M. C. 20th June, 1785.)* Ordered, that the chokeydars on the river stations above Chinsurah, be directed to examine all boats on their passage down, and apprehend such persons as may appear to be deserters from the Honourable Company's military; and that orders for this purpose be sent to the committee of revenue, and comptroller of customs.

36. *(G. O. 27th November, 1772.)* Numerous complaints having been made, that the hircarahs in the service of the Honourable Company, stationed on the roads, for the purpose of forwarding the public dispatches, are frequently taken by force from their stations, by officers passing through the provinces, but more especially on the road between Calcutta and Moorshedabad, being compelled to furnish provisions and other necessaries—to serve as guides and coolies; and often beat and otherwise ill treated.

It is now declared, that if any officer, ſoldier, or retainer to a camp, ſhall be found guilty of offending herein, after the publication of this order, they will be puniſhed according to the nature of their offence, by the judgment of a general court martial.

37. (*G. O. 6th Feb.* 1773.) It is ordered, that no officer whatever ſhall eraſe any general orders, once iſſued, from the orderly book of the brigade or corps, or any part of it, under his command; nor the brigade-major or adjutant, or other perſon, entruſted with the charge of the orderly book, ſhall ſuffer this order to be infringed, without reporting it to the Commander-in-chief, through their reſpective commanding-officers, on pain of being diſmiſſed from his office, and incurring the penalty which ſhall be inflicted by the ſentence of a court martial, for diſobedience of orders.

38. (*G. O. 9th June*, 1789.) It being well known to the Commander-in-chief, that many of the native officers and ſepoys are proprietors of lands in the ſoubah of Bahar, and his Lordſhip being particularly deſirous that their right ſhould not be expoſed to injury, either from a want of knowledge of ſuch meaſures of Government as intimately concern them, or on account of abſence, cauſed by their military ſituations, has thought proper, independent of the general notice which they will receive, through the medium of the civil officers in the diſtrict, to adopt this further mode, through the channel of their reſpective commanding-officers, of informing all ſuch of the native officers and ſepoys, as are proprietors of land in ſoubah Bahar, that the collectors of the ſeveral diviſions, in that province, have been inſtructed to form a ſettlement of the rents, receivable by Government, with the immediate proprietors of the ſoil, for ten years certain, on fair and moderate terms; and, in order that they may avail themſelves of this communication, the Commander-in-chief is pleaſed to direct, that all officers commanding battalions of native infantry, make the ſame as generally known to the men in their corps as poſſible; and that they receive ſuch petitions and repreſentations, as may be tendered by the native officers and ſepoys, on this head, and tranſmit the ſame to the revenue collectors in Bahar, together with the proper credentials from the petitioners, enabling and authorizing ſuch perſons as they may nominate, to attend the collectors, on their part, to ſettle their revenue, and to do all other neceſſary acts.

The officers commanding the battalions of native infantry, from which the detachment of volunteers for Bencoolen are formed, are deſired to cauſe the foregoing information to be given to the families of ſuch of the native officers and ſepoys gone on that ſervice, as may have remained under their protection; or in the event of their not having left any repreſentatives with the battalions, to ſend to the collectors, any information which they may be in poſſeſſion of, regarding ſuch of the abovementioned native officers and ſepoys, as have landed property in the ſeveral diſtricts within the ſoubah of Bahar.

39. Form of a diſcharge from the ſervice for a non-commiſſioned-officer or private.

By the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Governor-general of the preſidency of Fort William in Bengal, Commander-in-chief, &c. &c. &c.

This is to certify, that the bearer hereof Jeane Haberline, matroſs, is diſcharged from

from the — brigade of artillery on the Honourable Company's Bengal eſtabliſhment, having firſt received a full, juſt, and true account of all his pay, arrears of pay, cloathing and all other demands, from the ſaid Company, from the time of his firſt enliſting into their ſervice to this preſent date, as appears by their receipt on the other ſide.

Given under my hand, at Fort William, in Bengal, this — day of ——.

To all officers, civil and military whom it may concern,

Entered in the town-major's office, by order of the Right Honourable the Governor-general.

N. B. The underwritten certificate appears on the back of the diſcharge.

I acknowledge to have received from the Honourable Company, a full and true account of all my pay, arrears of pay, cloathing, and all other demands from the ſaid Company, from the time of my firſt enliſting into their ſervice, to this preſent date.

Witneſs my hand, this — day of ——.

In preſence of

40. (*M. C. 22d January*, 1785.) The Governor-general in Council direct, that their thanks be expreſſed in general orders to Colonel Pearſe and the European officers, and to the native officers and privates of the ſeveral corps compoſing the detachment lately returned from the Carnatic, for their gallant behaviour and uſeful ſervices in the defence of the Company's territories in the Carnatic, during the courſe of a long and unequal war; as a laſting mark of their approbation, they beſtow on each of the ſepoy regiments a pair of honorary ſtandards; on each of the ſubadars a gold medal; on each of the jemadars a ſilver one, with ſuch device, motto and inſcription, as ſhall be judged applicable to the occaſion; and medals of the ſame ſort to the native officers of the golandauze company; alſo ſimilar badges of inferior value to each of the non-warrant officers and privates, that have ſerved with the detachment from the commencement of the expedition to its return into the provinces.

The Governor-general in Council further direct, in acknowledgment of the ſervices of the two great detachments which have ſerved in the late war in the Carnatic, and in the weſt of India, an additional pay of two rupees per month, be granted to each non-commiſſioned-officer and private of the European corps, and one rupee per month to each non-warrant officer and private of the native corps compoſing thoſe detachments, who were originally attached to the ſame in their march to their reſpective deſtinations, and returned with them.

(*M. C. 26th January*, 1785.) Agreed, that the Commander-in-chief be requeſted to ſignify to the Board, the names of the officers who have ſerved in the Carnatic and Bombay detachments, that they may be entered on record for ſuch future marks of the favour of Government, as the rules of the ſervice will admit of.

41. (*G. O. 23d July*, 1790.) It having been repreſented to the Governor-general in Council, in the revenue department, that the practice of claiming exemptions from the payment of duties on the tranſportation of firewood from the Bowanypore Beltola, on the plea of its being for the public ſervice, is liable to much abuſe, and occaſions a great diminution in that branch of the revenue; and the Governor-general in Coun-

cil

cil having in conſequence reſolved, that no exemption of duty ſhall be allowed on firewood for the public ſervice: it is therefore directed, that perſons who may have occaſion to provide firewood on account of the public military ſervice, and who heretofore had the privilege of an exemption from duties, ſhall ceaſe to claim that exemption, and pay the uſual duties to the perſons authorized to receive them.

42. *(G. O. 6th July, 1790.)* It is to be conſidered as a ſtanding order, that troops to whom cots are delivered in good condition, ſhall be obliged to keep them in repair at their own expence, during the time they remain at the ſtation where the cots are delivered; and commanding officers of corps are required to enforce this regulation in ſuch manner as they may deem moſt eligible and effectual.

43. *(G. O. 17th February, 1790.)* In order to confine the charge for extra grain for bullocks employed with the artillery at practice, to ſuch a number only as ſhall be required for uſe; it is directed, that no greater proportion of ordnance ſhall be carried out by the artillery from any of the ſtations of the army to the practice ground, than may be neceſſary for carrying on the practice with, and that the cattle employed on thoſe occaſions be only in proportion thereto.

44. *(G. O. 8th January, 1790.)* It is to be conſidered as a ſtanding order, that no officer or other perſon under the authority of the commanding-officer of the military ſtations in the Vizier's dominions, is to be permitted to go beyond the provinces of the Vizier, either upon an excurſion of pleaſure or of private buſineſs, without the previous ſanction of the Commander-in-chief.

## SECTION XXIII.

### MUSTERS.

*(M. C. 16th June, 1786.)* Read the 3d ſection of the articles of war entitled muſters.

In addition to, and in explanation of, this article, the following regulations reſpecting muſters are to be obſerved.

1. Muſters ſhall be taken on the 1ſt of every month, or as ſoon after that day as poſſible for the preceeding month.

2. The battalions of European artillery and European infantry, ſhall be muſtered by companies, in the following manner:

The muſter review-rolls of each company ſhall be made out according to a form that ſhall be communicated; it is to contain the names of every man, who has been on the ſtrength of the company, between muſter, and muſter, and ſhall have the following certificate annexed to it, which ſhall be ſigned by the officer commanding

the company, and counterſigned by the officer commanding the battalion of artillery or infantry.

I do hereby certify, that the commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers, and private men, together with the caſuals of this company, where effective for the whole or intermediate time, during this muſter, as ſet down againſt their reſpective names.

All thoſe that are abſent are effective, and have the reaſons aſſigned againſt their names.

The muſter is to be taken by the commanding officer on the ſpot, or by ſuch other officers as he ſhall appoint for that purpoſe, who ſhall atteſt the review roll of every company, in the following words:

I do declare, that I ſaw, at the time of making or taking the within muſter, ſuch commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers, and private men, as are borne upon this roll, and not returned, abſent, or otherwiſe accounted for.

3. The laſcars attached to the companies of European artillery, are to be muſtered with, and included on the review rolls of their reſpective companies.

They will, of courſe, be drawn for in the abſtracts of the companies with which they are muſtered.

4. *(ibid.)* The native infantry are to be muſtered, by battalions, in the following manner:

The muſter or review-rolls of each battalion of ſepoys, including the eſtabliſhment of laſcars and artificers, ſhall be made out according to a form which ſhall be preſcribed; it is to contain the name of every man who has been on the ſtrength of the battalion between muſter and muſter, and ſhall have the following certificate annexed to it, which ſhall be ſigned by the commanding officer of the battalion.

I do hereby certify, that the commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers, and private men, laſcars, artificers and people of all denominations, together with the caſuals of this battalion, were effective for the whole or intermediate time during this muſter, as ſet down againſt their reſpective names; all thoſe that are abſent are effective, and have the reaſons aſſigned againſt their names.

The muſter is to be taken by the commanding officer on the ſpot, or ſuch field officers of the ſepoy corps, as he ſhall appoint for that purpoſe, who ſhall atteſt the review-roll of every battalion in the following words:

I do declare that I ſaw, at the time of making or taking the within muſter, ſuch commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers, and private men, laſcars, and people of all denominations, as are borne upon this roll, and are not returned, abſent, or otherwiſe accounted for.

5. *(ibid.)* The muſter or review-rolls of roſallahs *(now regiments)* of cavalry, are to be made out, and the muſters taken in the ſame manner, as preſcribed for the native infantry, and either by the commanding officer on the ſpot, or ſuch other officer as he ſhall appoint for that purpoſe, who ſhall ſign the ſame certificate as preſcribed for officers taking the muſter of battalions of the native infantry.

6. *(ibid.)* The muſter-rolls of the train artificers, ſhall have the ſame certificates as above preſcribed annexed to it, which certificate, ſhall be ſigned by the command-

ing officer of artillery, to which ſuch artificers are attached, and the muſter of them is to be taken by the commanding-officer on the ſpot, or ſuch other officer as he ſhall appoint for that purpoſe, who ſhall ſign a certificate, correſponding with that which is preſcribed for officers taking the muſters of battalions of native infantry.

The muſter-roll of laſcars and artificers belonging to the ſeveral quarter-maſters, ſhall be ſigned by the reſpective quarter-maſters, and the muſter of them taken in the ſame manner, in every particular as preſcribed in the preceeding article for the artificers attached to the artillery.

7. (*ibid.*) The companies of European invalids are to be muſtered, as nearly as poſſible, according to the ſame form and in the ſame manner as preſcribed for the companies of European infantry.

The diviſion of invalid ſepoys and the body of reformed native ſupernumerary officers are to be muſtered, as nearly as poſſible, according to the manner preſcribed for the battalion of native infantry.

8. (*ibid.*) The ſeveral muſter-rolls are to be tacked to the abſtract of each company, battalion, roſſallah, &c. for the payment of which, they ſhall be vouchers.

9. When a battalion of ſepoys or other corps is on detachment, and too diſtant from its brigade or proper ſtation, to be muſtered by an officer from thence, ſuch battalion or corps is to be muſtered by the commanding-officer of it, or ſenior officer ſerving with it.

When a company or more of European artillery or infantry is detached, the muſter or review roll of ſuch company or companies, is to be made out according to the form referred to in Article 2d and 3d; and the muſter is to be taken in the ſame manner as preſcribed in thoſe articles, for the muſtering of the European artillery and infantry battalion; excepting that in this caſe the counterſignature of the commanding-officer of the battalion, muſt of neceſſity be diſpenſed with.

10. (*ibid.*) The draught and carriage bullocks of the army, and the elephants ſupplied by contract, for the carriage of the camp equipage of the European battalions and the bell tents and ſerjeants' tents of the ſepoy corps, ſhall be reviewed monthly; and the different returns are to be ſigned by the quarter-maſter and brigade-major for the ſepoy corps, and by the quarter-maſter and adjutant for the European battalions; or where there is no brigade-major or quarter-maſter preſent, by the adjutant or other public officers, and to be counterſigned by the commanding-officer of the battalion, brigade, ſtation, or detachment; or, in his abſence, by the ſenior officer preſent at muſter.

The review-roll of the elephants and bullocks, ſhall ſpecify their ſtature, age, condition, whether fit or unfit for ſervice, the condition of their pads, harneſs, number of elephants or bullocks attached to each corps the number ſupernumerary, deficient, abſent on ſervice, where, or by whoſe order ſince what time, under whoſe charge, when laſt muſtered, and by whom, when joined from command, the number that ſhall have died, or been ſupplied in the courſe of the month, with the date of all the above occurrences, reſpectively.

11. (*ibid.*) The muſter or review return of the boats, are to be ſigned by the commiſſary or deputy-commiſſary of ordnance

the ſtation, or other perſon under whoſe charge they are, and ſhall ſpecify the number of each denomination attached to the ſtation, their burthen, equipage, and condition; the number, abſent, on ſervice, on what and where, and to be counterſigned by the commanding-officer of the brigade or ſtation, or ſenior officer preſent at muſter.

12. *(ibid.)* Brigade-majors or adjutants to corps, whether cavalry, artillery, European or native infantry, are to furniſh review-rolls, in which muſt be ſpecified, the field officers and ſtaff commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned not included on the ſtrength of companies, as well as the non-effective ſtaff attached to the reſpective corps, particularizing occurrences and caſualties, and certifying the review-rolls, as directed in article 11th.

(*G. O. 31ſt Auguſt*, 1782.) It is directed, that in future monthly review-rolls of the field officers and ſtaff of each brigade and detachment of the army, be given in, or tranſmitted, ſigned by the brigade-major or other public officer, to their reſpective pay-maſters, ſpecifying thoſe preſent and abſent, appointed and not joined, with the date of their abſence, appointment, and joining; and all caſualties as laid down in the regulations of 1779, under the head of muſters; which the pay-maſters are to tranſmit with their monthly accounts, to the office of the commiſſary-general.

13. (*M. C. 9th May*, 1785.) The military pay-maſter-general having repreſented to the Board, the propriety of being furniſhed with a true valuation of ſundry ſtock belonging to the Honourable Company,

Ordered, that a muſter and valuation of their elephants, budgerows, boats, camels, bullocks, and horſes, at the different ſtations, be taken by a committee of officers appointed for that expreſs purpoſe.

Ordered, alſo, that it be made a ſtanding rule, that a muſter and valuation be in like manner taken, annually, on the 30th April.

(*G. O. 11th May*, 1787.) The reports of the committee, which by the Minutes of Council of the 9th May, 1785, are directed to be annually aſſembled, for the purpoſe of muſtering and valuing the Company's boats, elephants, camels, bullocks, and horſes, at the different ſtations of the army, are in future to be ſent to the pay-maſter-general, for whoſe information they are intended, inſtead of the adjutant-general's office.

Monthly

14. Monthly Muſter Roll, of the [illegible] company [illegible]

as taken at ——— the —— day of ——— 17—.

| Commiſſioned Officers. | On duty, On command, | | A. B. Captain. C. D. Lieutenant. E. F. Enſign. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Was on foreign ſervice. | G. H. | Was on foreign ſervice. | P. Q. | Was on foreign ſervice. | Sick, - - - H. Y. |
| Ditto. | Diſcharged 10th ult. I. K. | Ditto, | On command, - R. S. | Ditto. | - - - - - Z. Z. |
| | On Command, - L. M. | | Sick, - - - T. U. | | - - - - - - - |
| | Promoted, - - N. O. | | Promoted and included among the ſerjt. V. W. | | |
| | Serjeants. | | Corporals. | | Drummers. |
| Was on foreign ſervice. | B. H. | Was on foreign ſervice. | T. S. | Diſcharged, time expired 10th ult. - - - - - - - - R. K. |
| | D. B. | | On command, - - I. M. | Struck off to ſupernumeraries, by G. O. 8th ult. - - - - - P. V. |
| Ditto, | Sick, - - - - - L. O. | | Ditto, - - - - - N. F. | Renewed for infantry battalion 15th ult. - - - - - - - F. F. |
| | G. N. | | Abſent by leave, - L. G. | Deſerted 17th ult. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - R. S. |
| | Sick, - - - - H. V. | | H. A. | Died 18th ult. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - T. W. |
| Ditto, | I. K | European Women, H. V. M. | | |
| | On duty, - - - - P. O. | | | |

I do hereby certify that the commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers and private men, together with the caſuals of this company, were effective for the whole or intermediate time during this muſter, as ſet down againſt their reſpective names; all thoſe that are abſent are effective and have the reaſons aſſigned againſt their reſpective names.

A. B.

Captain.

| Proof Table. | Captain. | Lieut. | Enſign. | Serjeant. | Corporals. | Drum. | Privates. | European women. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preſent at muſter, - - | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 58 | 1 |
| On command, - - - | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| On duty, - - - - - | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Sick, - - - - - - | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — |
| Abſent by leave. - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Non effective caſuals, - | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | — |
| Total names on the roll. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 68 | 1 |

*(The undermentioned certificate is to be on the back of the roll, and to be ſigned by the officer who muſters the troops.)*

I do declare that I ſaw at the time of making or taking the within muſter, ſuch commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers, private men, and people of all denominations, as are borne upon this roll, and are not returned or otherwiſe accounted for.

ON THE BACK OF THE ROLL.

The following certificate is to be granted by the officers commanding companies, for the guidance of the contractor.

Four Europeans entitled to full batta for the whole month, being on command.

The remainder of the company to full batta for 18 days, having arrived in cantonments off a march on the 18th.

## *SECTION* XXIV.

## NATIVE CORPS.

1. *(G. O. 9th March, 1786.)* The native officers of the ſepoy corps are in future to be denominated commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, inſtead of warrant and non-warrant.

2. *(M. C. 7th May, 1781.)* The Board have been pleaſed to reſolve on the following regulations for the ſepoy corps, and to direct that they be publiſhed in general orders:

That an European adjutant ſhall be allowed to each regiment of ſepoys;—that this office ſhall be filled by a ſubaltern officer:

That it ſhall be the duty of this officer to keep the regimental books and records, particularly a roll-book, in which is to be inſerted the name of every man enliſted and enrolled upon the ſtrength of the regiment, agreeable to the form that will be delivered to him for this purpoſe.

That this book ſhall be delivered over, ſigned by every adjutant upon his removal, to his ſucceſſor, from whom he is to take a receipt for it, together with the other books and records belonging to his office.

*(M. C. 3d Auguſt, 1779.)* Beſides the rolls of the men's names in the battalion, ordered to be kept by the commanding-officers, it is ordered, that every captain or officer commanding a battalion of ſepoys, do keep in their poſſeſſion a ſtatement of the length of

of ſervice of the warrant-officers, havildars, naicks, and ſepoys, in their reſpective battalions, according to the following form:

The—battalion of ſepahis,

| Stations, | | | Length of ſervice, Y. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | commandant | of | 15 | 0 |
| 3 | | of | 10 | 8 |
| 2 | | of | 9 | 8 |
| 12 | jemadars | of | 8 | |
| 10 | | of | 6 | |
| 4 | | of | 5 | 4 |
| 12 | havildars | of | 6 | 7 |
| 10 | | of | 5 | |
| 4 | | of | 5 | 10 |
| 20 | naicks | of | 4 | |
| 3 | | of | 3 | 9 |
| 5 | | of | 3 | 4 |
| 8 | | of | 3 | |
| 180 | ſepoys | of | 2 | 8 |
| 300 | | of | 6 | 8 |
| 130 | | of | 4 | |
| 100 | | of | 2 | 2 |

The officers are to be punctually careful that this roll be kept up, an annual copy of which ſhall be lodged with the commanding-officer of the brigade.

In the roll of the battalion containing the names of the ſubadars, jemadars, havildars, naicks, and ſepoys, the time of their firſt enliſting into the ſervice, when diſcharged and what battalion they ſerved in, when reſtored, their age and country, are to be particularly ſpecified oppoſite their reſpective names.

3. (*M. C. 7th May*, 1781.) That the regiments may appear uniform, the majors commandant, or commanding-officers, ſhall furniſh the non-warrant officers and ſepoys with a uniform turban, cumberband, pair of jingheers, and tourah, each, at the ſame time that their new coats are ſerved out to them; for which a ſtoppage of 5 rupees ſhall be made from their pay, in the months of October, November, and December, viz. 1½ rupees for the firſt two months, and 2 rupees for the third month.—The warrant-officers are to provide themſelves with regimental turbans, &c.

That it ſhall be expreſsly forbid for any other ſtoppages to be made, than what are ſpecified in theſe regulations, by any officer, or perſon, from the ſepoys, for clothing, articles of dreſs or half-mounting, except in the caſe of any articles being loſt, worn out, or made away with, and that the ſepoys will not replace them themſelves, when they are to be authoriſed in regimental orders.

4. (*ibid.*) That when vacancies happen for warrant or non-warrant officers in the ſeveral regiments, they ſhall be filled up immediately by promotion, agreeable to the following mode:

That when a vacancy falls in any company for a naick, it ſhall be reported by the ſubaltern of the company to the captain of the battalion, who ſhall recommend the moſt deſerving ſepoy in that company (preference being always given to length of ſervice where merit is equal) to the major commandant, or the officer commanding the regiment, to fill it; who, if he approves of the recommendation of ſuch ſepoy, his appointment ſhall be publiſhed in regimental orders.

That the ſame mode ſhall be obſerved in the promotion of naicks to fill up the vacancies of havildars; but when it ſhall ſo happen that there are not any naicks in the company, in which a vacancy falls, of ſufficient merit to entitle him to preferment, the moſt deſerving man of his rank ſhall be ſelected from

from ſome other company for the appointment.

That when a vacancy happens for a jemadar, the captain ſhall report it to the major commandant, who ſhall recommend by letter, through the channel of the commanding-officer of the ſepoy corps, the moſt deſerving havildar in the battalion (deſcribing his length of ſervice and particular pretenſions) to the colonel, or commanding-officer of the brigade, to fill it; who, if he approves of ſuch recommendation, ſhall order a warrant to be made for him, and publiſh his appointment in brigade orders.

That the ſame mode ſhall be obſerved in recommending and appointing a jemadar to ſupply the vacancy of a ſubadar;—due attention being paid in both caſes to ſeniority and length of ſervice.

That when a battalion of a regiment ſhall be detached, the captain, or commanding-officer, ſhall have the power to promote non-warrant officers; but no officer commanding a detachment leſs than a battalion, ſhall be inveſted with the authority; but he may, when the ſervice requires it, appoint non-warrant officers to act, and recommend them to the major commandant, or officer commanding the regiment, for his confirmation.

*(M. C. 11th October, 1785.)* Reſolved, that all warrants to native officers be, in future, ſigned by the Commander-in-chief; and that the ſeveral colonels of brigades do make a return to the Commander-in-chief, of all native warrant officers in their reſpective brigades, ſpecifying the age, caſt, length of ſervice, and place of birth of ecah, together with the date of warrant.

*(G. O. 28th April, 1789.)* It is to be conſidered as a ſtanding order, that promotions to the rank of jemadar are not to be made in battalions of ſepoys, in which all the ſupernumeraries of that rank ſhall have been diſpoſed of, whilſt there remain ſupernumeraries in any of the battalions of the ſame brigade; when a vacancy, therefore, happens for a jemadar, in a battalion in which there is no ſupernumerary, the officer commanding the brigade, to which he belongs, will fill it up, by transferring to that battalion, whether on detachment or not, a ſupernumerary from one of the other battalions.

*(M. C. 7th May, 1781.)* That the majors of brigade ſhall keep a regiſter of all warrant-officers to whom warrants are granted in their reſpective brigades, with an abſtract of the reaſons urged by the major commandant, or commanding-officers, for their promotion.

*(G. O. 18th September, 1788.)* The adjutants and quarter-maſters to the brigades of native infantry, are directed to keep a regiſter of all havildars promoted to the rank of jemadar, and all jemadars promoted to the rank of ſubadar, in the different battalions belonging to their reſpective brigades, from the firſt of June laſt incluſive; copies of which regiſter are to be forwarded to the adjutant-general's office every three months. Such promotions as have happened ſince the above period, to be immediately notified, and in future, regularly as they occur, to the ſeveral pay-maſters, who are directed to make the ſeveral ſtoppages, authoriſed by the military regulations of 1780, in ſuch caſes viz. —from a ſubadar St. Rs. 26 —from a Jemadar St. Rs. 6 8, being half a month's pay of their reſpective ranks, as fees for their commiſſions.

Similar ſtoppages are to be made from the native

native commiſſioned officers of cavalry or artillery, who are promoted on or ſince the 1ſt day of June laſt, viz.—from a firſt jemadar St. Rs. 50, a ſecond jemadar 20, and from a ſerang of artillery St. Rs. 5-8.

The regiſter to theſe promotions to be kept by commanding-officers of regiments of cavalry, and the adjutants to the battalions of artillery.

*(G. O. 14th November, 1788.)* On account of ſome difficulties which have been repreſented to have attended the preſent mode of keeping the regiſter of promotions of native officers of artillery,—that duty is to be conducted in future as colonel Pearſe ſhall think proper to direct; but copies of the regiſter are to be tranſmitted by the brigade-major of artillery, to the adjutant-general's office, at the periods mentioned in the general orders of the 18th of September laſt.

*(G. O. 18th September, 1788.)* Native officers who loſe their commiſſions, except on actual ſervice, and apply for others, are to pay the above fees, which are to remain in the hands of the paymaſters, and to be accounted for by them, in ſuch manner as the Commander-in-chief ſhall hereafter direct, through his military ſecretary, or the adjutant-general to the Bengal troops.

5. *(M. C. 7th May, 1781.)* That no warrant nor non-warrant officers ſhall be diſmiſſed from the ſervice, but by the ſentence of a court martial, or ſpecial order of the Board or Commander-in-chief.

6. *(ibid.)* That majors commandant and commanding-officers of regiments, ſhall have authority to diſmiſs ſepoys, who, from inattention or otherwiſe, ſhall be found unfit men to be continued in the ſervice.

That no non-warrant officer or ſepoy, ſhall be puniſhed but by the ſentence of a court martial, except in caſes where an immediate example is neceſſary to be made, and when delays may be attended with dangerous conſequence to the ſervice.

7. *(ibid.)* That ſuch parts of the Articles of War as relate to mutiny and deſertion, &c. ſhall be tranſlated into Perſian and Hindoſtan, and a copy delivered to the commanding-officer, which ſhall be read to the troops every month after muſter, or as often as it may be neceſſary.

8. *(ibid.)* That when any warrant-officer ſhall die, or be killed in the ſervice, the captain or commanding-officer of the battalion ſhall ſecure his effects, and direct an inventory thereof to be taken by a ſubaltern and two jemadars; which ſaid effects the captain, after diſcharging the debts of the deceaſed, will account for to his heir or heirs, declared by will, either written or verbal.

That a duplicate of the above will, counterſigned by the captain, ſhall be delivered to the major commandant, or officer commanding the regiment; and afterwards lodged as a record in the adjutant's office.

That when any non-warrant officer or ſepoy, ſhall die or be killed in the ſervice, the European ſubaltern officer commanding the company, ſhall direct an account to be taken of his effects, above his regimental cloathing, arms, and accoutrements, and diſcharging his debts, deliver the overplus to the repreſentatives of ſuch non-warrant officer or ſepoy.

That half a month's pay ſhall be drawn for native officers and ſepoys who ſhall die, on or before the 15th day of the month; and

and a full month's pay for thoſe who ſhall happen to die after that period, to aſſiſt in defraying their funeral expences; and that the names of all ſuch deceaſed native officers and ſepoys ſhall be ſtruck off the rolls of the companies to which they did belong, at the expiration of every month.

9. (*ibid.*) That the power of granting diſcharges to warrant officers, ſhall be veſted in the colonels or commanding-officers of brigades only; but the majors commandant, or commanding-officers of regiments, ſhall have authority to give diſcharges to non-warrant officers and ſepoys, after a regular application, and due notice being given by them of their deſire to quit the ſervice.

That no captain or commanding-officer of a battalion or company, ſhall diſcharge a man enrolled upon the ſtrength of his battalion or company, whether from application or on any other account; but when any men may be found unfit for the ſervice, they ſhall be reported to the commanding-officer of the regiment; who ſhall, in this caſe, order them to be ſtruck off the rolls, and others entertained in their room.

That permiſſion granted to warrant officers to quit the ſervice, ſhall be publiſhed in brigade orders; and to non-warrant officers and ſepoys, in the regimental orders of their reſpective corps, who ſhall beſide be furniſhed with the uſual written diſcharges.

(*G. O. 22d September*, 1788.) A doubt having ariſen in conſequence of the Commander-in-chief's ſigning the commiſſions of native officers, whether they may be allowed to reſign the ſervice without his previous ſanction, it is to be underſtood, that ſuch permiſſion may be granted in the manner practiced heretofore, only requiring written applications; which are to be recorded by the adjutants of the battalions to which ſuch native officers belong.

(*M. C. 7th May*, 1781.) That the commanding-officers of regiments ſhall be permitted in cantonments, fixed camps, or ſtations, to give leave of abſence to the native officers and ſepoys, belonging to their reſpective regiments; but that this indulgence ſhall not be granted for more than one month, nor extend to more than three warrant officers from each battalion, and four non-warrant officers and ſepoys from each company, at any one time, without the expreſs approbation of the colonel, or commanding-officer of the brigade, ſtation, or detachment, where the troops may be ſerving.

That when the regiment ſhall be employed upon any actual ſervice, no leave of abſence ſhall be granted by any commanding-officer, to any native officer or ſepoy under his command, except in caſes of the moſt urgent neceſſity, and with the permiſſion of the commander of the army or detachment.

That when a battalion, or two, three, or more companies ſhall be detached, the captain, or commanding-officer (excepting upon actual ſervice) ſhall have the power of granting leave of abſence to the native officers and ſepoys under his command, as is given to the commanding-officers of regiments; but the captains or commanding-officers of battalions ſhall at no other time be inveſted with this authority.

10. (*ibid.*) That the regiment ſhall be furniſhed with two ſtands of colours for each battalion, made up of the beſt China taffety,

taffety, that the ſize of each colour ſhall be ſeven feet wide, and ſix feet ſix inches deep on the pike.

That the pikes, from the top of the ſpear to the end of the ferrel, ſhall be ten feet; that the cords and taſſels ſhall be crimſon and gold.

That the firſt colours of each battalion, ſhall be the great union throughout; and the ſecond, the colour of the facing of the regiment, (except thoſe regiments faced with black) which ſhall have a white field, with the union in the upper canton.

That the number of the regiment ſhall be embroidered in gold Roman letters, within a wreathe in the centre of the middle colour of each battalion, agreeable to a drawing which will be delivered to each brigade.

That 400 ſonaut rupees ſhall be allowed to the officer commanding the regiment, for making up the colours of each battalion of their reſpective regiments.

That the regiments be furniſhed with the uſual number of camp colours, made of bunting, 18 inches ſquare, of the colour of the facing of the regiment; with the number of the regiment fixed upon them: the poles to be ſeven feet ſix inches long, except thoſe for the quarter and rear guards, which are to be nine feet.

11. *(ibid.)* That as nothing can be of more conſequence, than having a proper care taken of the ſick, it ſhall be made a ſtanding order, for the ſick of each regiment to be put under the charge of the ſurgeons, attached to, or ſerving with, the native corps, and attended by the native doctors belonging to their reſpective regiments under their inſpection.

That the following ſtoppages be made by the ſubaltern officers commanding companies *(now commanding-officers of battalions)* from the pay of each ſick man, and paid at the beginning of every month, to the ſurgeons, for bazar medicines, &c. for the time they are under their care, viz.—from a ſubadar 4 annas, from a jemadar 3 annas, from a havildar or naick 2 annas, and from a ſepoy 1 anna per diem.

That the ſurgeons ſhall give a receipt to the ſubalterns *(now commanding-officers of battalions)* for the amount of theſe ſtoppages, at the foot of a roll of the men's names, ſpecifying the number of days, and the ſum due, from each man of the reſpective companies.

That the ſick may not be neglected or ſuffer from the remiſſneſs of the ſurgeons, the commanding-officers of regiments ſhall cauſe an European officer to viſit them once a week, or oftener if neceſſary, who is to ſee that they are properly attended, hear and examine into all complaints, and make his report in writing in the uſual manner.

That a native officer from each battalion ſhall alſo viſit the ſick of his reſpective battalion once a day, and make his report to the captain or commanding-officer. It is expected that the ſubaltern officers commanding companies will give attention to their ſick, which humanity calls upon them to do independent of its being a particular point of their duty.

That the ſenior ſurgeons having the charge of the native hoſpitals, ſhall make weekly reports, and alſo monthly returns, to the commanding-officer of the troops, of all the ſick admitted and diſcharged, as well as the number remaining under their care at the end of each month.

12. *(ibid.)* That the commanding-officers of brigades, ſtations, and detachments, ſhall direct their brigade-majors, or public officers, carefully to compare theſe returns of the ſeveral corps; and upon any difference being found in them, to examine into the cauſe of it.

13. (*M. C. 3d Auguſt*, 1779.) The good order and diſcipline of all troops is owing to the care the officers take to enforce it; the black ſepoy officers are but too often remiſs:—it is therefore recommended to the European officers, to enforce command and obedience amongſt them, and endeavour, by encouragement and good treatment to the active, and by puniſhing the remiſs, to make them keep good order and diſcipline among their ſepoys, and to ſupport them well in it. The European officers are to conſider their preferment as derived from the attention they pay to the well diſciplining and well ordering the ſepoys, as this ſervice is regarded equally as honourable and eſſential as the command of Europeans.

14. (*ibid.*) Sepoys are not to be made uſe of as peons on private buſineſs to attend the officers who command them. One of the non-warrant officers only (naick) ſhall attend the commanding-officer of each battalion or detachment, to carry orders to the battalion or detachment; and it is particularly required of the commanding-officers of brigades, and every commanding-officer, to ſee that theſe, and every other order reſpecting the ſepoys, are punctually obeyed.

*(M. C. 26th May*, 1790.) Notwithſtanding the prohibition of the Honourable the Governor-general and Council, under date the 7th of April, 1786, publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette, againſt the practice in uſe amongſt the banyans and other rich men of Calcutta, dreſſing ſome of their ſervants in, or nearly in the uniform of, the Honourable Company's ſepoys and laſcars, it is found that the cuſtom ſtill prevails to a greater extent than formerly, not only in Calcutta, but in the interior parts of the country, to the great terror of the common people, to the frequent exerciſe of unwarrantable power by the employers of ſuch ſervants, and to the commiſſion of acts of violence and oppreſſion by the perſons aſſuming this dreſs; the Governor-general in Council; in order entirely to ſuppreſs an abuſe, which, beſides the evils enumerated, brings odium on the Honourable Company's ſepoys and laſcars, has formed the following articles of regulation, and requires a ſtrict obedience to them, from every perſon under the protection of this Government.

Firſt. All perſons, European and native, within the Company's provinces, which include the diſtrict of Benares, (excepting the vakeels of native powers) are poſitively forbid to dreſs any of their ſervants, either for the purpoſe of parade or buſineſs, in the uniform of the Honourable Company's ſepoys or laſcars, or in a dreſs ſo nearly approaching to that uniform, as to enable the perſons wearing it, to impoſe themſelves on the country people for ſepoys and laſcars.

Second. All natives, except thoſe actually in the military ſervice of the Company, or belonging to the vakeels of the native powers, are forbid to wear a dreſs ſimilar to that mentioned in the 1ſt article.

Third. Collectors of diſtricts, chiefs of factories, commercial and ſalt agents, magiſtrates and other Company's ſervants in official capacities, who are allowed eſtabliſh-

bliſhments of peons or pikes, or who have occaſion to employ perſons of that deſcription, are prohibited from putting them in a military dreſs.

Fourth. Native officers and ſepoys, excepting ſubadars, jemadars, and ſerangs, even though in the ſervice of the Company, who may temporarily reſide, or have occaſion to travel in the interior parts of the country, unleſs employed in the public ſervice, are forbid to wear their uniform coats.

By the operation of the foregoing articles, the uſe of a military dreſs will be confined to natives in the military ſervice of the Company, (or to thoſe belonging to the vakeels of the native powers, and the interior parts of the country to ſuch of them only,) with the exception of the commiſſioned-officers in the 4th art. as may be employed on public duties, and to ſecure the full effect of theſe orders, the military commanding-officers of ſtations and detachments in the interior parts of the country, collectors of diſtricts, reſidents and magiſtrates, are hereby veſted with authority, and are required to deprive any man of a military dreſs, who ſhall preſume to wear one contrary to theſe regulations, unleſs it ſhall appear that ſuch man is in the ſervice of the Company, in which caſe if he be not employed on duty he is to be ſent to the corps to which he may belong, with a written complaint againſt him.

### MILITARY REGULATIONS.

In order to aſſiſt in giving effect to theſe regulations by preventing the diſperſion of the Company's uniform throughout the country, the following regulations are to be obſerved in the army:

Firſt. Whenever a commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned-officer, ſepoy, or laſcar, is diſcharged the ſervice, his coat is to be left with the corps.

Second. No non-commiſſioned-officer, ſepoy, or laſcar, going on leave of abſence, is to be allowed to take his coat with him.

The regulation which forbids the native troops from wearing their uniform, when temporarily reſiding, or occaſionally traveling in the interior parts of the country, is not to extend to the native commiſſioned-officers, viz. ſubadars, jemadars, and ſerangs, excepting in caſe of being diſcharged the ſervice, unleſs it ſhall be found that the allowance of indulging them to wear their coats when abſent from their corps, ſhall be abuſed by their aſſuming to themſelves any improper conſequence, or power, by means of their dreſs, in which event, the exemption granted out of reſpect to their rank and ſituation, muſt be withdrawn from the whole.

In order to ſecure the inhabitants of the country from moleſtation, or oppreſſion of ſingle ſepoys or ſmall parties of ſepoys, on the plea of providing for the wants of the officers, or other perſons with whom they be on duty, the following regulations are eſtabliſhed for orderlies and eſcorts.

Orderly ſepoys and laſcars are on no account to be made uſe of as peons and harcarahs, by attending an officer when he goes abroad, or by being employed on any private buſineſs, they are to be allowed to officers commanding ſtations, detachments, and corps, and to public officers for the purpoſe of carrying orders, and are to be confined to that duty alone; when officers, either ſtaff or others, have occaſion to go on public duty to the parade, or to places where they may require their orderlies, they may ſend them on, or direct them to follow, ſo as to meet them

them at any appointed place; but they are not at any time to let them run before their palenkeens or horſes, or at any time mix with their ſowarie ſervants.

Military officers or other perſons, to whom eſcorts may be allowed when travelling through the country by land, or proceeding by water, are forbid to ſend ſepoys or laſcars into the villages, of the purpoſe of procuring any ſorts of proviſions, or of preſſing coolies or dandies; every town and village, upon proper application to the chief perſon in it, will, in conſequence of inſtructions from the ſeveral collectors to that end, furniſh ſuch aſſiſtance in the above points, as they may be capable of affording, and by that means render forcible and violent meaſures entirely unneceſſary.

(*G. O. 8th June*, 1790.) The commander-in-chief requeſts that the military officers whoſe ſituations may afford them opportunities, will give their utmoſt aſſiſtance towards carrying into effect the regulations of the Governor-general in Council of the 26th May laſt.

15. (*M. C. 3d Auguſt*, 1779.) No officer commanding a battalion of ſepoys on a frontier ſtation, ſhall detach either ſingly or in parties, for any purpoſe whatever, beyond their quarters (except when required on military ſervice) any part of the battalion under his command, without tranſmitting immediate notice thereof to the Commander-in-chief, and aſſigning his reaſon for ſo doing.

16. (*ibid.*) If any ſepoy wilfully or carelefsly looſes or ſpoils any of his arms or accoutrements, ſtoppages ſhall be made out of his pay, in ſuch monthly proportions, as the commanding-officer in the field or garriſon, ſhall think fit, not exceeding half his pay, at the following rates:

For a muſket, 20 rupees,
A bayonet, 2 ditto,
A ſling, 1 ditto,
A cartouch-box, 1 rupee,
A lock, 4 ditto,
A worm, 2 annas,
A pricker, 1 ditto.

17. (*ibid.*) It is hereby directed, that the commanders of battalions detached on the borders, do communicate all the information they receive to the different chiefs and reſidents of the diviſions where their battalions or parties may be ſtationed; and that ſuch officers do refer every vakeel or agent, who may at any time apply to them on an occaſion in which the intereſt of the ſtate may be concerned, in peace or war, to the chief of the diviſion, or to the reſident, in whoſe diſtrict they may be ſtationed, giving immediate information to the Commander-in-chief at the ſame time.

18. (*G. O. 12th June*, 1786.) In future, no men are to be enliſted for the corps of artillery as laſcars, but ſuch as are actually ſeamen, or boat-men, ſettled within the Company's territories.

19. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Reſolved, that no commandants of laſcars be appointed in future; but that they fall off, as was ordered, with reſpect to commandants in the ſepoy corps.

20. (*G. O. 1ſt November*, 1790.) The Commander-in-chief underſtanding, that in conſequence of the directions given to commanding-officers of battalions of ſepoys, in the general orders of the 16th of July, 1787, it is the practice in ſome battalions, to leave the European ſubaltern officers entirely unpoſted to companies; he now directs that each ſubaltern officer in a battalion, ſhall be attached to diſtinct companies. It is left to the commanding-officers of battalions, to poſt the ſubaltern officers to companies in ſuch a manner as they ſhall think proper, and alſo preſcribe the regimental duty required of them, as officers attached to companies.

# SECTION XXV.

## OFF-RECKONINGS AND CLOTHING.

1. *(M. C. 3d April, 1788.)* The Governor General in Council having been pleaſed to reſolve on an alteration in the preſent mode of aſcertaining the amount of the off-reckonings of the army, with a view to relieve the public accounts from a number of unneceſſary entries, the ſame is to take place from the 1ſt of May, 1788, and the following orders relative thereto, are to be in force from that period, namely:

That as the ſurplus of the off-reckoning-fund is retained by Government, until the diſtribution thereof is made to the officers entitled to receive the ſame, the agency of the military paymaſter-general is no longer neceſſary, and is therefore to be aboliſhed.

That all advances for the purpoſe of providing the clothing of the army, as well as for diſcharging the arrears due to men whoſe contracted time of ſervice may be expired, ſhall be made upon ſpecial orders of the Governor-general in Council, and paid by the military paymaſter-general, to the perſons whoſe buſineſs it is to diſburſe the ſame, charging theſe advances to the debit of the reſpective off-reckoning-funds.

That the net pay only, of corps, companies, or individuals, ſhall be charged upon the abſtracts or pay-bills, or upon the accounts of diſburſements of the ſeveral paymaſters.

The amount of the off-reckonings for the effectives of the army, is to be computed yearly, in the manner herein aftermentioned, and carried to the credit of two diſtinct funds, namely, the artillery and infantry; from theſe funds the charges attending the cloathing the army, are to be paid; and when the accounts have been examined and approved of, the balance is to be divided amongſt thoſe entitled to ſhare therein, as at preſent.

But as the off-reckonings of the troop of body-guard, the regiments of cavalry, the Calcutta European militia, the European ſupernumeraries at the preſidency, not attached to corps, the independent companies with Scindia, and other occaſional independent companies or eſcorts, form no part of the credit of the general off-reckoning-fund, but appertain to their reſpective commanding-officers, who are thereform to furniſh the preſcribed cloathing as at preſent, the off-reckonings of theſe troops are to be calculated ſeparately, and the amount thereof applied at the end of the year, to the credit of the officers entitled to receive the ſame, in the manner that the other off-reckonings of the army are directed to be brought to the credit of the artillery and infantry funds.

The amounts of the reſpective funds when adjuſted, are to be reported by the adjutant

adjutant-general and commiſſary-general, to the Governor-general in Council, and the commiſſary-general ſhall acquaint the paymaſter-general of the ſame, for the purpoſe of his bringing the off-reckonings of the year to the debit of charges military, and to the credit of the fund, and officers (mentioned in the 5th article) upon the books of his office.

(*M. C. 29th July*, 1789.) The Governor-general in Council having had occaſion to advert to the regulations paſſed on the 3d of April, 1788, relative to the mode then eſtabliſhed, for aſcertaining the off-reckonings of the army, has reviſed the ſame, and determined upon the following alterations, which are to have effect with regard to the off-reckonings for 1789-90.

That inſtead of computing the off-reckonings of all the corps from the number of effectives on the returns of each month, added together at the end of the official year, it be made a rule in future with reſpect to native corps, that credit ſhould be given to the off-reckoning-fund of thoſe corps for the fixed eſtabliſhment, on the 30th of April, 1789, and with reſpect to the corps of Europeans, that the off-reckonings be computed for the effectives only, on the 30th of April, 1790; ſaving thereby the trouble of a monthly computation, and ſubſtituting an annual one in lieu of it.

The rule now preſcribed for aſcertaining the off-reckonings due to the effective Europeans, is to be adopted alſo for the off-reckonings due to the European invalids.

With reſpect to the native invalids, the yearly amount of their off-reckonings, is to be calculated from the returns of their effective ſtrength on the 1ſt of January, 1790.

The principles now adopted for computing the off-reckonings of the Europeans, and natives for the year 1789-90, are to be obſerved in computing the off-reckonings of every ſubſequent year.

2. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Reſolved, that a board of officers, not under the rank of captain, do aſſemble annually at the preſidency, for the examination of the accounts of the agents for clothing the army, and the clothing furniſhed by them, comparing the ſame with patterns of the uniforms preſcribed by the Commander-in-chief; and that the ſaid Board do report to him, ſuch alterations in the clothing, as ſhall appear to them moſt neceſſary for the good of the ſervice.

3. (*ibid.*) The field-officers in the artillery corps, and ſuch captains as may be in command of companies, are to ſhare in equal proportions the ſavings from the off-reckonings of that corps, including the artillery invalids, golandauze, and laſcars.

(*M. C. 20th April*, 1787.) The number and quality of European recruits muſt depend upon the arrrangments at home; but the good order and diſcipline of the regiments, form a part of the reſponſibility of this Government, and can only be obtained by a ſpirit of zealous attention in the officers commanding them.

The peculiar circumſtances of this ſervice, render a fluctuation among the officers in the European corps, in ſome degree, unavoidable; but to obviate as much as poſſible the pernicious effects of this evil, and to maintain and ſupport as good a ſyſtem of diſcipline as may be compatible with it, the beſt field-officers and adjutants on this eſtabliſhment

ment ſhould be induced to prefer that line of ſervice for this purpoſe; and as a reward of diligence and ability, their ſituations ſhould be made more advantageous; and it has appeared that this may with great propriety be accompliſhed, by a new arrangement in the diſtribution of the off-reckoning fund.

Officers of certain deſcriptions have hitherto had, by cuſtom, claims upon that fund; but an abſolute right in it has been ſo little admitted, that the appropriation of it has beeen occaſionally varied; and it is preſumed that part of it can in no way be ſo well applied, as by contributing to render the European corps more uſeful and reſpectable.

Reſolved, that from and after the 1ſt of May next, the profits ariſing from the ſtoppages, made from the European infantry and ſepoys, including the European and native infantry invalids, be thrown into one general fund, as at preſent; but that an allowance be made therefrom, to each adjutant of a European battalion, of 100 current rupees per month, to be received by them when the annual diviſion takes place. That the remaining ſurplus of the ſavings, be divided into ſhares of 1000 current rupees each, and that the following diſtribution of them be thenceforward made:

To the lieutenant-colonel, or whatever officer of inferior rank preſent with, and in actual charge, for the time being, of each European battalion, 4 ſhares each;—to the major of each European battalion, when not in receipt of 4 ſhares aſſigned to the lieutenant-colonel, 1 ſhare. But, for the period the major, or next inferior officer, ſhall happen to be in the receipt of the 4 ſhares aſſigned to the lieutenant-colonel, or whenever there may be no major preſent, the proportion of the major's ſhare, ſhall devolve to the general fund.

That no officer ſhall come into the receipt of theſe reſpective extra ſhares, until he has joined the European corps to which he may be appointed.

*(G. O. 14th Auguſt,* 1789.) Notwithſtanding the paragraph of the minutes of Council of the 20th of April, 1787, publiſhed in the general orders of the 7th May which allots to the lieutenant-colonel, or officer of whatever inferior rank, preſent with and in the actual charge, for the time being of an European battalion, 4 ſhares of the off-reckonings, It is in future to be conſidered, that the right of an officer commanding a battalion of European infantry to theſe extra ſhares, is not to be affected by temporary ſickneſs, or temporary abſence; provided, that in either caſe, it does not extend beyond muſter.

*(M. C. 24th April,* 1787.) That the remainder of the ſhares of 1000 current rupees each, ſhall be paid in the proportion of 1 each, to all field officers of infantry without any exception to thoſe who may have been in the receipt of the extra ſhares, and to the ſeveral majors or captains commanding ſepoy battalions. Whatever ſum afterwards remains, ſhall be further divided into ſhares of 500 current rupees, and be paid to the ſenior majors, or captains, commanding ſepoy battalions, as far down as it will go, in addition to the ſhares of 1000 current rupees each. And whatever remains in any one year, leſs than 500 current rupees, after the ſecond diviſion ſo directed, is to be carried to the account of the following year.

*(M. C. 16th July,* 1790. Reſolved, that the captains commanding battalions of native invalids

invalids, be entitled to participate in the ſurplus of the infantry off-reckonings, from the firſt formation of thoſe battalions, in the ſame proportions as majors, or captains, commanding the regular battalions of native infantry.

(*M. C. 3d April*, 1788.) That no ſtaff officer ſhall receive any ſhare from the off-reckonings; nor ſhall any officer, returning to the ſervice from Europe, until he be attached to a corps, and becomes a part of the fixed eſtabliſhment.

(*M. C. 9th April*, 1788.) Extract of a letter from the preſident of the committee of clothing, to the adjutant-general.

SIR,

However willing the members of the committee are to adopt, (as coinciding with their own opinion) the conſtruction in favour of the full colonels, contained in the 2d paragraph of General Sloper's regulations, for the diviſion of the off-reckonings of the year 1786-7, yet they chuſe to decline the reſponſibility of deciding upon the difficulty which occurs in their caſe, by a compariſon of the 1ſt and 2d paragraphs of the ſaid regulations; you are, therefore, requeſted to aſcertain the Right Honourable Commander-in-chief's pleaſure upon this point, and communicate the ſame to the committee as ſoon as poſſible.

Extract of a letter from the adjutant-general, to the preſident of the committee of clothing.

SIR,

Having ſubmitted to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief, the queries contained in the letter which I had the honour to receive from you, under date 18th inſtant; I have now to ſignify his pleaſure, as follows:

He conſiders the full colonels entitled to ſhares in the off-reckonings, in the ſame manner as the other field officers.

4. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Reſolved, that the commanding-officers of the troop of body-guard, and the two roſſallahs of cavalry, do each clothe their own corps, and draw the monthly allowance eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe.

The commanding-officer of the European ſupernumeraries attached to the preſidency, is to clothe them, and to receive from the agent for the off-reckoning fund, their off-reckonings in lieu thereof.

5. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the clothing of all European infantry and artillery recruits, as well thoſe received from Europe, as enliſted in India, on their firſt admiſſion into the ſervice, be furniſhed by the town-major; the clothing to be made up at the expence of the Company, agreeable to the uniform of the corps for which recruits are drafted, and agreeable to the rates in the following table; on which a commiſſion of 5 per cent. is to be drawn.

Reſolved, that the firſt clothing for all new-raiſed corps of native troops be furniſhed at the expence of the Company, by their reſpective commanding-officers, agreeable to the rates in the following table, on which a commiſſion of 5 per cent. is to be drawn; but nothing is to be allowed for clothing natives introduced to fill up vacancies.

Table of rates at which the Company are to be charged for the first clothing of European and native recruits, and of the monthly stoppages from each rank in the army, on account of the clothing furnished to them annually.

ARTILLERY.

| First clothing for new-raised troops. | | Rates of monthly stoppages for clothing. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Serjeant-major, | S. Rs. 60 — — | Serjeant-major, | S. Rs. 4 — — |
| Serjeant, | 50 — — | Serjeant, | 4 — — |
| Drum or fife major, | 70 — — | Drum or fife major, | 2 — — |
| Drummer or fifer, | 20 — — | Drummer or fifer, | 2 — — |
| Corporal, | 20 — — | Corporal, | 3 — — |
| Gunner, | 17 — — | Gunner, | 2 — — |
| Matrofs, | 17 — — | Matrofs, | 2 — — |

EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

| Rates for first clothing. | | Rates for monthly ftoppages. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Serjeant-major, | S. Rs. 60 — — | Serjeant-major, | S. Rs. 4 — — |
| Grenadier and light-infantry ferjeants, | 50 — — | Serjeants, | 4 — — |
| Battalion ferjeants, | 36 — — | Drum or fife major, | 3 — — |
| Drum and fife major, | 70 — — | Drummer or fifer, | 3 — — |
| Grenadiers and light-infantry corporals, | 20 — — | Corporal, | 3 — — |
| Drummer or fifer, | 20 — — | Private foldier, | 2 — — |
| Battalion corporals, | 19 — — | | |
| Grenadier and light-infantry privates, | 20 — — | | |
| Battalion privates, | 17 — — | | |

SEPOY CORPS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subadar grenadier, *fee next Par.* | S. R. | 44 | 11 | 11 | Subadar, | S. Rs. 8 — — |
| Ditto battalion, | | 23 | 10 | 7 | Jemadar, | 3 — — |
| Jemadar grenadier, | | 16 | 13 | 7 | Havildar, | 1 — — |
| Ditto battalion, | | 13 | 12 | 4 | Naick, | 1 — — |
| Havildar grenadier, | | 8 | 10 | 3 | Drummer or fifer, | 2 — — |
| Ditto battalion, | | 8 | — | 8 | Sepoy, | — 8 — |
| Naick grenadier, | | 7 | 8 | 10 | | |
| Ditto battalion, | | 7 | 2 | 7 | | |
| Sepoy grenadier, | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | |
| Ditto battalion, | | 4 | 15 | 9 | | |
| Drummer or fifer, *fee next Par.* | | 18 | 5 | 8 | | |
| Tindal, | | 2 | 2 | — | | |
| Laſcar, | | 2 | 12 | 5 | | |

(M.

(*M. C. 7th May*, 1790.) The Governor-general in Council, having taken into consideration, the rates eſtabliſhed by the Minutes of Council of the 11th October, 1785, for ſupplying the clothing of new-raiſed corps, or additional levies, is pleaſed to reſolve, that thoſe rates be continued without alteration, except in the ranks of grenadier ſubadars, and of the drummers and fifers, which are directed to be fixed hereafter as follows, viz.

Grenadier ſubadars, - C. Rs. 30 each,
Drummers and fifers, - 9 ditto.

(*G. O. 17th May*, 1787.) Half mounting to be delivered to the European recruits upon their arrival, and they are to continue to wear their ſea jackets till they join the corps to which they may be allotted.

The town-major, as has been cuſtomary, to ſupply the recruits with clothing, but which is not to be ſerved out till they join their reſpective battalions.

The clothing thus provided by the town-major, to be ſent up under care of the officer who may have charge of the recruits.

(*M. C. 18th Auguſt*, 1788.) Ordered, that no off-reckonings be deducted after the 1ſt of October next for any magazinemen, but that their full pay be drawn for them, and their clothing be provided by themſelves.

6. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) The commanding-officers of brigades or corps, are to be careful that every European ſoldier, to whom they deliver clothing, ſigns his name, or mark, in a regiſter-book, to be kept by the quartermaſters of the ſeveral corps of the army for that purpoſe; and, at the expiration of every ſix months, viz. the 31ſt of October, and 30th April, the majors of brigade ſhall tranſmit to the agents for clothing, authenticated copies of his regiſter, in order that diſcharged ſoldiers, who have arrears of clothing due to them, may be paid by the agent (*now by the adjutant of the town-guards*); and the commanding-officers of corps are to give certificates to all ſoldiers, whoſe times of ſervice are expired, and ordered to the preſidency to obtain their diſcharge, ſpecifying the arrears of clothing, and the corps they were in at the time ſuch clothing became due to them.

(*M. C. 20th July*, 1789.) Several claims for arrears of clothing having been preſented to the committee, which, upon examination, have been rejected; the certificates, upon which they are claimed, appearing evidently to have been careleſsly granted, it is recommended to all officers, to whom application is made for theſe certificates, to enquire ſtrictly into all claims preferred to them; and it is further directed, and required, to be particularly attended to, that certificates for arrears of clothing due, ſhall, in future, only be iſſued to men when they quit their corps, in order to go to Europe; to men when they are diſcharged the ſervice; and to the heirs of deceaſed ſoldiers. The next committee, aſſembling to adjuſt the off-reckoning accounts, will alſo do right to reject all claims whatever, extending beyond the 1ſt May, 1788, becauſe it is evident, that no arrears can be due for any preceding year, after the clothing of that year has been ſerved out.

7. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Diſcharged ſoldiers, who have claims for arrears of clothing, are to receive ſuch arrears from the agent of the corps from which the clothing is due, (*now from the adjutant of the Town-*

*Town-guards*), on a certificate from the town-major, that such soldiers have signed their discharges, and are ordered to embark for Europe.

8. *(ibid.)* Ordered, that no clothing be issued by the agents but by indent from the respective quartermasters of the different corps, properly authenticated by the commanding-officers; and that the quartermasters do insert in their indents, the quantity of clothing they have at that time in store, and add to that balance, such a further quantity only, as may be required to complete the corps, according to the actual strength.

(*G. O. 19th February*, 1789.) All possible accuracy in making out, and the greatest punctuality in the transmission of, indents for clothing, are expected from the officers whose duty it is to attend to this business.

These indents, signed by the quartermasters, and countersigned by the commanding-officers, are to be forwarded to the contractor, whom they may respectively concern, so as to reach him on or before the 1st of May. Commanding-officers of detached companies of artillery, and of battalions of native infantry, taking care for this purpose to send their indents sufficiently early, to the proper regimental or brigade-offices.

9. (*M. C. 20th April*, 1787.) That it shall be the duty of the adjutant of each European battalion, to keep an accurate register of the date of all field-officers joining their corps, and to note the officers in actual charge of the European battalions, for the time being; which register is to be transmitted to the office of the adjutant-general, on the 1st of May each year, to be laid before the committee of officers, assembling annually in Fort William, for the examination of the agent's accounts, to enable them to make the distribution according to the above regulations.

*(G. O. 14th August*, 1789.) Registers of the officers who commanded, and of the majors who were doing duty with, battalions of European infantry, from the 1st of May, 1788, to the 1st of May, 1789, are to be forwarded immediately to the adjutant-general's office, according to the following forms, which forms are also to be observed in future.

Form of a register of the officers who were in command of the — European battalion, from the 1st of May, 1788, to the 1st of May, 1789.

| Names and rank. | Periods in actual command. | Number of days. |
|---|---|---|
| Lieut.-colonel A. | From 1st of May to the 30th of November. | 214 |
| Major B. | From 1st of December to the 31st of January. | 42 |
| Captain C. | From 1st of February to the 20th of ditto. | 20 |
| Lieut.-colonel A. | From 21st of ditto to 1st of May. | 69 |

Form

Form of a regiſter of majors doing duty with the — European battalion, from the 1ſt of May, 1788, to the 1ſt of May, 1789, but not in command of the corps.

| Names. | Periods doing duty with the battalion. | Number of days. |
|---|---|---|
| Major B. | From 1ſt of May to the 30th of November. | 214 |
| Major D. | From 1ſt of January to the 31ſt of ditto. | 31 |
| Major C. | From 1ſt of February to the 1ſt of March. | 28 |

10. (*M. C. 16th July*, 1787.) The committee are of opinion, they cannot in juſtice to their brother officers, admit of the charge incurred by the ſeveral quartermaſters, for altering the clothing, to be carried to the account of the fund; becauſe they conceive the allowance, charged by the agents, to be amply ſufficient for this diſburſement, without the preſent recourſe to a double expenſe. They further think it neceſſary to recommend to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief, that the fund ſuffers materially from the practice of the different quarter-maſters retaining the ſurplus clothing of their reſpective corps, inſtead of returning them to the agents; alſo the neceſſity of having all clothing ſurveyed, before it is ſent by the agents to the different corps of the army. (*M. C. 20th July*, 1789.) Agreed at the requeſt of the committee, that it be notified to the commanding-officers of corps and ſtations, that any expences incurred by their orders, in altering the clothing of the troops under their command, ſhall hereafter be borne by themſelves; and that they are prohibited from iſſuing any orders, that may have a tendency to diminiſh the off-reckoning fund.

(*G. O. 24th March*, 1788.—*Extract of Proceedings M. B. 11th March*, 1788.) Agreed, to reject bill No. 59, for the alteration of the clothing of the recruits, as an unprecedented charge.

That to prevent ſuch claims in future, the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief be requeſted to give orders, that the clothing of recruits be fitted at the preſidency, returned into ſtore, labelled, and then packed, and ſent, fit to wear, to the corps to which the recruits are ordered.

11. (*G. O. 17th May*, 1787.) The 1ſt day of November, in each year, is the day on which the army is to put on its new clothing, (if in poſſeſſion of it,) and the agents are to uſe their beſt endeavours to have it conveyed to the upper ſtations, by the above period.

12. (*G. O. 5th December*, 1778.) In future, when any non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, after having received his off-reckonings, ſhall deſire to renew his contract, the amount of the off-reckonings he has received, ſhall be paid back again, out of his bounty money, by the brigade-major, or other ſtaff-officer, who draws the bounty money; and this money, ſo refunded, ſhall be accounted for to the off-reckoning fund.

13. (*M. C. 20th July*, 1789.) The Governor-general in Council, does not aſſent to the propoſition for allowing an intereſt account to be made out annually, between Government and the off-reckoning fund, in the mode ſuggeſted by the committee; for admitting (what is implied under ſuch a propoſal), that the off-reckonings are due monthly with the pay,—the claim might hereafter

hereafter be extended to pay and allowances of every denomination falling into arrear, and open a door to precedents of the moſt expenſive tendency to the Company, and of very embarraſſing details to the officers of Government. In no ſervice are the allowances of officers and troops iſſued with greater punctuality, than under this preſidency; and ſo long as the claims of officers are liquidated as ſoon as the adjuſtment of the clothing accounts enables Government to aſcertain them, which is always effected with leſs delay here, than is the practice at home, they can have no reaſonable grounds upon which ſuch an application ſhould be founded.

14. (*M. C. 4th February*, 1789.) The Governor-general in Council has been pleaſed to determine, that the agencies for clothing the army ſhould be aboliſhed; and that the clothing, in future, ſhould be provided by public contract.

## *SECTION* XXVI.

### ORPHAN SOCIETY.

1. (*M. C. 13th March*, 1783.) Read the following letter:

Honourable Sirs and Gentlemen,

A plan for the eſtabliſhment of a fund, for the maintenance of the orphans of gentlemen belonging to the army, of this preſidency, who have died, or may hereafter die, in indigent circumſtances, having met with the chearful, and almoſt univerſal concurrence of the officers (the detachment in the Weſt of India, for obvious reaſons, excepted) we are inſtructed by them to expreſs to your Honourable Board, their moſt humble and earneſt requeſt, that you will be pleaſed to iſſue ſuch orders to the military-paymaſter-general, and the ſeveral paymaſters of the forces, as ſhall ſeem to yo beſt calculated, for carrying their human and laudable deſign into effect. We be leave to tranſcribe in this place, for the ſatisfaction of your Honourable Board, ſuc parts of the reſolutions ſubſcribed by th officers, as are explanatory of their wiſhes o this head.

Agreed, to the eſtabliſhment of the fun and to the monthly contributions, ſpecified the 1ſt article of the foregoing propoſals, vi

That each ſubaltern and aſſiſtant-ſurge contribute monthly 3 Sicca rupees, each c tain and ſurgeon 6, and each major 9. (*N ſonaut rupees.*)

Agreed irrevocably, to the deduction ſtoppag

ſtoppages propoſed by the 2d and 3d articles, —the 1ſt of which, being only material, is here inſerted, viz.

That to prevent difficulty and expenſe in the collections, as well as to ſecure their amount againſt all accidents, the officers conſent to the deduction of the ſpecified contributions, from their monthly pay.

Agreed, that a letter be addreſſed to the Honourable Board, explaining to them the object of the inſtitution, declaring our chearful acquieſcence in the two firſt articles of the propoſals, and humbly entreating them, to iſſue the neceſſary inſtructions to the ſeveral paymaſters of the army, and to the military-paymaſter-general, not having any doubt, but the whole body of officers are heartily diſpoſed to ſupport the propoſed inſtitution, we preſume, Gentlemen, to requeſt that you will be ſo indulgent to the army, as to iſſue, in general orders, your commands to the ſeveral paymaſters, directing the ſpecified ſtoppages to be made from all officers and ſurgeons, who ſhall not ſignify to them that they are non-ſubſcribers. Such an order would be unneceſſary, could it be aſcertained that the propoſals had been preſented to all the officers without exception, for this ſubſcription; but, as it is poſſible many of them being abſent from their corps, at the time that the propoſals were circulated, may not have an opportunity, however deſirous, of ſubſcribing to them, ſuch an order will at once determine the number of poſitive diſſenters or non-ſubſcribers; and by this means, ſerve as a guide to the paymaſter, for regulating the future deductions. We have the pleaſure, however, to remark, that there is reaſon to believe the diſſenters, throughout the whole army, will not amount to a greater number than twelve; ſince, among all the corps on this ſide of India, we know only three or four officers, who have abſolutely refuſed their conſent to the eſtabliſhment of the fund.

We have the honor to be, &c.

P. S. We have the authority of the military-paymaſter-general, for aſſuring the Board, that their compliance with the requeſt of the officers, will occaſion little or no additional intricacy in the buſineſs of hi department.

Read the printed plan accompanying the letter.

Ordered, that the following ſtoppages be made for the ſupport of this fund, from the pay of the officers on the eſtabliſhment, who ſhall voluntarily conſent thereto, viz. from each major 9 Sicca rupees, from each captain and ſurgeon 6 Sicca rupees, and each ſubaltern and aſſiſtant ſurgeon 3 Sicca *(now Sonaut)* rupees.

That the paymaſter-general do give inſtructions accordingly to the ſeveral paymaſters, with directions to account regularly to him, for theſe receipts, and that he do account quarterly with the managers of the fund, in Calcutta, for the whole.

2.—PLAN

Of an inſtitution, for the eſtabliſhment of a fund, for the ſupport of the orphans of officers.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The reputation of this ſettlement, for a generous and active attention to the various diſtreſſes and misfortunes to which humanity is incident, ſtands deſervedly ſo high, as to make it unneceſſary for the advocate in the

the cauſe of the helpleſs and unprotected orphan, to employ any of the pathetic topics in common uſe on ſimilar occaſions, in order to awake it's compaſſion, or ſtimulate it's charity.

The want of certain fixed funds or reſources, for the maintenance of the orphan children of officers dying in indigent circumſtances, has been ſo long a ſubject of complaint with the humane and thinking part of the community, that there is great reaſon to believe, that ſo charitable and uſeful an eſtabliſhment has been hitherto delayed, ſolely becauſe no plan for the beneficent purpoſe has yet been offered to the conſideration of the public.

This perſuaſion prompted the reſolution of framing ſuch a ſet of propoſals, as being ſubmitted to the examination of the public at large, and ſubſequently receiving the aſſent of the gentlemen of the army, might ſerve as the foundation of an inſtitution, which in it's infancy muſt of neceſſity be imperfect, and ſuſceptible of conſiderable improvement.

The officers of the army, after yielding their formal concurrence to the firſt article of the annexed ſcheme, will be entitled to be regarded as the natural and perpetual patrons of the inſtitution:—in this capacity, they will have a reaſonable claim to the exerciſe of thoſe ſuperintending, controuling, and elective powers, with which the propoſed plan inveſts them. To a participation in this authority, it would be difficult (if not impoſſible) to deviſe the means of admitting ſuch gentlemen as, without being officers, may hereafter be actuated by motives of humanity and benevolence, to become voluntary donors or ſubſcribers to the fund; but it may be ſafely preſumed, that perſons of this deſcription will be abundantly ſatisfied with the qualification which they will derive, from their contributions, of being choſen governors and managers of the ſociety: offices which will preſent the true philanthropiſt, with numerous occaſions of gratifying thoſe fine feelings, ſo honourable to himſelf, and beneficial to his ſpecies.

It is not to be doubted, but the fixed contributions of the army, joined to the produce of immediate ſubſcriptions, and of future donations and bequeſts, by humane and pious perſons, will in a ſhort period amount to a ſum more than adequate to the benevolent uſes ſpecified in the propoſed plan. In ſo deſirable an event, it will not be incompatible with the ſpirit of liberal charity, or the expanded principles of the inſtitution, ſhould the ſociety extend its protection and ſupport to a greater variety of diſtreſſed and helpleſs objects, than must of neceſſity in the beginning, excluſively engage their attention and care; ſuch would be the orphans of perſons not officers, but ſettlers in Bengal: ſuch would be the orphans of officers belonging to the other eſtabliſhments of India; ſuch would be the offſpring of living officers, whoſe misfortunes or neceſſitous ſituations, rendered them incapable of affording their children a ſuitable education and proviſion.

All theſe, in the caſe ſuppoſed, would be objects entitled to a participation in the beneficial effects of the projected inſtitution; but ſhould the reſources of the ſociety accumulate in any proportion to the ſanguine expectations of the promoters, it will be enabled, ere long, to diffuſe happineſs and comfort, throughout a ſtill more extenſive circle

circle, and consequently to exert itself still more variously in the cause of humanity.

In determining the military subscriptions or general donations, it is hoped that the gentlemen of the army will readily acknowledge, that the proposers have been governed by a due attention to their several ranks. The proposed tax on their benevolence, is so light, that it is manifestly impossible that the payment of it should at any time be productive of the slightest inconveniencies to them: it is not so, however, when subscriptions are opened for the relief of particular orphans, an expedient very frequently practiced, and without an institution of the kind now recommended, absolutely unavoidable. On such occasions, the generous spirit of the subscriber, not uncommonly prompts him to an effort of charity, but ill-suited to the state of his finances; hence arises a species of distress which officers will no longer experience, when they shall have declared their acquiescence in the plan now offered to their acceptance; to this it may be added, that their monthly contributions will not ultimately exceed their occasional donations, while the former will yield them in return, the exquisite satisfaction which must necessarily result from the reflection of being instrumental in the preservation and felicity of hundreds, instead of administering, as before, to the relief of a few individuals only. The consideration, that by incurring in the present proposal, they will secure to their own children (against all accidents) a certain provision, is too obvious, as well as too natural, to require suggestion; but it is not, perhaps, so obvious a remark, that the early establishment of such a society as is now recommended, would have operated to reconcile many a valuable officer, and deserving man to his dissolution, whose last moments have been embittered by poignant and agonizing reflections, occasioned by anxiety for the future fate of the destitute offspring which he was to leave behind him; and, we trust, that it is impossible for a thought of this serious and affecting nature, to present itself to the mind of any officer, without creating in him an ardent desire to promote the success of the scheme before him, to the utmost of his ability.

The immediate contributions in support of the institution, will it is hoped be considerable enough, to enable the managers who shall be appointed to assume the trust, and the guardianship of the numerous orphans now in the country, without loss of time; if any other persuasives to a liberal subscription, on the present occasion, were requisite, besides those which spontaneously arise in the breasts of the humane and benevolent, it might be urged, that a general contribution or collection at this juncture, would for ever preclude the necessity of future particular applications to the charity of the settlement, which must unavoidably be exceeding frequent, till the establishment of such a fund as is now proposed.

It may not be unnecessary to observe, in explanation of the first article of the subsequent proposals, wherein no notice is taken of the ranks superior to that of major, that this omission is grounded on the consideration of their number and their situation; the former rendering the produce of their contributions, if rated proportionably with the rest, an object of little or no

moment; and the latter making it very unlikely, that the children of any of them ſhould ever be compelled to have recourſe to the inſtitution for a maintenance, hence it was judged moſt proper, that thoſe ranks ſhould be left to contribute to the ſupport of the propoſed eſtabliſhment by voluntary and diſcretional ſubſcriptions.

PROPOSALS.

1ſt.—That each ſubaltern and aſſiſtant ſurgeon, contribute monthly three ſicca rupees, (*now ſonauts;*) each captain and ſurgeon ſix, and each major nine.

2d.—That to prevent difficulty and expence in the collections, as well as to ſecure their amount againſt all accidents, the officers conſent to the deduction of the ſpecified contributions, from their monthly pay.

3d.—That to this end the ſeveral paymaſters of the army be inſtructed to account regularly with the military pay-maſter general, for all ſums accruing from ſuch deductions or ſtoppages; and that the military paymaſter general account quarterly with the managers of the ſociety at Calcutta.

4th.—That a governor, a deputy governor, and twelve managers, be appointed to conduct the buſineſs of the ſociety.—The deputy governor and ſix of the managers to be reſidents of Calcutta; the other ſix managers to be choſen from among the officers who ſhall happen to be on duty at the preſidency, and their places to be ſupplied (from the ſame body) by new election, as often as they ſhall become vacant.

5th.—That the deputy governor, and ſix ſtationary managers be nominated, in the firſt inſtance, by the gentlemen voluntarily ſubſcribing to the ſupport of the inſtitution, on publication of theſe propoſals; but that in future they be choſen by the ſociety of officers. *(See article the 6th of this Section.)*

6th.—That the ſix remaining managers be elected by the ſociety, at the ſame time that they vote their aſſents to theſe propoſals, ---each brigade nominating two. (*See article 11th of this Section.*)

7th.—That the deputy governor be treaſurer of the ſociety, but that he ſhall on no account iſſue any ſum or ſums, except by authority of an order ſigned by two managers at leaſt. *(See article the 9th of this Section.)*

8th.—That the accounts and proceedings of the management be at all times liable to the inſpection and controul of the ſociety, either through the medium of the brigade committees, (*now ſtationary committees herein after mentioned*) or otherwiſe, as the ſociety ſhall think proper.

9th.—That there be a ſtanding or open committee of ſix officers inſtituted in each brigade of the army, *(ſee article 11th of this Section)* which ſhall ſit occaſionally on the buſineſs of the ſociety. It ſhall be the duty of theſe committees to maintain the neceſſary correſpondence with the managers at the preſidency, to communicate to them ſuch regulations as the ſociety ſhall from time to time judge proper to eſtabliſh, to nominate for admiſſion on the foundation ſuch proper objects as their reſpective brigades ſhall eventually furniſh; to collect and report the votes of the officers (conſtituting the ſociety) on the election of a deputy governor or manager upon any vacancy occaſioned by death, reſignation, or removal; and, laſtly, to call upon the managers for copies of their proceedings and accounts, as often

as they ſhall be directed ſo to do by the ſociety collectively.

10th.—That on any rule or reſolution for the government of the ſociety being propoſed and paſſed in one brigade (*now at one ſtation*) by a majority of the general meeting, ſuch rule be tranſmitted by the brigade committee (*now ſtationary committee*) to the other committees for their occurrence; which being obtained, the ſaid rule ſhall be forwarded to the management at the preſidency by the committee of the brigade ſtation wherein ſuch regulation originates, and ſhall be conſidered as a reſolution of the ſociety at large.

11th.—That the management meet at leaſt once every month, and as often as ſhall be thought neceſſary by the deputy governor or preſident for the time being.

12th.—That no orphan be admitted on the foundation, who ſhall be poſſeſſed by inheritance, bequeſt, or otherwiſe, of a ſum exceeding five thouſand current rupees.

13th.—That the truſtees or guardians of all orphans making application for their admiſſion on the foundation, be required to make affidavit before a juſtice of the peace touching the true amount and value of the monies or eſtate which they hold in truſt for ſuch orphans; to the end that the management, beſides being ſatisfied that they are proper objects of the inſtitution, may be enabled to judge what aſſiſtance they will need from the ſociety, when their education being completed, the period ſhall arrive for ſettling them in the world; theſe affidavits to be tranſmitted to the management along with the application for admiſſion.

14th.—That no orphans (for the preſent) be admitted on the foundation, but ſuch as ſhall be the children of officers or ſurgeons belonging to the Bengal eſtabliſhment.—(*Fort Marlborough has been admitted as being a part of the Bengal eſtabliſhment.*)

15th.—That all orphans now in the country, coming under the deſcription of qualification ſet forth in the 12th and 14th articles, (*of theſe propoſals*) be admitted on the foundation, as ſoon as the management ſhall judge the ſtate of the fund equal to the maintenance.

16th.—That all truſtees and guardians of orphans be required to ſignify forthwith to the management at the preſidency, the names, ſex, and age, of the children under their charge, who may be qualified for admiſſion on the foundation.

17th.—That ſuch orphans as being qualified for admiſſion on the foundation, may have been ſent to England, either during the life-time of their fathers, or after their deceaſe, by their guardians or truſtees, ſhall, on due application made by ſuch guardians or truſtees of the management, or to their agents at home, be received upon the foundation, and committed in the ſame manner as other orphans, to the charge of thoſe perſons in England, with whom the management ſhall hereafter (agreeably to the 21ſt article of theſe propoſals) contract for the purpoſe.

18th.—That orphans in whoſe behalf particular ſubſcriptions have been heretofore opened, ſhall not be admitted to a participation of the benefits of the inſtitution, but on condition that their guardians or truſtees throw the amount or reſidue of ſuch ſubſcriptions into the general fund.

19th.—That the orphans be aſſembled together at the preſidency, either in one or more houſes, as the management ſhall find neceſſary;

neceſſary; and that proper ſervants be appointed to attend on them.

20th.—That the children be viſited daily by one of the managers (who ſhall perform this office in rotation) to the end that their wants, by being immediately known, may be promptly ſupplied, and the ſervants be kept cloſely to their ſeveral duties. *(See article 10th of this Section.)*

21ſt.—That the management loſe no time in making the neceſſary arrangements for the removal of theſe orphans to England, *(ſee 2d and 3d par. of the 3d article of this Section.)* to which end they ſhall, as ſoon as poſſible, form engagements with proper perſons at home, who ſhall contract to receive them on their arrival, and to lodge, board, clothe, and educate them till a certain age.

22d.—That the female orphans be not kept in the country after attaining the age of four years, or the male orphans after the age of five.

23d.—That on the arrival of the children in England, ſuch as are ligitimate, ſhall, on application of their relations, guardians, or truſtees, to the management, or their agents at home to that end, be reſigned to the immediate care of ſuch relations, guardians, or truſtees, who on pledging themſelves to adminiſter the ſupplies of the ſociety with fidelity, ſhall be entitled to receive, by quarterly payments, for the maintenance and education of every boy till the age of — the annual ſum of —£ ſterling, and for the maintenance and education of every girl, till the age of — the annual ſum of —£ ſterling. *(See article 13th of this Section.)* After which periods, it will reſt with the management or (by their appointment) with their agents in England, to determine what further aids ſuch orphans ſhall receive from the ſociety; the management, or their agents being to be guided in ſuch deciſions, by the pecuniary circumſtances of the orphans, and the ſtate of the funds of the ſociety at the time.

24th.—That on the male orphans ſent to England attaining the age of fourteen, the management or their agents at home, ſhall determine on their ſettlements in the world; in doing of which, they will neceſſarily be guided by the information they ſhall receive in reſpect to the conſtitution, the diſpoſition, the genius, and the acquirements of each boy; ſuch as may diſcover a turn for any particular occupation or trade, ſhall be bound apprentice to the buſineſs of their choice, at the expence of the fund; and after having performed their indentures, ſhall receive from the ſociety ſuch aſſiſtance towards enabling them to ſet up for themſelves as the management, or their agents (whom they are carefully to chooſe) ſhall judge neceſſary to beſtow, and the funds of the ſociety may afford; ſuch as ſhall be conſidered fit for the military ſervice of the Company, ſhall be recommended to the honourable the Court of Directors for the appointment of cadets; on obtaining of which they ſhall be fitted out for India in a ſuitable manner, at the charge of the fund.

25th.—That on the female orphans attaining the age of twelve, they be placed apprentices to creditable milliners, mantua makers, ſtaymakers, or otherwiſe, as the management or their agents ſhall determine; and that after ſerving their time, they ſhall obtain from the ſociety the neceſſary help towards enabling them to ſet up in buſineſs.

The

That ſhould they at the period of their engaging in buſineſs, be diſpoſed to enter into the matrimonial ſtate, they be further entitled to receive ſuch marriage portion or dowry, as the management, or their agents in England, (whoſe approbation of the connection ſhall be previouſly yielded) ſhall think proper to grant; and that no girl after ſuch period, ſhall have any claim on the inſtitution for marriage portion or dowry, but be conſidered as finally diſcharged from the foundation.

26th.—That in order to reſtrain officers from deviſing, at, or before their death, the whole of their poſſeſſions away from their children, and thereby throwing them, perhaps without neceſſity, and totally unprovided, upon the inſtitution; it ſhall be the duty of the ſeveral committees, upon the death of an officer, leaving one or more orphans behind him, to tranſmit to the management at the preſidency, ſuch information reſpecting the eſtate of the deceaſed, and of it's diſpoſition according to his will, as they ſhall be able to procure; and it ſhall remain with the management, after due conſideration of the amount of the deceaſed's eſtate, and of the motives which governed him in the diſpoſal of it, to determine whether ſuch orphan or orphans ſhall be admitted on the foundation, or not.

27th. That the management be empowered to frame ſuch bye laws and regulations, and to paſs ſuch occaſional orders and reſolutions, as they ſhall, from time to time, judge to be expedient; the ſpirit of the propoſed inſtitution, and not the letter of the preceding articles, guiding their determinations in every caſe that may come under their conſideration.

3. *(M. C. 28th Auguſt, 1786.—C. D. 14th March, 1786. Par. 54.)* We have come to the following reſolutions relative to the Orphan Society eſtabliſhment at your preſidency, viz.

1ſt. That this Court doth approve of the inſtitution of an Orphan Society in Bengal, for the maintenance and education of the orphans of officers, ſurgeons, and ſurgeons' aſſiſtants, on the Bengal eſtabliſhment.

2d. That this Court doth approve of the general principles of the inſtitution, as more particularly ſet forth in the propoſals of the ſaid plan, excepting the 21ſt, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th articles, which relate to ſending the orphans to England for education, and recommending ſuch as ſhall be conſidered fit for the military ſervice, to be appointed cadets. But, in reſpect to ſending children for education to England, this exception is not meant to exclude thoſe already in England, who ought to be provided for out of the fund, agreeable to the 1,th article of the ſaid plan.

3d. That in caſe, upon further conſideration, it ſhall be ſeen proper, that any children ſhould be ſent to England for education, this Court is of opinion, that the ſame ſhould be confined to legitimate children, when both parents are Europeans.

4th. That this Court doth approve of the military-paymaſters deducting and ſtopping out of the pay of the ſeveral officers, now in the Company's ſervice, and ſpecified in the 1ſt article of the plan; and alſo ſuch other officers as have agreed, or ſhall agree thereto, ſuch ſums as they have, or ſhall think fit, to allow to this fund; and that in future, no perſon entering into the military ſervice as officers, of the like rank, ſurgeons,

and ſurgeons' aſſiſtants, on the Bengal eſtabliſhment, be admitted to thoſe offices, unleſs they ſhall previouſly agree to make ſuch monthly allowances, as the managers of the ſociety ſhall, from time to time, agree to.

5th. That this Court doth approve, that the managers of the Orphan Society have the charge of the maintenance and education of the children and orphans of European non-commiſſioned officers and privates, on the Bengal eſtabliſhment,

6th. That it is not proper for this Court to take a general controul and direction of the affairs of the Orphan Society in England; but will have no objection to receive quarterly returns and accounts, from the managers or agent in England, and interpoſe, as occaſion ſhall require, in giving aſſiſtance to the managers in Bengal, to correct abuſes, and to promote the welfare of the ſociety.

7th. That remittances be granted, from time to time, by bills of exchange on the Court of Directors, of ſuch ſums as the ſociety may want in Europe, upon the ſame terms as certificates are granted to the captains and officers of ſhips in the Company's ſervice.

8th. That as the managers of the Orphan Society, in Bengal, have made repeated repreſentations to the Governor-general and Council, ſetting forth, that the monthly allowances of three ſicca rupees, ſtipulated to be paid to the managers by the Company, for the maintenance, clothing, and educating, of each of the European ſoldiers children, is greatly inadequate to the unavoidable expenſes incurred by the Society on thoſe accounts. This Court will, therefore, give orders, that the managers of the Society be directed to deliver into the Bengal Board, an account, annually, ſpecifying the actual expenſes incurred by the Society on account of thoſe children; and that the exceſs of the ſaid amount, above the allowance of three rupees, be reimburſed to the Society by the Company, provided that the total monthly charges, for each child, do not exceed the allowance of five ſicca rupees, formerly iſſued for the ſupport of thoſe children. And to prevent abuſes in this charity, it is the opinion of the Court, that no allowance, either of three rupees, or any further ſum, be paid, without returns being regularly made to the Governor-general and Council, of the children entitled to this fund, ſpecifying the names and age of ſuch children, and of their fathers, together with their ſtations, and the regiment and company to which they reſpectively belonged; which liſts are annually to be tranſmitted to the Court of Directors.

9th. That this Court doth approve of the advance made by the Governor-general and Council, of the ſum of 40,000 ſicca rupees, for the conſtruction of a building for the reception of 300 children, of non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers; and that the Orphan Society be diſcharged from their bond, given by them to the Governor-general and Council, for the re-payment of the ſame, in caſe this Court ſhould diſapprove thereof.

10th. That in the preſent ſtate of the Rohilla donation money, the Court cannot take upon themſelves to form a judgment of what may be done reſpecting any unclaimed ſhares of that money, but will be hereafter ready to concur in an appropriation of unclaimed

claimed ſhares, to the reſpective orphan military fund, whenever it ſhall appear that it may be done with propriety.

4. (*M. C.* 15*th May*, 1783.) Reſolved, that an allowance of 3 ſonaut rupees per month be made, for the ſubſiſtence of each of the orphan children of non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, who have been on the Bengal eſtabliſhment; to be paid on the 1ſt of this month, into the hands of the managers of the orphan fund, eſtabliſhed by the officers of the army, and to be appropriated under their direction, to the ſervice required.

(*M. C.* 30*th June*, 1783.) Agreed to grant the allowance of 3 rupees per month, to all children of ſoldiers, to be paid to the managers, if they will promiſe to give the ſame liberal attention in ſuperintending the execution of the building which they propoſe to erect, that they have ſhewn to the general intereſt of the eſtabliſhment; and by which the Board believe, that a building may be erected much under the eſtimate delivered of it to them. The Board will advance the money which may be required for it, and allot a ſpot of ground for the purpoſe.

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(*Eſtabliſhed regulations and bye laws preſſed by the managers, reſpecting the Orphan fund, ſubſequent to the eſtabliſhment in Auguſt*, 1782.)

5. (28*th July*, 1784.) Reſolved, (that ſtoppages to the Orphan fund ſhould be made in ſonaut rupees inſtead of ſicca, agreed to by the 1ſt and 2d brigade committee) be carried into execution; that the ſame take place on and from the firſt day of September next.

6. (29*th December*, 1787.) Five of the ſtationary committees having ſignified their approbation of the right of the managers to elect their own deputy-governor;

Agreed, that the managers do proceed to the election of a deputy-governor.

7. (28*th July*, 1784.) Reſolved, that the propoſitions of the 1ſt and 3d brigade committees, that vacancies in the ſtationary managers be filled up by the brigade at the preſidency, for the time being, be carried into effect.

8. (29*th March*, 1783.) Reſolved, that five managers may conſtitute a meeting, and be competent to the tranſacting of buſineſs.

9. (29*th December*, 1787.) Five of the ſtationary committees having approved of the appointment of a committe of treaſury;

Agreed, that the appointment of a committee of treaſury be confirmed.

10. (12*th June*, 1788.) Agreed, that the monthly viſitations of the children at the Orphan houſe, by the managers, be changed to weekly viſitations, to be taken in alphabetical order; that the viſiting manager do report to the general management, ſuch matters as may appear to him worthy their notice.

11. (31*ſt May*, 1787.) The following propoſitions, ſubmitted by the managers on the 16th September, 1786, to the army, through the then brigade committees and commanding-officers at the ſtations of Dinapore, Chunar, and Futty Ghur, were unani-

unanimouſly agreed to. The report from the corps at the preſidency and Barrackpore, (being the laſt upon the ſubject) was received, and is recorded on the proceedings 3d July, 1787.

That the brigade committees ſhould be reformed, and that committees at the ſeveral fixed ſtations of the army, ſhould be appointed in their room.

The preſidency and Barrackpore,
Futty Ghur,
Cawnpore,
Chunar,
Dinapore, and
Berhampore.

That each committee ſhould conſiſt (according to the original inſtitution) of ſix members.

That the committees ſhould be elected by the officers on the ſpot only.

That as often as vacancies ſhould occur, by the removal or reſignations of officers, that their places in the committee ſhould be ſupplied by the majority of votes at the ſtation.

That inſtead of two members deputed to the general management by each brigade or committee, that one member only ſhould be deputed by the ſtationary committees.

12. (*17th November*, 1784.) Agreed, that civil and military ſurgeons be indiſcriminately admitted to become ſubſcribers to the fund.

(*1ſt December*, 1784.) Reſolved, that commiſſaries, deputy-commiſſaries, and conductors of ordnance be admitted to become ſubſcribers to the inſtitution.

13. (*20th July*, 1785.) Extract of a circular letter from the managers, to General Sir Robert Barker, and the other gentlemen who were ſolicited to become managers for the affairs of the ſociety, in England, dated 2d November, 1786.

We have forwarded to Major Mitchell a liſt of the children who have been ſent to England by their guardians and friends, and we have agreed to allow the following ſums for their maintenance, clothing, and education, intending to include in ſuch allowance all charges of whatever nature, viz.

For girls and boys under the age of ſix years, - - - - - £ 25 per annum.
Girls from 6 to 14 years old, 40 ditto.
Boys ditto, - - - - - 35 ditto.

This allowance to commence on the arrival of the advice of this reſolution in Europe, but if application ſhould be made by the perſons in charge of any of the children for the expences incurred on their account, ſince the children arrived in Europe, we requeſt, that the ſame may be diſcharged, upon the actual amount being certified to the ſatisfaction of the managers, provided the ſum for any one child does not exceed £ 20 per annum; but if any larger ſum ſhall appear reaſonable to the managers, it ſhall be likewiſe diſcharged, as early as the funds of the ſociety will admit, ſo as it does not exceed the allowance before limited for the future expences of the children.

14. (*25th November*, 1786.) Agreed that the property received with any orphan is the property of the child, and that the ſociety have power over it no further than to place it at intereſt, and to apply that intereſt to the uſe of the ſociety; that the principal is to ſtand to the credit of the orphan in their books, and be reſtored to the child entitled to it, when it ſhall arrive at a proper

age fit to be entruſted with the uſe of ſuch capital.

15. (31*ſt January*, 1789.) Agreed, that it be made a ſtanding regulation of the ſociety, that the legitimate children may remain with their mothers until they arrive at the age of five years, upon the ſettled allowance of 20 ſicca rupees per month, provided the managers are ſatisfied that they are properly taken care of; but that after that age if they remain in India, the boys muſt be ſent to the ſchool, and the girls only be permitted to remain, if their mothers are inclined to continue the care of them, and the management deem them well qualified to ſuperintend their education; in which laſt caſe, the allowance be increaſed after they have attained the age of five years to ſicca rupees 32 per menſem, being the ſum fixed for the education and maintenance of female boarders at the orphan houſe.

16. On the 15th of February, 1787, the managers agreed to receive the children of living officers into the orphan houſe for education, on the following terms, provided the children's ages exceed three years, and that their fathers are ſubſcribers to the fund:

That the children ſhall be lodged, dieted, and clothed, and in every reſpect treated as the orphans of officers are.

That the monthly expence for boys be rated agreeably to the calculation lately made, viz.

For clothing, ſicca rupees 4 per month.

Dieting, 9 ditto.

And for a proportion of the expence of ſchool-maſters, &c. &c. &c. ſicca rupees 17 per month; making altogether ſicca rupees 30 per menſem for each child.

That this expence ſhould be defrayed monthly by the father, wherever he may be ſtationed, giving authority to the paymaſter to deduct the amount from the allowances he will have to receive.

That the daughters of officers ſhall be received as well as the ſons, on the following terms:

For cloathing, ſicca rupees 5 per month.

Dieting, 10 ditto.

And for a proportion of the expence of ſchool-maſters, &c. &c. &c. ſicca rupees 17 per month; making altogether ſicca rupees 32 per menſem.

That the ſons of officers ſhall be removed from the orphan houſe at the age of fifteen, and the daughters at the age of fourteen years.

17. (12*th June*, 1788.) Agreed, that inſtructions be given not to ſuffer any child to be taken away from the orphan houſe, without an order from the management or the deputy governor, either directly from himſelf or through the ſecretary.

18. (7*th May*, 1783.) Reſolved, that it be made a ſtanding rule or bye-law of the ſociety, that no allowance whatſoever be made to any illegitimate orphan admitted on the foundation, who ſhall remain under the protection or care of any other perſons than the managers of the ſociety, or people appointed or employed by them.

19.— (1*ſt February*, 1787.) It is propoſed to provide for ſeveral of the ſons of the non-commiſſioned and privates by ſending them to ſea, or placing them, with the approbation of government, in the pilot ſervice.

It is alſo propoſed to requeſt of government, that the ſons of non-commiſſioned and privates, may be admitted into the ſervice

vice of the company, as drummers and fifers, as often as convenient.

The Right Hon. the Governor and the managers present, approve of both these propositions, and resolve that they shall be adopted.

20. —(*20th October*, 1784.) Resolved, that the mothers, and others who have charge of the orphan children of the non-commissioned and private under three years old, be paid three rupees per month for each child, those children to be mustered and drawn for, the same as the children at Duckensore, provided the mothers can find responsible people who will be answerable for their taking proper care of the children. This resolution not to include the allowance to be paid for children whose fathers are living.

*(20th July*, 1785.) Agreed, that no money be granted for any children of the non-commissioned and privates, not residing in the orphan house, whose ages exceed three years. (*See art.* 28.)

Agreed, that such persons of the non-commissioned and private as have children upward of three years old, and do not send them to the orphan house to be educated, shall not have the Company's allowance paid to them for any children that they may have, under the age of three years.

21. (*31st May*, 1787.) The secretary lays before the managers the following regulations relative to the children of non-commissioned and privates, prepared by him in pursuance of orders:

1st.—That the review-rolls of the children of the non-commissioned and private, be continued to be transmitted to the adjutant-general's office, in the same manner as they are at present, with the monthly regimental returns of the several corps of the army.

2d.—That the several stationary committees be empowered to pay unto the parents and guardians of such children, whose ages do not exceed three years, and who are present with the corps belonging, or attached to the station, the sum of sicca rupees 3 per mensem, under certain restrictions hereafter-mentioned.

3d.—That the committees be requested to apply to the proper officers, for a monthly list of all children whose ages do not exceed three years inserted in the review rolls, transmitted by them to the adjutant general's office; and that a copy of these lists, with an account of the money paid for the children, be transmitted monthly to the general management.

4th.—That the committees be instructed that they are not to pay the allowance of three rupees per month, for children, under the age of three years, unless their parents or guardians will enter into engagements to send all such children to the Orphan House, when they are at a proper age to be received; and that persons having children whose ages exceed three years, and do not send them, or consent to permit them to be sent to the orphan house, shall not on any account whatever, be paid the allowance for such children as they may have, whose ages do not exceed three years, until they comply with this regulation of the society, which is agreeable to a former resolution of this management, on the 20th July, 1785. (*See art.* 28.)

5th.—That the committees be informed they are not to pay any arrears for children

under the age of three years, prior to the month of November, 1786, or any arrears whatever, until they have aſcertained that the children were enrolled in the liſts ſent to the adjutant-general's office, for the months for which payment may be required.

6th.—That the committees be empowered to draw from the paymaſter at their ſtation, ſuch ſums as they may have occaſion to diſburſe on account of the ſociety, for the allowances to the children, and for the payment of their writers' ſalaries, &c. &c. and that the paymaſters be deſired to anſwer the drafts of the committees.

7th.—That the paymaſters be adviſed, that they are not to pay any money out of the ſtoppages which they make to the fund, except by order of the committees, at their ſeveral ſtations.

8th—That the committees be requeſted to tranſmit to the management quarterly, an account of the money received and diſburſed by them.

9th.—That a proportion of the printed forms for review-rolls of the children of the non-commiſſioned and private, be tranſmitted to each committee, and that they be requeſted to recommend the uſe of them in the corps and detachments, belonging to their ſtation.

10th.—That no children whatever, be enrolled with thoſe at the orphan houſe, unleſs they are actually preſent; or, only abſent on leave, for a limitted time, not exceeding one month.

The foregoing regulations having been taken into conſideration and approved of—Agreed, that they be conſidered as the reſolutions of this management.

22. (*30th July*, 1788.) Agreed, that clothes to an amount, not exceeding twenty-five ſicca rupees, be given in future to ſuch girls of the lower ſchool, as may marry, with conſent of the managers.

23. (*25th November*, 1786.) Agreed, that the adjutant-general, be requeſted to ſend the returns as he receives them, after reſerving a copy, to the ſecretary, who will prepare the general returns for the Court of Directors, which the managers will requeſt the adjutant-general to authenticate.

24. On the 24th January, 1788, the managers paſſed the following reſolution:

That with every male child received for education into the orphan-houſe, whoſe father ſhall have gone home, or is about to leave the country, a depoſit in Company's paper of the ſum of 5225 current rupees muſt be made; being, at 8 per cent, adequate to the production of 30 ſicca rupees per month, the ſum fixed upon to be paid monthly by officers, whoſe male children are under the care of the Society; and, that the ſum of current rupees 5575, being, at 8 per cent. adequate to the production of 32 ſicca rupees per month, be paid for each female child, received hereafter under ſimilar circumſtances. The principal to be returned to the father of the child, or order, on its death or removal—ſuch death or removal being in the life time of the father; but, in caſe of the father's death without making any proviſion by will for the child, in the life time of the child, the principal to remain in the hands of the Society, in truſt for the child.

25.

25. *(18th March*, 1789.) Agreed, that it be made a ſtanding rule, or bye law, that the ſuperintendent and ſurgeon at the orphan houſe do attend the managers, when viſiting there, through all the wards.

26. *(28th April*, 1789.) Agreed, that when the orphan daughters of officers, under the protection of the Society, are addreſſed by perſons in independent circumſtances, ſuch perſons be required to make a ſettlement as a condition; without which, the managers conſent is not to be given, even if the offer is in other reſpects unexceptionable.

27. *(25th May*, 1790.) Agreed, that the officers children ſhould be removed as ſpeedily as poſſible to the Calcutta ſide of the river, and that the houſe over the water ſhould be appropriated ſolely to the uſe of the ſoldier's children.

28. (22*d June*, 1790.) Agreed, that it be left in the diſcretion of the ſeveral ſtationary committees, to prolong the term of the children of non-commiſſioned officers and privates continuance with their parents to four years, in ſuch particular caſes as may appear to them to juſtify the deviation, from the original reſolution which limitted the term to three years.

29. *(ibid.)* Agreed, that in future no girl be given away in marriage, till the deputy-governor, or ſome other manager, ſhall have reported, in writing, that ſuch girl appears to him to be of a marriageable age.

30. *(1ſt July*, 1790.) The following is the preſent eſtabliſhment of ſervants, under the managers of the Orphan Society, at the orphan-houſe, Kidderpore-houſe, and elſe where:

ORPHAN-HOUSE.

| | Sa. rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| School-maſter to the children of non-commiſſioned officers and privates, his ſalary per menſem, | 100 0 0 |
| Aſſiſtant ditto, - - | 50 0 0 |
| Ditto, - - | 50 0 0 |
| Ditto, - - | 50 0 0 |
| School-miſtreſs to the daughters of non-commiſſioned officers and privates, her ſalary per menſem, - - - | 30 0 0 |
| Aſſiſtant ditto, - - | 30 0 0 |
| Overſeers, carpenters, hair-cutter, bheſties, mollies, dandies, ayahs, maiters, &c. &c. - - | 235 0 0 |

KIDDERPORE-HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| School-maſter to the ſons of officers, his ſalary per menſem, | 213 0 0 |
| Aſſiſtant ditto, - - | 150 0 0 |
| School-miſtreſs to the daughters of officers, her ſalary per menſem.- - - - | 200 0 0 |
| Aſſiſtant ditto, - - | 80 0 0 |
| Expences of ſervants attending the ſons of officers per menſem, | 42 0 0 |
| Ditto ditto, the daughters of officers ditto, - - - | 36 0 0 |
| Hircarrah and chowkidars, - | 13 0 0 |
| Surgeon's allowance for medicines, &c. - - - | 100 0 0 |

IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agent to the Society at home, his ſalary per annum, £100 ſterling, computed at ſicca rupees per menſem, - - | 72 0 0 |

IN CALCUTTA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Two Bengal writers employed in the ſecretary's office, their ſalaries, ſicca rupees per menſem, 40 each, - - | 80 0 0 |

Secre

Secretary, his ſalary per menſem, 200 Rs.

And 100 per menſem for houſe rent, candles, and hircarrahs.

The ſurgeon at the orphan-houſe is appointed to the general charge of the buſineſs there. No expenſe whatever, on that head, is incurred to the Society.

The managers, at preſent, pay for Kidderpore-houſe, for the accommodation of the officers children, ſicca rupees 450 per menſem.

The ſons of officers are dieted by Mr. ——, the ſeven oldeſt always at his own table; he is paid for theſe boys eleven ſicca rupees per menſem each, and for the younger boys eight ſicca rupees each.

Thirteen of the oldeſt daughters of officers, are dieted by Mrs. ———, and at her own table; ſhe is paid twelve ſicca rupees per menſem for each.

Mrs. —, aſſiſtant ſchool-miſtreſs to Mrs. —, diets the younger daughters of officers, for whom ſhe is paid ſeven ſicca rupees per menſem for each.

Mrs. — has at preſent the charge of the clothing of the officers children, both males and females; a ſtock of clothing was ſome time ago furniſhed to the ſons of officers, under the immediate inſpection of the deputy governor, and the ſecretary has lately conducted the buſineſs of furniſhing a complete ſtock of clothing for the daughters of officers.

The children of non-commiſſioned officers and privates, are dieted at an expence of three ſicca rupees each per menſem. Mr. — alſo clothes theſe children for one ſicca rupee each per menſem.

## *SECTION* XXVII.

### PAY, BATTA, GRATUITY, AND ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE.

1. *(M. C. 3d Auguſt, 1779.)* The pay of the European companies, ſhall be drawn in a figured abſtract, referring to the review-roll, and conformable thereto, which ſhall be tacked to the ſame; and on theſe joint vouchers, pay ſhall be iſſued by the pay-maſter.

The pay of the laſcars and artificers, under the quartermaſter, ſhall be drawn in one figured abſtract, to which ſhall be tacked the review-roll, ſigned by the quartermaſter.

The battalions of ſepoys, the European commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers pay, ſhall be drawn for in a figured abſtract, referring to the review-roll, which ſhall be tacked to the ſame.

The pay of laſcars and artificers, under the quartermaſter of the corps of ſepoys, ſhall be drawn in a figured abſtract, ſigned by the quartermaſter, to which ſhall be tacked the review-roll.

The troop of body-guard, and other inde-

pendent corps, ſhall be drawn for in a figured abſtract, referring to the review-roll, which ſhall be tacked to them.

The pay of laſcars attached to the artillery ſhall be drawn in a figured abſtract, to which ſhall be tacked the review roll, ſigned by the commanding-officer of the European company to which they are attached.

In the regiments of cavalry, the European commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers pay ſhall be drawn in a figured abſtract, to which ſhall be tacked the review-roll.

The pay and allowances of the native ſtaff not included on the ſtrength of any troop, as alſo the pay of each troop, ſhall be drawn by the commanding-officer of the regiment in a figured abſtract, referring to the review-roll, which ſhall be tacked to the ſame.

(*C. D. 11th December*, 1773.) Officers, before their arrival at the preſidency, in India, to which they ſtand appointed, ſhall not be allowed pay.

*M. C. 9th Auguſt*, 1786.) Agreed, that the officers and men at the preſidency of Fort Marlborough, be allowed the ſame pay, batta, and allowances, as the officers and men of this eſtabliſhment are allowed in ſimilar ſituations. (*The rupees of the country being generally valued as ſonaut rupees.*)

(*M. C. 16th October*, 1787.) Agreed, that the exchange at which the pay ſhall be paid to the troops ſerving at Bencoolen, be fixed at 2 ſonaut rupees 3 annas per Spaniſh dollar.

(*M. C. 3d Auguſt*, 1779.) Pay, batta, and allowances, of the field-officers, and the European warrant officers of corps, ſhall be drawn in ſeparate bills by themſelves. (*Thoſe of native corps are drawn for in the abſtracts.*)

If any paymaſter ſhall wilfully detain or with hold, beyond the ſpace of one month, the pay of any officer or ſoldier (clothes and all other allowances being deducted) after ſuch pay ſhall be by him received; or if any officer, having received his ſoldiers pay, ſhall refuſe to pay each reſpective non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier, when it ſhall become due, the amount of the ſubſiſtence of each ſerjeant, corporal, bombardier, drummer, and private;—havildar, naick, trumpeter, ſepoy and pioneer;—private Mogul, coſſob, laſcar, and waterman, (out of which, ſtoppages ſhall not be made, but by the will of the party or judgment of a court martial) then, upon proof thereof before a general court martial, as aforeſaid, ſuch paymaſter, or officer, ſhall be diſmiſſed the ſervice.

2. (*ibid.*) A book of records to be kept by the commanding-officers of companies, containing the actual clearance of the men and officers; which book, the commanding-officers of corps are to examine, in order that they may be duly kept up, and juſtice done to all parties;—and this regulation is to extend to all the corps in the ſervice.

The pay of the European companies ſhall be received by the commanding-officer of the company, and iſſued to the men; and it is declared, that he ſhall be reſponſible for ſuch pay while in his poſſeſſion, and that all oſſes are to be made good by him, (that by the enemy excepted). The latter part of this regulation to extend to officers commanding battalions of ſepoys, and all other native troops.

G. O

*(G. O. 7th May, 1787.)* It being ſuggeſted to the Commander-in-chief, that the preſent mode of iſſuing the whole of a month's pay at once to European ſoldiers, is productive of bad conſequences; it is directed, therefore, that the captains or officers commanding companies of Europeans, do, in future, iſſue the pay weekly to the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers under their command.

3. *(M. C. 26th December, 1780.)* That the pay (of native troops) ſhall be iſſued to the men, immediately after it is received, in the preſence of the officers commanding companies for the performance of which they are reſponſible.

That if it happens at any time, that the men are not regularly paid, either from the paymaſter not being in caſh, or from any other cauſe, the officer commanding the battalion ſhall report it in writing to the officer commanding the brigade, or other officer under whom they are ſerving, who is to communicate the ſame to the commander-in-chief.—The officers commanding battalions, at the ſame time to ſpecify what is due to the men.

4. *(M. C. 29th July, 1783.)* That the commanding officers of regiments, (ſepoys) ſhall after iſſuing the pay to their regiments; make written reports to the commanding officer of the brigade and detachment under whom they are ſerving, declaring that they have paid the regiment under their command, their full and juſt demands for the month of —, according to the muſter rolls of that month, with the exception of ſuch men as might be abſent on command, leave of abſence, or any other occaſion; whoſe numbers are to be ſpecified in the reports, and theſe reports are immediately on the receipt of them, to be tranſmitted to the Commander-in-chief.

5. *(M. C. 7th May, 1781.)* When pay is to be iſſued to native corps, the commanding officers of brigades, and detachments, are to publiſh it in orders, ſpecifying the days on which the ſeveral corps are to receive it, when it is punctually to be diſtributed by the officers to the men.

6. *(M. C. 5th Auguſt, 1779.)* Reſolved, that all officers acting in the field, within the provinces, be allowed whole batta; half batta to be only received by thoſe officers who are ſtationed in cantonments.

If any officer draws, or the paymaſter iſſues, more batta than is allowed, he ſhall be obliged, after replacing the overcharge, to anſwer for a breach of orders.

No one bearing a double commiſſion, ſhall on that account receive a double allowance of batta, but may draw the batta eſtabliſhed for his higheſt rank.

*(M. C. 16th June, 1786.)* The following ſtaff-officers are entitled to the full batta of their ranks, in cantonments within the provinces.

Colonels.
Chief engineer.
*Commiſſary general.
Deputy commiſſary general.
*Military paymaſter general.
*Deputy military paymaſter general.
*Adjutant general.
Deputy adjutant general.
Quarter maſter general.
Deputy quartermaſter general.
Judge-advocate-general.
Surveyor general.

Secretary

Secretary to the military department of inſpection.

Secretary to the military board, *(if a military officer.)*

Military ſecretary to the Governor general.

Secretary to the Commander-in-chief.

Perſian interpreter to the Com. in chief.

Aid-de-camps to the Governor general.

Aid-de camps to the Commander in chief.

Officers attached to the Governor-general's troop.

Fort Major, } Fort William,
Fort Adjutant, }

Commiſſary of Stores.

Aſſiſtant commiſſary of ſtores.

Commiſſaries of ordnance.

Deputy commiſſaries of ordnance.

*Paymaſters.

*Deputy paymaſters.

Regulating officer, Calcutta European militia.

*Chaplains.

Surgeon to the Commander-in-chief.

Officers employed in military offices at the preſidency.

The undermentioned ſtaff officers, when not entitled to higher batta from their rank in the army, are permitted to draw the batta annexed to the following ranks, in virtue of their ſtaff appointments:

*Commiſſary-general, that of lieut. col.

*Military paymaſter-general, ditto ditto.

*Adjutant-general, ditto ditto.

Quarter-maſter-general, ditto ditto.

Deputy commiſſary-general, that of major.

*Deputy military-paymaſter-general, do.

Deputy adjutant-general, ditto ditto.

Deputy quarter-maſter-general, ditto.

Military ſecretary to the Governor-general, ditto ditto.

Secretary to the Commander-in-chief, do.

Aid-de-camps to the Governor-general, that of captain.

Aid-de-camps to the Commander-in-chief, ditto ditto.

N. B. *The officers againſt whom this mark (*) is placed, do not draw any batta; this allowance being included in their fixed ſalaries.*

But all other ſtaff-officers are to draw the batta of the rank for which they receive pay.

*(M. C. 5th Auguſt,* 1779.) All officers, when employed in the field beyond the provinces, ſhall draw double full batta.

The officers of the engineer and artillery corps, doing duty at Budge Budge, are allowed full batta.

Every officer drawing more than half batta, muſt mention in his bill the reaſon for it.

*(M. C. 20th December,* 1785.) The Honourable the Governor-general and Council, have been pleaſed to reſolve, that all military officers, who are paid by the nabob vizier, ſhall draw their pay only, but no batta from the Company.

*(M. C. 11th October,* 1785.) Reſolved, that all European officers, abſent by ſickneſs from duty, do receive the ſame allowance as if preſent with their corps, on producing the uſual certificate.

Reſolved, that all European officers belonging to corps ſtationed without the provinces, and abſent on duty within the provinces, do receive the ſame allowances as if preſent with their corps.

*(M. C. 17th May,* 1787.) Reſolved, that from and after the 1ſt of June next, the reſolution of the Board of the 11th October 1785, which granted to all European officers, abſent by ſickneſs from duty, the ſame al-

allowances as if preſent with the corps, on producing certificates, be confined to officers who, after having joined, are obliged to quit their corps on account of ſickneſs.

*(M. C. 10th February, 1790)* Reſolved, that from the date of the diſpatch of the laſt ſhip of this ſeaſon, officers who obtain leave to proceed to Europe, whether on account of ſickneſs or their private affairs, ſhall only be entitled to half batta, from the date of quitting their corps, until that of their embarkation; excepting in the caſes of officers who ſhall have left their corps on account of ſickneſs, prior to the publication of the order, permitting them to come to the preſidency for the purpoſe of reſigning the ſervice; in which inſtances they ſhall, upon producing the preſcribed certificates of ſickneſs, be entitled to the batta of their corps, until the date of the minute of Council, in which permiſſion to reſign the ſervice to return to Europe ſhall be granted; from which period, to the diſpatch of their reſpective ſhips, ſuch officers ſhall be entitled to half batta only.

*(M. C. 23d Auguſt, 1781.)* The Board think proper to repeat their orders of the 30th July, 1770, viz.

"An allowance of three days diet money, "agreeable to the victualling contract, is "made to all ſoldiers on their firſt arrival at "Fort William from England, or any of "the preſidencies; and the contractors full "allowance, for one day, is given to the "military in general on Chriſtmas day, New "Year's day, and the King's Birth day."

The Board obſerve, that in place of adhering to this order, ſundry deviations have been practiſed by the contractors, and others, which the Board being determined effectually to correct,

Reſolved, therefore, that only three days full batta ſhall be allowed to the recruits after their arrival from England at this preſidency; and that the officers, who may be appointed to do duty with ſuch recruits, ſhall only be entitled to draw the ſame batta as other officers at the ſtation at which they may happen to be.

Reſolved, that full batta be granted to the European ſoldiers only on New Year's day, Chriſtmas-day, and the King's Birth-day, agreeable to the orders of the 13th July, 1770, inſtead of full and half for thoſe days, which have hitherto been charged by the contractor, in cantonments within the provinces, in deviation from the ſaid orders. But, when troops happen to be in the field under orders of march, or in cantonments without the provinces, on either of thoſe days, the European ſoldiers ſhall, in that caſe, be allowed extra full batta.

*(G. O. 25th July, 1789.)* The regulations which authoriſe the indulgence of extra batta to troops and field eſtabliſhments of people, for three days before a march, and for three days after returning into cantonments from the field, having been miſconſtrued in very many inſtances, the following orders are iſſued with a view to prevent the neceſſity of withdrawing entirely the above indulgence:

It is directed, that from and after the 1ſt day of September next, the indulgence of three days extra batta, to all officers and ſoldiers, before and after a march, is to be confined to the general reliefs of the army, and

and is never to be allowed on any occaſional or intermediate duty, or relief of corps, officers, or detachments, between the ſtated periods of the general relief of the army, nor at the annual practice of the artillery. This general rule is not to be deviated from in any inſtance, unleſs the Governor-general in Council, or Commander-in-chief, ſhould think fit to diſpenſe with it, by expreſs orders, in the event of the movement of any large detachment or body of troops.

The ſaid three days extra batta is to commence, three days before the days on which the corps are reſpectively ordered to begin their march, and to ceaſe three days after their arrival at their cantonments, or deſtined ſtations.

In caſe an order for the march of troops, in either of the caſes abovementioned, ſhould be countermanded before the day on which they were originally ordered to move, the extra batta is only to commence three days before the ſubſequent actual march; but in this caſe, the ordinary pay and batta of the extra eſtabliſhments of people, ſhall be allowed from three days previous to the day on which the troops were originally ordered to march.

But no perſonal field ſtaff-allowance, nor allowances for ſtraw, tent-pins, and mallets,—iron, ſteel, charcoal, ſtationary,—nor any other extra allowance whatever, excluſive of the ſaid three days extra batta, and the pay and batta of the eſtabliſhed extra people as abovementioned, is on any pretence to be drawn, till the date of the actual march.

(*M. C. 5th Auguſt*, 1779.) In lieu of the allowance of batta, all non-commiſſioned officers and private men ſhall be dieted by contract.

(*M. C. 7th May*, 1781.) It is hereby reſolved and ordered, that no more than half batta ſhall be allowed to native troops in any cantonments, whether in or out of the provinces, except upon foreign ſervice beyond the Jumna, or Suobareka.

That full batta ſhall be allowed to the native troops when in the field, whether within or without the provinces.

7. (*M. C. 4th February*, 1779.) The Board have thought proper to direct, that the general orders of the 7th of July, 1779, allowing all officers to draw double full batta from the day on which they paſs the Carmanaſſa, be cancelled; and that from the 1ſt of March next, the ſtation of Chunar ſhall be conſidered the boundary; on paſſing which, double batta is to commence,

All officers on their arrival at Chunar, whether going out of, or coming within the provinces, muſt get a certificate from the fort-adjutant, of the time of their arrival at that ſtation; which certificate they muſt preſent to the paymaſter with their bills, in order to aſcertain what batta is due to them; and this certificate the paymaſter muſt tranſmit, with the bills, when they are ſent to the commiſſary-general's office for audit.

8. (*M. C. 5th December*, 1788.) The ſeparate batta-rolls or batta bills for European non-commiſſioned-officers and privates, are to be diſcontinued from the end of the preſent month: upon the back of the pay abſtracts, for the firſt of January next, the batta is to be drawn for by the contractor or his agent, for December, 1788, and ſo on regularly, month by month; that is to ſay, upon the abſtract for

for the pay of Europeans in advance, their batta in arrear, for the month preceding, is to be drawn by the contractor or his agent; the military-auditor-general will furniſh the ſeveral paymaſters with the form of a bill and receipt, to be thus drawn and granted upon the pay abſtracts by the contractor or his agent, for the batta.

Commanding-officers who ſign muſter-rolls, are directed to pay ſtrict attention to the ſection of muſters, publiſhed in general orders, on the 11th of September, 1786, and to be very careful that the muſter-rolls ſhall not only exhibit the names of the effectives, at the time of taking the muſter, but alſo the names of every man who has been on the ſtrength of the corps or company, between muſter and muſter, as therein directed, expreſſing particularly the dates of all deaths or other caſualties.

The rolls of the muſters taken on the 1ſt of January next, and of all ſubſequent muſters, are to have certificates written upon them, and ſubſcribed by the officers commanding the corps or companies, ſpecifying what rate of batta the men were entitled to for the month preceding; if full batta, the reaſon is to be aſſigned, agreeable to the ſtanding regulations of the ſervice; and all broken periods of time, as well as the number of men, which affect the rate of batta, are to be particularly noted, and accounted for in this certificate.

The paymaſters are ordered not to iſſue any batta for the European non-commiſſioned-officers and privates, without receiving vouchers made up and certified as herein directed.

With reſpect to the batta of the Europeans who may be in the hoſpital, the contractor will account for it to the purveyor, as at preſent; and the liſts of the ſick, kept by the ſurgeons at the hoſpital, will regulate the batta, to be accounted for by the contractor, to the purveyor.

9. (*M. C. 5th Auguſt*, 1779.) The Court of Directors have thought proper to make the following allowances, over and above the preſent eſtabliſhed pay, by way of donation or gratuity only to captains and ſubalterns of the army: viz.

To a captain, 36 St. Rs. per month.
A lieutenant, 24 ditto, ditto.
An Enſign, 12 ditto, ditto.

(*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Reſolved, that lieutenant-fireworkers do receive the gratuity of enſigns of infantry, the two officers being of correſpondent ranks.

(*M. C. 5th Auguſt*, 1779.) Officers are to draw their gratuity according to the rank they have in the army—colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors, are not to draw this additional allowance.

The officers who receive double batta, are not to be allowed the additional gratuity to their pay.

Staff officers by warrant, not bearing commiſſions, are not entitled to, nor are they to draw any gratuity.

The ſurgeons of the army ſhall draw the gratuity of commiſſioned-officers, according to their ranks.

A full ſurgeon, 36 St. Rs. per month.
An aſſiſtant ditto, 24 ditto, ditto.

(*M. C. 11th March*, 1785.) Ordered, that the gratuity which has hitherto been drawn by the officers of the army in advance, be drawn from May next, in arrear with the batta, for the purpoſe of preventing retrenchments from the gratuity, when officers

officers become entitled to double batta for part of a month.

10. *(M. C. 6th February, 1773.)* The President and Council have been pleased to grant to the subaltern officers of the army, an additional allowance of one rupee per day, over and above the first pay and gratuity granted by the Court of Directors.

The assistant-surgeons of the army, are permitted to draw an additional allowance of one rupee per day.

## 11. Pay and Batta Tables formed by the Compiler.

### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

| | Pay. | | Add. allowance per day. | Gratuity per mon. | Batta per day. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Per day. | Per month. | | | Half. | Full. | Double Full. |
| Colonel, | 10 — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | 25 — — | 50 — — |
| Lieut colonel, | 8 — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | 10 — — | 20 — — | 40 — — |
| Major, | 6 — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | 7 8 — | 15 — — | 30 — — |
| Captain, Artillery, | — — — | 140 — — | — — — | 36 — — | 3 — — | 6 — — | 12 — — |
| Captain, Infantry & engineers. | — — — | 124 — — | — — — | 36 — — | 3 — — | 6 — — | 12 — — |
| Lieuts. Artillery, | — — — | 70 — — | 1 — — | 24 — — | 2 — — | 4 — — | 8 — — |
| Lieuts. infantry and engineers. | — — — | 62 — — | 1 — — | 24 — — | 2 — — | 4 — — | 8 — — |
| Lieutenant-fireworkers, | — — — | 60 — — | 1 — — | 12 — — | 1 8 — | 3 — — | 6 — — |
| Enfign of infantry and engineers, | — — — | 50 6 — | 1 — — | 12 — — | 1 8 — | 3 — — | 6 — — |
| Surgeon, | — — — | 124 — — | — — — | 36 — — | 3 — — | 6 — — | 12 — — |
| Affiftant furgeon, | — — — | 62 — — | 1 — — | 24 — — | 2 — — | 4 — — | 8 — — |

### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

| ARTILLERY. | Full pay. | Offreckonings. | Net pay. | INFANTRY. | Full pay. | Offreckoning. | Net pay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Serjeants, | 24 — — | 4 — — | 20 — — | Serjeants, | 20 — — | 4 — — | 16 — — |
| Corporals, | 20 — — | 3 — — | 17 — — | Corporals, | 14 — — | 3 — — | 11 — — |
| Drummers, | 17 — — | 2 — — | 15 — — | Drummers, | 14 — — | 3 — — | 11 — — |
| Gunners, | 17 — — | 2 — — | 15 — — | Privates, | 10 — — | 2 — — | 8 — — |
| Matrofs, | 12 — — | 2 — — | 10 — — | | | | |

## NATIVE CORPS.

| TROOP OF BODY GUARD. | Full pay. | Offreckonings. | Net pay. | Batta. Half. | Batta. Full. | Total On half batta. | Total On full batta. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rossaldar, | — — — | — — — | 200 — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — |
| Duffadar, | — — — | — — — | 40 — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — |
| Trumpeter, | — — — | — — — | 15 — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — |
| Trooper, | — — — | — — — | 10 — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — |
| **REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY.** | | | | | | | |
| Head Jemadar, | 106 — — | 6 — — | 100 — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — |
| Second ditto, | 44 — — | 4 — — | 40 — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — |
| Duffadar, | 28 — — | 3 — — | 25 — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — |
| Trumpeter, | 12 — — | 2 — — | 10 — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — |
| Trooper, | 11 8 — | 1 8 — | 10 — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — |
| **NATIVE INFANTRY.** | | | | | | | |
| Subadar, | 60 — — | 8 — — | 52 — — | 15 — — | 30 — — | 67 — — | 82 — — |
| Jemadar, | 16 — — | 3 — — | 13 — — | 7 8 — | 15 — — | 20 8 — | 28 — — |
| Havildar, | 10 — — | 1 — — | 9 — — | 5 — — | 10 — — | 4 — — | 19 — — |
| Naick, | 8 — — | 1 — — | 7 — — | 5 — — | 10 — — | 12 — — | 17 — — |
| Drummer, | 8 — — | 2 — — | 6 — — | 5 — — | 10 — — | 11 — — | 16 — — |
| Sepoy, | 6 — — | — 8 — | 5 8 — | 1 8 — | 3 — — | 7 — — | 8 8 — |
| **ARTILLERY AND QR. M.'S. LASCARS.** | | | | | | | |
| Serangs, | 12 — — | 1 — — | 11 — — | 2 8 — | 5 — — | 13 8 — | 16 — — |
| First Tindals. | 8 — — | — 8 — | 7 8 — | 2 2 — | 4 — — | 9 8 — | 11 8 — |
| Second ditto, | 6 — — | — 8 — | 5 8 — | 2 2 — | 4 — — | 7 8 — | 9 8 — |
| Lascars. | 5 — — | — 4 — | 4 12 — | 1 1 — | 2 — — | 5 12 — | 6 12 — |

## Artificers.

| | | Chief-engineer and barrack-master of Fort William. | | | Quartermasters establishment. Pay. | | Quartermasters establishment. Half batta. | | Quartermasters establishment. Total. | | Field-trains at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur. Pay. | | Field-trains at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur. Half batta. | | Field-trains at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur. Total. | | Field-train at the presidency, arsenal, and expense-magazine at Fort William. | Magazines at Chunar, Buxar, Patna, Midnapore, Cawnpore, and Futty-ghur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europeans. | Head Overseer, | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2d ditto, | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Foundry-Overseer, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | |
| | Smith, | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | | | 20 | | 20 | 20 |
| | Cooper, | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | | | 20 | | 20 | 20 |
| | Carpenter. | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | | | 20 | | 20 | 20 |
| | Sircar, | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coopers. | Sirdar, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | |
| | Workmen. | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | 1 | | 6 | | 7 | 6 |
| Smiths. | Mistry, | 12 | | | 7 | | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | 2 | | 10 | | 12 | 10 |
| | Mate, | | | | 6 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 12 | | | | | | | | |
| | Filemen and firemen, | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | | 6 | | 5 | | 1 | | 6 | | 7 | 6 |
| | Hammer and bellows-men. | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | | 1 | | 4 | | 3 | | 1 | | 4 | | 5 | 4 |
| Carpenters. | Mistry, | 12 | | | 10 | | 3 | | 13 | | 8 | | 2 | | 10 | | 12 | 10 |
| | Mate, | | | | 7 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Workmen. | 7 | | | 5 | | 1 | | 6 | | 5 | | 1 | | 6 | | 7 | 6 |
| Sawyers. | Mistry, | 7 | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 2 | | 6 | | 7 | 6 |
| | Workmen. | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 1 | | 4 | | 5 | 4 |
| Armourers. | Mistry, | | | | 10 | | 2 | 8 | 12 | 8 | | | | | | | 12 | |
| | Workmen, | | | | 5 | | 1 | | 6 | | | | | | | | 7 | 6 |
| Engravers. | Workmen. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | |
| Founders. | Sirdar, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | |
| | Workmen, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| Painters. | Sirdar, | 12 | | | | | | | | | 8 | | 2 | | 10 | | 12 | 10 |
| | Workmen. | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 1 | | 5 | | 5 | 5 |
| Brassmen. | Mistry, | 12 | | | | | | | | | 8 | | 2 | | 10 | | 12 | 10 |
| | Workmen, | | | | 5 | | 1 | | 6 | | 5 | | 1 | | 6 | | 6 | 5 |
| Sicklegars. | Sirdar, | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | 2 | | 8 | | 9 | 8 |
| | Workmen. | 5 | | | 5 | 8 | 1 | | 6 | 8 | 4 | | 1 | | 5 | | 5 | 5 |

Artificers continued.

Artificers continued.

| | | Chief-engineer and barrack-master of Fort William. | | | Quartermasters eſtabliſhment. | | | | | | Field-trains at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur. | | | | | | Field-trains at the preſidency, arſenal, and expenſe-magazine, at Ft. William. | | | Magazines at Chunar, Buxar, Patna, Midnapore, Cawnpore, and Futty-ghur. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Pay. | | | Half batta. | | | Total. | | | Pay. | | | Half batta. | | | Total. | | | | | |
| Sailmakers. | Sirdar, | | | | 7 | | | 1 | 8 | | 8 | 8 | | 6 | | | 2 | | | 8 | | | 9 | | | 8 | | |
| | Mate, | | | | 6 | | | 1 | 4 | | 7 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Workmen. | | | | 5 | | | 1 | | | 6 | | | 4 | | | 1 | | | 5 | | | 5 | | | 5 | | |
| Chucklers. | Sirdar, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | 6 | | |
| | Workmen. | | | | 4 | 8 | | 1 | | | 5 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | 4 | | |
| Bricklayers. | Miſtry, | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | |
| | Workmen. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | 12 | | |
| Magazinemen. | Sirdar, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | 6 | | |
| | Workmen. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bheſties. | Sirdar, | | 11 | | 10 | | | 1 | 8 | | 11 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mate, | | | | 9 | 8 | | 1 | 8 | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hand, | | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | | 1 | | | 8 | 8 | | 7 | 8 | | 1 | | | 8 | 8 | | 8 | 8 | | 8 | 8 | |
| | Bullock. | | 12 | | 12 | | | | | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peons. | Jemautdar, | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Peons. | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hurrymen. | Sirdar, | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Workmen. | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bildars, coolies, and ſweepers. | Mate, | | 5 | | 4 | | | 1 | | | 5 | | | 3 | | | 2 | | | 5 | | | 5 | | | 5 | | |
| | Workmen. | | 3 | | 3 | | | 1 | | | 4 | | | 3 | | | 1 | | | 4 | | | 4 | | | 4 | | |

(N. B.—*The people attached to the field-trains at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, are entitled to additional batta, at the rate of* 2 *rupees per month to ſirdars, and* 1 *to workmen when actually marching or at practice; and the above ſums are fixed in full for pay and batta, in every ſituation, to the chief engineers, barrack-maſters, and quarter-maſter's eſtabliſhment, the people employed in the arſenal, the field-train at the preſidency, and the different magazines.*

*The ſirdar at the expence magazine, receives but* 10 *rupees per month.*

*The workmen painters at Chunar, receive but* 4 *rupees per month.*)

12. (*M. C. 22d May*, 1777.) Every officer muſt ſign what company, regiment, battalion, and brigade, he belongs to, as alſo what office he belongs to: he muſt date his bill, and ſign a receipt when the money is paid; and no pay or fixed allowance is to be paid, without the name, rank, and ſtation of the officer is ſpecified, who may be entitled to draw it.

(*M. C. 11th March*, 1785.) Reſolved, in order to aſcertain at one view, and regulate the payment of eſtabliſhed monthly allowances of the European commiſſioned, ſtaff, and warrant officers of each rank in the army, that from the 31ſt of May next, not only the pay and batta, but all the fixed allowances of every nature and denomination ſhall be drawn in one bill or abſtract, ſhewing the total ſum due to each officer per month.

## FORMS OF BILLS.

### For Field Officers.

The Honourable Company, Dr.

To my half-batta, for April, 1785, — — — —
Allowance, for writer's, ſtationary, and candles, *(if commanding the battalion)* —
Pay for May, — — — — —

Sonaut Rupees.

Fort William, 1ſt May, 1785.
To G. C. Eſq. Paymaſter. Received payment. *(Name, rank, and corps.)*
*Name and rank.*

### For Captains and Subalterns, not attached to companies.

The Honourable Company, Dr.

To my half batta, for April, 1785, — — — —
Gratuity, for ditto, — — — —
Pay, *(if a captain,)* pay and additional allowance, *(if a ſubaltern,)* for May, —

Sonaut Rupees

Fort William, 1ſt May, 1785,
To G. C. Eſq. paymaſter, Payment received, *Name, rank, and corps.*
*Name and rank.*

### For Staff Officers.

The Honourable Company, Dr.

Pay, batta, and allowance to commiſſioned-officers, —
To the half-batta of my rank, for April, 1785, — — —
Gratuity for ditto, ditto, — — — —
Pay for May, — — — — —

Staff,
To my ſtaff allowance, for April, 1785, — — —

Sonaut Rupees.

## For a Quartermaſter.

### No. — Battalion.

The Honourable Company, Dr.

Abſtract agreeable to the muſter, taken 1ſt May, 1788.

| Effective present. | | Batta for April. | Eſtabliſhed allowance. | Pay and additional allowance. | Total of each. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Quarter-maſter, Lieutenant A. B. — | | | | | | |
| 1 | Quarter-maſter, ſerjeant — | | | | | | |
| 3 | Camp colourmen for one company, — | | | | | | |
| 12 | Ditto ditto, for four companies more, | | | | | | |
| | EXTRA CHARGES. | | | | | | |
| | Additional half-batta to one ſerang on command, for the whole month, | | | | | | |
| | Allowance for ſtraw, tent-pins, and mallets for — companies, being encamped for the month, at 30 each. — — — — | | | | | | |
| | Grand total. Sonaut Rs. | | | | | — — — | — — — |

N. B. The allowance for ſtraw, tent-pins, and mallets, under the head of extra charges, is not to be inſerted, except when the battalion is encamped; and the numbers and denominations in the fixed eſtabliſhment will vary, according to the preſent effective at muſter.

## For a Company of Europeans.

### No. — Company, No. — Battalion.

The Honourable Company, Dr.

Abſtract agreeable to the muſter, taken 1ſt May, 1788.

| Effective present. | | Half batta of April. | Gratuity of April. | Eſtabliſhed allowance. | Pay and additional allowance. | Total of each. | Total. | Grand total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Captain A. B. — — | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Lieutenants C. D. and E. F. — | | | | | | | |
| — | Enſigns or lieutenant-fireworkers, | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Serjeants, — — | | | | | | | |
| | EXTRA CHARGES. | | | | | | | |
| | Additional half-batta to Lieutenant C. D. on command, | | | | — | | | |
| | Rewards for foreign ſervice, to ſix Europeans, for May, | | | | — | | | |
| | Ditto to twelve natives for April, — | | — | | — | | | |
| | Grand Total, Sonaut Rupees. | | | | | — — — | — — — | — — — |

N. B. Laſcars attached to companies of artillery, muſt be drawn for amongſt the fixed charges.

## For a Regiment of Cavalry.

The Honourable Company, Dr.
Abſtract agreeable to the muſter, taken 1ſt May, 1788.

| Effective preſent. | | Batta of April. | Tent allow. of April | Eſtabliſhed allowance. | Allow. for ſtationary. | Staff allow. | Pay and add. allow. for May. | Total of each. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Captain A. B. — | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Lieutenants C. D. E. F. and G. H. | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Head jemadars, — | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 2d ditto, — — | | | | | | | | | |
| | EXTRA CHARGES. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Allowance for ſtables for — horſes at 1 rupee each, | | | | | — | | — | — | |
| | Grand total, Sonaut Rupees. | | | | | | | | | |

N. B. The allowance for ſtabling is drawn for only at Cawnpore.

## For a Battalion of Native Infantry.

No. — battalion of native infantry.

The Honourable Company, Dr.
Abſtract agreeable to the muſter, taken 1ſt of May, 1788.

| Effective preſent. | | Half batta for April. | Gratuity for April. | Eſtab. allow. of April. | Tent allow. of April. | Pay and add. allow. | Total of each. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Captain commandant A. B. | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Lieutenants, — — | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Serjeants, — — | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Subadars, — — | | | | | | | | |
| | EXTRA CHARGES. | | | | | | | | |
| | Additional half-batta to Lieutenant — on command, for ten days, | | | | | | — | | |
| | Ditto, ditto, to one ſubadar ditto, for the whole month, | | | | | | — | | |
| | Rewards for foreign ſervice to 200 natives, at one rupee, | | | | | — | — | | |
| | Grand Total, Sonaut Rupees | | | | | | | | |

N. B. The ſtaff and quarter-maſter's eſtabliſhment is to be drawn for, in this bill.

The articles under the head of extra charges, are given by way of ſpecimen, to point out the nature of it; namely, every charge which is above the eſtabliſhment or fixed allowances of the ſtation; to the end that the other part of the abſtract may point out, in one clear view, the eſtabliſhed expence for the number of effectives, exiſting at that time.

Houſe-rent will only be admitted as an extra charge, when not furniſhed with quarters.

It is to be underſtood, that the forms are merely to ſhew the mode of drawing out bills; the ſums muſt vary according to the number of days of the month, or to caſualties or other circumſtances.

13. TEMPORARY.

(*M. C. 3d March*, 1790.) Reſolved, that the following plan be adopted, in order to enable the native troops of this eſtabliſhment employed on ſervice to the ſouthward, to make a proviſion for their families during their abſence.

The commanding officers of battalions of ſepoys, to be furniſhed with printed cards, in the following form:

This ticket entitles the bearer to receive from the treaſury of the collector or reſident of—, ſuch a proportion of the pay of—, in the — company, of the — battalion of ſepoys, who from time to time ſhall direct to be received in Bengal, for the uſe of his family.

The commanding officer to fill up the blanks, to ſign the tickets, and to diſtribute them to as many of the men as wiſh to receive a part of their pay in Bengal, inſtructing them to tranſmit the tickets to their families, which will always ſerve to identify the perſon who is to receive the proportion payable here.

The men to be informed that it will be in their option to chuſe at which of the following collectorſhips their families ſhall be paid; but to prevent double payments, no ſubſequent alteration can be made in the ſtation they firſt make choice of.

Midnapore,
Moorſhedabad,
Bahar Proper,
Benares, and
Lucknow.

Immediately after every muſter, the commanding officer of each battalion is to cauſe enquiry to be made, of the portion of the pay for the laſt month, which any man may chuſe to be paid for his repreſentative in Bengal, and ſhall form a liſt thereof in the following manner:

Liſt of men belonging to the — battalion of ſepoys, who deſire their repreſentatives may receive portions of their pay, for the month of ——, in Bengal.

| Names, | Rank in which they went away from Bengal. | Company to which they were attached, when they left Bengal. | Amount to be paid to their repreſentatives. | When to be paid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|

The commanding officer of each battalion to deliver one of theſe liſts to the paymaſter of the detachment, who will grant him bills of exchange in duplicate, upon the military paymaſter-general, for the amount. The commanding officer is to forward theſe bills, accompanied by other copies of the liſts, by different poſts, to the military paymaſter-general, who is to tranſmit extracts of them to the collectors or reſidents to whom they relate, who will be enabled therefrom to pay the ſums reſpectively allotted, to the repreſentatives of the men on ſervice.

The commanding officers to draw, in abſtracts, the full pay of their men, according to the muſter-rolls, and the total amount of the abſtracts is to be entered by the paymaſter on his diſburſements; but as that part of it for which bills are granted on the military paymaſter-general, will not be diſburſed by him, the paymaſter is to debit himſelf

himſelf for that proportion in account current with the military paymaſter-general, the ſame as if an advance of ſo much money had actually been made to him.

The commanding officers to form a regiſter of the tickets delivered out, and to be careful that the place where the monthly liſts ſpecify the money is to be paid, agrees with that ſpecified in the tickets reſpectively, and that even ſums in ſonaut rupees only, are allowed to be allotted to the men's families.

The collectors will take receipts for all monies paid on this account, to ſerve as vouchers with their monthly treaſury accounts; and for their own uſe will retain the liſts received from the military paymaſter-general, in the blank column of which they are to note the dates of all the payments made, ſo as to prevent double claims ever being admitted.

With regard to ſuch portions of pay, which the artillery men and laſcars may wiſh to receive in Bengal — (*the commanding officer*) has been inſtructed to make deductions accordingly from the artillery abſtracts, before they are preſented for payment on the coaſt, of the amount receivable in Bengal, and to tranſmit a certificate thereof in the following form:

This is to certify, that the amount of the pay and batta due to the Europeans and laſcars of the Bengal artillery, on the 1ſt of —, 1790, was Sonaut Rupees —, the amount of which may be paid in Bengal to the perſons authorized to receive it, having been deducted from the amount of the abſtracts, for the purpoſe of being applied to the uſe and ſupport of the families of the men engaged on ſervice at Madras.

A. B.
Commanding the Bengal artillery.

The commandant of the brigade of artillery, is to ſign a monthly bill for the amount ſpecified in the certificate, which is to be paid after audit, by the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons; the diſtribution of which is to be made by the commandant of artillery, agreeable to liſts now in his poſſeſſion, or according to the occaſional correction of thoſe liſts which he will receive from — (*the commanding officer.*)

The collectors or reſidents of the different diſtricts, throughout the Company's and Vizier's provinces, have been inſtructed to make it known throughout their dependencies, that the families of any of the men engaged on foreign ſervice, who wiſh to communicate with them occaſionally, may forward their letters to the collectors or reſidents, who have been directed to tranſmit once a month or oftener, all the letters in their poſſeſſion to the adjutant-general's office, who is required to convey them regularly to the commanding officer, and to tranſmit any anſwers that may be received from the men, on the ſervice to the ſeveral collectors or reſidents, who can with much facility diſtribute them to their families.

# SECTION XXVIII.

## PAYMASTERS.

### PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

1. 1ſt.—(*M. C.* 11*th Oct.* 1785.) The military paymaſter-general is under the immediate orders of the Board, and it is his duty to take care that all orders to the paymaſters are punctually obeyed.

2. 2d.—(*ibid.*) He is to direct and inſtruct the paymaſters reſpecting their accounts, and in the payment of the different corps paid by them, as the ſervice may occaſionally require.

3. 3d.—(*ibid.*) Copies of all orders from the Board or Commander-in-chief to paymaſters, are to be ſent to the paymaſter-general, and copies of all applications from them to the Board, on points which reſpect the duties of their offices, are to be laid before the Board, by the paymaſter-general, excepting ſuch as may relate to the commiſſary-general's office of controul, which are to paſs through him.

4. 4th.—(*ibid.*) The paymaſter-general is to furniſh the Commander-in-chief with ſuch information as he may require, reſpecting the accounts of the army; and he is alſo to furniſh the commiſſary-general, the accomptant-general, and other heads of offices, with ſuch accounts or information as they may require for carrying on the buſineſs of their reſpective offices.

5. 5th.—(*ibid.*) He is to receive all monies required at the preſidency for the uſe of the army, and ſupplying the paymaſters and deputies with ſuch ſums as may be requiſite for their diſburſements.

(*M. C.* 15*th May*, 1788.) The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council, approves of the principle laid down in the 6th paragraph of the ſection, entitled military paymaſter-general, of the reſolutions of Council in the ſecret department of inſpection, dated 22d September, 1785, which is as follows:

6th.—"But he is not himſelf to diſburſe "any military charges, excepting for the "purchaſe of cattle, boats, furniture, and "ſuch as ſhould remain as part of the "Company's ſtock, until they either die, "are loſt, or are diſpoſed of."

It is therefore directed,

That from the commencement of theſe regulations, the military paymaſter-general do ceaſe making any diſburſements, and that the allowances of the ſupernumerary European commiſſioned officers, as well as all other payments now made by him, be paid by the paymaſter to the artillery and garriſons.

7th.—(*M. C.* 11*th October*, 1785.) He is to authorize the advance of money to paymaſters and deputy-paymaſters appointed for the payment of troops, &c. at the upper ſtations, and all advances of money on account, are to be made by him when duly authorized.

8th.—He is to ſupply the deputy-paymaſter to His Majeſty's troops in Bengal, with money for his diſburſements, and the deputy-paymaſter to His Majeſty's troops is to adjuſt accounts with him for all ſuch advances.

6. 10th.—(*ibid.*) Remittances for payment of troops, that may be ſent on foreign ſervice, are to be made through the paymaſter-general, the exchange having been previouſly approved by the Board; and all drafts for the payment of troops on foreign ſervice, are to be addreſſed to the paymaſter-general, and diſcharged at his office.

7. 11th.—(*ibid.*) He is, with the aſſiſtance of the commiſſary-general, to draw up eſtabliſhments for detachments, and regulations for paymaſters going on foreign ſervice, to be laid before the Board, and if approved by them, to be delivered to the paymaſter, previous to his leaving the preſidency on ſuch ſervice.

8. 12th and 13th.—(*ibid.*) He is to examine and check the paymaſter's accounts current, as ſoon after the receipt of them as poſſible, and immediately adviſe them of any error which may be diſcovered; likewiſe the additions and calculations of batta in their accounts of diſburſements.

14th.—He is to ſee that the bills of exchange drawn on him by the ſeveral paymaſters and deputies detached from the preſidency, check with the ſums brought againſt him by the chiefs and collectors of revenue, &c. a general monthly account of which is to be furniſhed to his office, by the accomptant-general.

9. 15th.—(*ibid.*) He is to tranſmit annually to all paymaſters, copies of their accounts current with him, and adjuſt any difference between his books and their monthly accounts current.

10. 16th.—(*ibid.*) He is not to ſuffer the paymaſters to introduce military charges in their accounts current, but the whole is to appear in their accounts of diſburſements, which are audited and checked by the commiſſary general.

11. 17th.—(*ibid.*) He is immediately after the balance of the military books, to furniſh the commiſſary general, with an annual abſtract of the whole of the military charges, which have been entered in thoſe books, together with a particular account of any military charge, that may have been entered under that head in the adjuſtment of the books, to the end that every item of military charges whatever, may be checked, and controuled by the commiſſary general.

18th.—He is likewiſe, after the cloſe of every year's books, to furniſh account current to every perſon who may have received by order of the Board or otherwiſe advances on account of the military charges, and have neglected ſettling them, previous to the balancing the military books.

12. 19th.—(*ibid.*) He is to pay all ſums authorized by the Board, to be advanced on account to officers belonging to other preſidencies, and tranſmit copies of their receipts to the paymaſter general of the preſidency to which they belong.

13. 20th.—(*ibid.*) He is to pay all bills authorized to be diſcharged in Bengal, on account of Lord Clive's military fund, and lay before the Board annually an account thereof, to be tranſmitted to the Court of Directors.

14. 22d.—(*ibid.*) He is to lay before the Board and Commander-in-chief monthly reports of the arrears due to the army.

15. 23d.—(*ibid.*) He is to furniſh the accomptant general, immediately after the balance of every year's books, with a

of the account current general book, and adjuſt the ſame with him.

24th.—He is likewiſe to furniſh the accomptant general with quarterly ſtatements of the quick and dead ſtock of the company under his department, agreeable to the form in the appendix, No. 1 and 2.

25th.—And he is to prepare for the accomptant general an eſtimate of the probable poſſible expence of the army for the current year, to be delivered by the 1ſt of May.

16. 27th.—*(ibid.)* He is to ſuperintend the duties of the military accomptant, and lay before the Board, copies of his books, to be tranſmitted annually to the Honorable the Court of Directors.

17. 28th.—*(ibid.)* No money is to be iſſued from the paymaſter general's office, but on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, the reſt of the week being ſet apart for the buſineſs of accounts, Sundays and Holydays excepted.

18. 34th.—*(ibid.)* Bills not fixed in their nature and amount, are in the firſt inſtance to be referred to the Commander-in-chief, or to the commanding officers of brigades, detachments, or garriſons, to be counterſigned by them. They are to be delivered to paymaſters of brigades or corps, to which the drawers of the bills are attached, together with every explanation that may be neceſſary, for the information of the Board, for themſelves, or commanding officers.

35th.—*(ibid.)* The paymaſters are directed to forward, at the beginning of every month, to the paymaſter of the extraordinaries, all contingent bills and letters of explanation, received in the courſe of the preceding month; which bills and letters of explanation, the paymaſter of extraordinaries is to tranſmit to the commiſſary general's office, for his remarks and obſervations, previous to their being laid before the Board.

39th.—The Board reſerve to themſelves the option of authorizing the paymaſter general to accept drafts, on account of extraordinary ſervices, the amount of which is to remain at the officers debit, until the bills for ſuch charges have been paſſed; at preſent they ſee no cauſe for the indulgence, it being neceſſary only in time of war; and they are determined that bills of this nature, ſhall in future be audited without delay, from a conviction that the more recent all charges of this kind are, when they are audited, the more eaſily they will be checked.

*(M. C. 15th May,* 1788.) Reſolved, that the deputy military paymaſter-general do continue to diſcharge the bills for the extraordinaries of the army, as at preſent, in the office of the military paymaſter general.

19. *(M. C. 27th June,* 1782.) Ordered, that the military paymaſter general be forbid peremptorily to ſuffer any balance of caſh whatever, to remain in the hands of any of the paymaſters; but if circumſtances ſhould render it unavoidably neceſſary, to take care that ſuch balance do never exceed the amount for which the paymaſter has given ſecurity to the Board.

20. *(M. C. 4th September,* 1787.) The Hon. Court of Directors have directed, in their general letter under date 27th March, 1787, that the appointment of paymaſter for the purpoſe of diſburſing the difference of pay and allowance to His Majeſty's officers and

and troops on the part of the Company, to make those allowances equivalent to the pay, &c. of the Hon. Company's officers, should be held by a covenanted servant,

*(M. C. 24th Oct. 1787.)* Resolved, that the military-paymaster-general be appointed to the charge of the disbursements, made by the Company, on account of His Majesty's troops serving in Bengal.

21. *(M. C. 15th May, 1788.)* That the duties of accountant to the military-paymaster-general, be annexed to, and performed by, the deputy military-paymaster-general, who shall, from the commencement of these regulations, be designed deputy military-paymaster-general and accountant.

That there shall be only two assistants in the office of the paymaster-general, from the Company's civil covenanted servants.

That the senior of these two assistants shall be also deputy paymaster of artillery and garrisons, with the same pay and allowances as is established by the existing regulations for that office; and that he also receive sonaut rupees 100, as senior assistant to the military-paymaster-general, exclusive of his established civil allowance of a writer; and allowance for a moonshy, if the latter shall be granted to him.

That the junior assistant shall be also deputy paymaster at the presidency, with the same pay and allowances as is established by the existing regulations for that office; but that he shall receive no salary as second or junior assistant to the military-paymaster-general, other than what he may be entitled to as his established civil allowance of a writer; and a moonshy, if the latter shall be granted to him.

That any extra native writers, whose services may be occasionally required, are to be drawn for when actually and unavoidably employed, by the military-paymaster-general, in his contingent bill; which will be audited by the Governor-general in Council before payment, together with his petty charges and contingencies, including candles, presses, desks, leather, cloth, &c.

22. 59th.—*(M. C. 11th October, 1785.)* The Board have thought proper to confine all transfers to the office of the paymaster-general.

23. (*M. C. 9th April*, 1788.) The Governor general-in-council, finding that the arrangement of the military accounts of this establishment, is unnecessarily voluminous and complex; and being likewise of opinion, that the general controul upon the advances and expenditure in that department, is defective; has been pleased to resolve and order, that the following regulations do take place on and after the 1st of May, 1788:

1st. That the military-paymaster-general shall, on or before the 15th of every month, compile, and transmit to the Governor in Council, one general estimate, wherein shall be pointed out the arrears due upon the last day of the month immediately preceding, and the amount required for the payment of all military charges during the current month, specifying what part thereof is required in cash at the presidency. Such estimate is to be compiled from the estimates of the several paymasters, and accompanied either with the original, or an authenticated copy of each paymaster's estimate.

24. 2d.—The paymaster-general shall issue the necessary orders to the several paymasters, enjoining them to forward their estimates

eſtimates in time, to enable him to comply with theſe orders.

25.—3d. Upon the eſtimate of every paymaſter, immediately under the ſtatement of arrears, he is to enter the amount of the balance in his hands, and deduct it from the arrears.

26.—4th. The paymaſter-general is, in like manner, to ſtate the balance remaining in his hands, upon his general eſtimate; which will then exhibit the arrears that were due at the end of the laſt month,—the funds in the hands of all the paymaſters towards the diſcharge thereof,—the balance ſtill due from Government, and the amount of what is becoming due for the current month.

27.—5th. The ſecretary to the Government ſhall tranſmit this eſtimate to the military-auditor-general, who ſhall immediately examine, and report thereon, to the end that Government may be, at all times, in poſſeſſion of ſufficient materials, relative to this branch of the ſervice, when they paſs orders, upon the general treaſury, in favour of the military-paymaſter-general.

28.—6th. The advances neceſſary for the current ſervice, to the paymaſters at the out ſtations, are to flow through the ſame channels as at preſent, namely, by bills of exchange, drawn by them, upon the paymaſter-general, and for which bills, the collectors of the revenue, and the reſidents at Lucknow and Benares, are to advance money.

29.—7th. All paymaſters ſhall, on or before the 15th of every month, tranſmit to the military-auditor-general (and not to the accountant-general as at preſent) an abſtract of their receipts and diſburſements, made up to the laſt day, incluſive, of the month immediately preceding; and the paymaſter-general ſhall tranſmit to the auditor-general the copy of his caſh account, which, agreeable to the regulations now in force, he ſends to the accountant-general; and diſcontinue to furniſh the accountant-general with a copy of his caſh account, as is required at preſent.

30.—8th. The Governor-general in Council, conſidering that when a paymaſter draws a bill of exchange upon the paymaſter-general, it is a payment made to him in money. All paymaſters are therefore ordered to bring to account immediately, upon the abſtract of their receipts and diſburſements, as above mentioned, ſuch bills of exchange, drafts, receipts, or other documents, which they draw, grant, or paſs; and whereby they receive into their poſſeſſion a ſigned voucher, capable of being entered upon their accounts of diſburſements, whether the perſon, in whoſe favour ſuch bills of exchange or other writing may have been granted, has indorſed the ſame in favour of the collector, or reſident, advancing the money therefore, or not.

The military-paymaſter-general is to debit each paymaſter to a head of bills, payable for the ſums with which the paymaſters charge themſelves for the bills they draw, as theſe are drawn; and the head of bills, payable to general books, for the bills as they are diſcharged by the collectors of the revenues, and the reſident at the vizier's court, and delivered up, by the accountant-general, for the military-paymaſter-general's receipt.

The military-paymaſter-general is to aſcertain and include the balance of bills payable, debited, and credited, in the manner before directed in the quarterly ſtatements

ments of quick ſtock, that the ſame may be included by the accountant-general in the debts owing by the Honourable Company, and oppoſed to the whole of the aſſets applicable to the diſcharge of theſe debts.

31.—9th. The paymaſter having thus given credit for all bills of exchange, or other writings, which they draw upon the paymaſter-general, have no further connection therewith; nor are they to require information from the party, in whoſe favour ſuch bills, or other writing, was granted, when he indorſes the ſame to the collector, or reſident, advancing the money; but,

32.—10th. The collectors and reſidents reſpectively ſhall, immediately when they advance money for the bills of exchange, drafts, receipts, or other writings, of the paymaſters of the army, make the like communication as is the practice at preſent.

33.—11th. The neceſſary materials having been furniſhed to the accountant-general, he ſhall, on or before the 15th of every month, make up an account, for the month immediately preceding, of the actual advances to the military department, including the certificates iſſued by the paymaſter-general; which account he is to tranſmit to the paymaſter-general, who, after having examined it, is to counterſign and forward the ſame to the auditor-general.

34.—12th. The auditor-general is ordered to examine the abſtracts of receipts and diſburſements of the ſeveral paymaſters, and to compare them with the account of actual advances, made up by the accountant-general; and if it ſhall appear, from the dates of the bills of exchange, and the dates when the collectors advanced the money for them, or from any other circumſtance, that a paymaſter has failed to debit himſelf, immediately upon drawing ſuch bills of exchange, or other writing, for which the paymaſter receives a ſigned voucher, capable of becoming a charge upon his account of diſburſements, according to the true intent and meaning of the eighth article, of theſe regulations,—every ſuch neglect, the auditor-general is ordered to report to the Governor-general in Council, tranſmitting at the ſame time, a copy of ſuch report to the paymaſter concerned.

35—13th. And whenever it ſhall happen that the advances of any month, to the military department (the account of which is to be made up as hereafter expreſſed) exceed the monthly ſtatement of the probable monthly expenditure, the auditor-general ſhall immediately report the ſame to the Governor-general in Council; he ſhall not be permitted to uſe his own diſcretion, in any deviation from a ſtrict obedience to this order; but it is required, however, to accompany ſuch report with a ſtatement of the cauſes which appear to have occaſioned the exceſs in the advance; to the end that Government may determine, whether an inquiry into the extraordinary advance be neceſſary or not.

36.—14th. So ſoon as the whole account of diſburſements of all the paymaſters for a month, have been audited by the auditor-general, he ſhall make up and tranſmit to the Governor-general in Council, a report which ſhall exhibit the grand total admitted upon them; and the amount of the advances to the military department, during the ſame month; which account of advances is to be ſtated in this way:—To the amount of the actual advance, is to be added the

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mount of the bills of exchange drawn by the paymaſters, but which do not appear to have been paid during that month; and then from the total of both, is to be deducted ſuch part of the actual advance, as was applied to the diſcharge of bills of exchange, which had been brought to account as drawn, but not paid in the report of the former month; thereby clearly pointing out the ways and means, from which the diſburſements of the month have been made.

37.—15th. The Governor-general in Council is pleaſed to direct, that the mode now in uſe, of arranging the military expenditure under various heads, upon the books of the paymaſter-general, be diſcontinued; and that the amount admitted by the auditor-general, upon the firſt audit of the ſeveral diſburſements of the pay-maſter's, or afterwards admitted upon re-audit, be carried to the debit of heads, entitled—"Charges Military," of the particular year to which the ſums ſo admitted may belong.

38.—16th. The Governor-general in Council is pleaſed to direct, that a conciſe ſet of books ſhall be kept by the auditor-general, to accord with the books of the paymaſter-general; and mutually to check each other, ſo far as regards the general expenditure in the military department.

39.—17th. The ſet of books to be kept by the auditor-general, is to conſiſt of a journal and a ledger; wherein is to be entered, firſt, the particulars of the monthly account of advances to the military department, the amount of which is to be carried to the debit of the paymaſter-general; declaring, however, at the ſame time, that this entry ſhall in no ſhape be conſtrued to bring any new perſonal reſponſibility upon the paymaſter-general, either in making him anſwerable for retrenchment made from the diſburſements of other paymaſters, or in witholding from him credit, for all advances made to the accountable officers of Government in his department, agreeable to the regulations of the ſervice. Secondly, So ſoon as the whole accounts of diſburſements of all the paymaſters for a month, have been audited, the amount admitted upon each, is to be entered to the debit of charges military of that year to which it belongs, and the total of the whole brought to the credit of the paymaſter-general.—Thirdly, In like manner, all re-audits made in the courſe of the ſame month, to be carried to the debit of the accounts of charges military, and to the credit of the paymaſter-general.—Fourthly, When the paymaſter-general makes any advance to His Majeſty's paymaſter, on account of King's ſubſiſtence, payable by the Company, in terms of the act of parliament; an authenticated copy of the voucher received for ſuch advance, is to be tranſmitted to the auditor-general, who ſhall bring the ſame to the debit of account current, London, and to the credit of the paymaſter-general. Fifthly, That at the end of the year, the total amount of the off-reckonings of the army be brought to the debit of charges military, and to the credit of the off-reckoning funds: and, finally, when the auditor-general has completed the books to be thus kept by him, for one year, an authentic copy of them is to be furniſhed to the accountant-general, who ſhall bring to account the entries made for the adjuſtment of the military paymaſter-general's books, with the general books, in ſuch a manner, as to exhibit either correſpondence

pondence, or the component parts of the difference, between the books kept by the military auditor-general, and thoſe kept by the military paymaſter-general, pointing out the latter to both; that they may inveſtigate the cauſes of thoſe differences, and make ſuch adjuſtments as may be required in either, or both of their books, to complete their accordance with each other.

40.—18th. The paymaſter-general ſhall at all times have free acceſs to inſpect the books, thus to be kept by the auditor-general.

41.—19th. The accounts current with the paymaſter-general, which the ſeveral paymaſters keep in their own offices, to be continued to be kept as at preſent, except in ſo far as regards the credit to be given for bills of exchange, as ſoon as drawn, above-mentioned. But the paymaſters are informed, that though theſe accounts will, upon a final adjuſtment, agree with their accounts upon the books of the paymaſter-general, yet the component parts of them will frequently differ, becauſe

42.—20th. It is ordered, that the paymaſter-general carry no ſum to the debit of charges military, and to the credit of a paymaſter's account, but the actual amount admitted by the auditor-general, either upon the firſt audit of his accounts of diſburſements, or afterwards upon re-audit;—and as by theſe regulations, every charge muſt be finally audited and paſſed, before it is brought upon the books, it is further ordered, that when the paymaſter-general is directed by the Governor-general in Council, to make advances upon account of any ſervice which is performing, or may have been contracted for upon eſtimate or otherwiſe, he is to take receipts for theſe advances; the amount of which are to be charged upon the books of his office, to the debit of the perſons who have contracted for, or undertaken ſuch occaſional ſervices, until the ſervice or work is performed; after which, thoſe accounts are to receive credit by the paymaſter of atillery and garriſons, to whom the amount of the advance for the particular ſervice is to be charged; and the complete expence thereof be entered upon his diſburſements, accompanied with it's proper voucher.

Nothing, however, in this clauſe is to be underſtood to extend to the advances to be made to the officers commanding detachments, employed upon foreign ſervice.

43.—21ſt. The additions and calculations of batta, in the paymaſter's diſburſements, are to be checked by the auditor-general.

44.—22d. When the diſburſements of a paymaſter have been audited by the auditor-general, he ſhall paſs the account for the juſt amount admitted thereon, and adviſe the paymaſter-general thereof; acquainting him, that the ſame has been carried to his credit, and for which ſum he will credit the paymaſter accordingly. The like communication to be made when ſums are admitted upon re-audit.

45.—23d. The auditor-general ſhall alſo adviſe the paymaſters, when their accounts of diſburſements are audited, or when ſums are admitted upon re-audit; informing them that the paymaſter-general has been directed to give them credit for the amounts admitted.

46.—24th. When retrenchments happen to be made, the amount thereof is to be prepared, in detail, as at preſent, and tran-

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mitted both to the paymaſter-general and paymaſter, from whoſe diſburſements they are made; to the end, that the parties concerned therein may be informed of the particulars of ſuch retrenchments. But the retrenchment accounts will not appear upon the accounts current of the ſeveral paymaſters, as entered upon the books of the paymaſter-general; they will only appear upon the accounts current kept by the paymaſters, except when it may happen that ſums are retrenched upon re-audit; in which caſe the auditor-general ſhall tranſmit the account thereof to the paymaſter-general, who ſhall carry it to the debit of the pay-maſter, from whoſe diſburſements it is made, and to the credit of charges military; and the like communication ſhall be made to the paymaſter by the auditor-general.

25th. The accounts of re-audit are to be made up in detail, by the auditor-general, and tranſmitted as at preſent.

47.—26th. In conſideration of theſe regulations, and in order to render the paymaſter's accounts of diſburſements more plain and connected, the Governor-general in Council is pleaſed to direct, that the preſent form in which theſe accounts are made out, be altered, and that they be made to reſemble, as nearly as may be, the book of military ſtatements, prepared annually for Parliament: exhibiting in a plain detail, and under the ſame head, the pay and allowances iſſued to each corps, company, or eſtabliſhment.

48.—27th. For this purpoſe the paymaſter-general and auditor-general, ſhall prepare, jointly, ſuch forms for accounts of diſburſements, as may be neceſſary to guide the ſeveral paymaſters, alſo ſuch forms for the abſtracts of corps, as are neceſſary to make than accord with the paymaſter's accounts of diſburſements; and the paymaſters are ordered to communicate theſe forms of abſtracts to the officers who draw them, who are ordered to conform thereto.

Upon this regulation, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council, commits to the paymaſter-general, and auditor-general, to correct as occaſion may require, the form of the paymaſter's diſburſements, having it always in view, that theſe accounts will be expected to exhibit a clear ſtate of the actual ſtrength, and fixed allowances, iſſued to each corps, company, eſtabliſhment, or individual; and that where occaſional extra expence is incurred, over and above the fixed allowances of the ſtations, or from ſupernumeraries to the eſtabliſhments, ſuch extra charge ſhall appear detailed, after the fixed allowances, and eſtabliſhments of each corps; but not upon a ſeparate part of the diſburſement.

49.—28th. As by theſe regulations, a complete check is eſtabliſhed in the auditor-general, over all the military diſburſements of this eſtabliſhment; whether of the King's, or Company's troops; and as it is the principle of the ſyſtem laid down, that no officer of Government, ſhould be left to check the allowances drawn by himſelf, it is directed that the military auditor-general's perſonal allowances, as well as the ſums drawn by him, for the eſtabliſhment and contingent charges of his office, ſhall come under the immediate review and controul of the Board, to which end the detail, and amount of whatever may be drawn by him, is to be reported every month, to the Governor-general in Council, by the paymaſter who diſburſes them.

Paymaſters and deputies to ſtations and detachments.

50. (*M. C.* 29th *November*, 1780.) 1ſt. Reſolved, that a paymaſter and deputy paymaſter, ſhall be allowed to each of the following ſtations; namely, the Preſidency, Berhampore, Dinapore, Chunar Ghur, Cawnpore, and Futty Ghur.

2d.—Reſolved, that there be a paymaſter of garriſons and artillery, and that he be allowed a deputy as a neceſſary aſſiſtant, to attend to the duties of the office, in caſe of the paymaſter's ſickneſs or abſence.

51. *(ibid.)* That it ſhall be in the option of the paymaſter in the firſt inſtance, to reſide at which of the two ſtations he ſhall think fit, and that the duties of the other ſtation ſhall be conducted under the immediate ſuperintendance of the deputy, who of the two deputies may be the company's ſenior ſervant.

52. 1ſt.—The paymaſters, are immediately upon receipt of the commiſſary general's retrenchments, to furniſh copies of them to thoſe reſpectively concerned, requiring them to pay the amount.

53. 2d.—If this requiſition has not been complied with, when the next month's allowances are iſſued, the paymaſter is hereby authorized and ordered, to make ſtoppages from the bills or abſtracts, of that and the ſucceeding month's pay excepted, until the full amount of the retrenchments is liquidated.

54. 3d.—That in caſe of the death or removal of any paymaſter, before the retrenchments from his accounts have been completely recovered, his deputy, or the ſucceeding paymaſter to his office or ſtation, is hereby directed to proceed by the ſame means for the recovery thereof.

55. 4th.—If previous to the audit of the paymaſter's accounts, officers ſhall be removed to other ſtations, and retrenchments thereafter made againſt them, or before retrenchments againſt officers may have been recovered, ſuch officers ſhall have been removed to other ſtations, the paymaſter is, in that caſe, to make out bills againſt them, and tranſmit them to the paymaſter of the ſtation to which the officers have been removed, who is directed to proceed by the before-mentioned method, to complete the recovery thereof.

56. 5th.—But in every inſtance, the reſponſibility muſt reſt with the paymaſter, in whoſe diſburſement, the unauthorized charge has appeared.

57. As it is not intended, by the mode here preſcribed for recovering retrenchments, to deprive the officers againſt whom they are made, of the ſpeedieſt means of obtaining a re-audit thereof,

58. 6th.—Whenever an officer ſhall have further grounds to produce in ſupport of the charge which has been retrenched, he is to ſtate them upon the extract of the retrenchments with which he has been furniſhed, and return it to the commiſſary general, through the channel of his paymaſter, within one month, accompanied with copies of ſuch orders, certificates, or other authority, as he may have to urge.

59. 7th.—The paymaſters are directed to forward ſuch repreſentations to the commiſſary-general, within one week after they ſhall receive them, and the commiſſary-general is ſtrictly enjoined, to enter upon the conſideration of them without delay.

60. 8th.—If the commiſſary-general ſhall notwithſtanding the reaſons that may be offered, think himſelf obliged to confirm

the retrenchments, he ſhall make immediate communication to the paymaſter for the information of the party concerned, of the grounds on which he adheres to his former opinion, to the end that if an appeal to the Board ſhall afterwards be demanded, the plea on which the charge is attempted to be eſtabliſhed, and the reaſons for it's rejection, may come together at one view before Government.

61. 9th.—Where appeals to the Board are afterwards demanded, they are to be made through the channel of the paymaſter and commiſſary-general, and the party concerned is, in this laſt reſort, to be aware of the neceſſity of ſtating clearly and fully, every additional argument which he may have ſtill to offer, as the deciſion of the Board will be final; but the parties muſt be careful not to trouble Government with appeals on inſufficient grounds.

62. 10th.—The commiſſary-general is directed, whenever he makes a re-audit of a charge formerly retrenched from any officer, to acquaint him therewith; the like communication is to be made by the commiſſary-general to officers who have drawn leſs than what they were entitled to, and which has been allowed to the paymaſter, as a ſhort drawing upon the firſt audit of his diſburſements.

63. The Board having thus found themſelves under the neceſſity of altering the preſent mode in uſe for effecting the recovery of retrenchments, think it neceſſary to explain to the army, that they have been impelled thereunto, to remedy the inconveniencies and hindrance of buſineſs, to which the delays ariſing from the former mode, ſubjected the adjuſtment of the public accounts.

64. If the retrenchment is found to be well grounded, no hardſhip is ſuffered by any party; and if there are reaſons to be aſſigned, and authorities to be produced, upon which the retrenchments may be taken off, the mode now preſcribed, will neceſſarily bring them ſpeedily forth; and the Board are pleaſed to aſſure the officers of the army, that they will interpoſe their authority, to prevent any improper delay in bringing retrenchments, which may be objected againſt, to an early deciſion.

65. *(ibid.)* Reſolved, that in conſideration of the diminution which has taken place in the allowance to paymaſters, ſince the period at which they were required to give ſecurity to the Company, in the ſum of two lacks of rupees, and becauſe ſuch ſecurity is not now neceſſary, the ſecurity for a paymaſter be reduced to one lack of ſicca rupees, and that of a deputy-paymaſter be fixed at fifty thouſand rupees, the paymaſters and deputies who have given ſecurity, are to execute new bonds in conſequence, and thoſe who have not given ſecurity, are to do ſo without delay; the terms and conditions of the bonds, to be executed by the paymaſters, are to be the ſame as preſcribed in the minutes of council, of the 11th of October, 1785, and thoſe by the deputies, the ſame as were required before that time.

66. *(ibid.)*—The bonds given by the paymaſters or deputies, as ſecurity to the Company, are not to be given up, until all their accounts are finally cloſed and ſettled.

(*M. C. 10th March*, 1790.) Reſolved and ordered, that the ſecurity bonds of paymaſters ſhall not be reſtorable in future, until the expiration of twelve months after they have left the offices to which ſuch bonds

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apply, and that the bonds be then given up, on a certificate being produced under the joint ſignatures of the military auditor-general, and military paymaſter-general, ſpecifying that there are not actually, or in expectancy, any claims whatever upon the paymaſter, as far as the information procurable from their reſpective offices will admit of claims being aſcertained.

67. *(29th Nov.* 1786.) All paymaſters ſhall be reſponſible and give credit to the paymaſter-general, every three months, viz. in July, October, January, and April, for retrenchments made from their accounts by the commiſſary-general—and as they are only to pay before audit fixed and eſtabliſhed charges, they can have no excuſe for unwarrantable payments.

The paymaſters are to debit the paymaſter-general every three months, viz. in July, October, January, and April, for all reaudits made on their accounts.

68. *(ibid.)*—The plea of not having recovered the ſums retrenched, will not be admitted as an excuſe for not giving the paymaſter-general credit.

69. *(ibid.)*—Every paymaſter muſt adjuſt and cloſe his retrenchment accounts, previous to his reſignation of the Company's ſervice.

70. 1ſt.—*(M. C. 11th October,* 1785.) All paymaſters and deputy-paymaſters, are to be appointed from the civil covenanted ſervants of the Company.

71. 4th.—*(ibid.)* All paymaſters and deputy-paymaſters, after their appointments, are to attend the paymaſter-general for inſtructions.

72. 5th.—*(ibid.)* They are implicitly to obey all official orders from the military paymaſter-general, reſpecting the accounts of receipts and diſburſements of money.

73.—6th. *(ibid.)* The commanding-officers of brigades, garriſons, or detachments, are not, on any account, to counteract in any manner the official orders of the paymaſter-general, to the paymaſters or deputies.

74.—7th. *(ibid.)* The commanding-officers of brigades or detachments, have nevertheleſs the power, at any time, of requiring their paymaſters to ſpecify what balance of caſh they hold, and to order the application of it to the payment of the eſtabliſhed expenſe of any particular regiment, or detachment, as the exigencies of the ſervice may require.

75.—8th. *(ibid.)* But, every requiſition of this kind made to the paymaſters, or deputies, muſt be ſubſcribed by the commanding-officers, and tranſmitted by the paymaſter to the paymaſter-general's office.

76.—9th. *(ibid.)* When pay is to be iſſued, the commanding-officers of brigades and detachments, are to ſpecify in orders the days on which the ſeveral corps are to receive it; and it muſt then be punctually diſtributed to the troops.

77.—10th. *(ibid.)* When any detachment ſhall be ſent on foreign ſervice, the Board reſerve to themſelves the ſelection from among the paymaſters and deputies of the eſtabliſhment, of thoſe whoſe experience and character for regularity in their offices ſhall, in the opinion of the Board, give them the faireſt pretenſions to ſuch particular truſts.

78.—11th. *(ibid.)* Applications from paymaſters and deputy paymaſters for leave of abſence, are, in the firſt inſtance, to be made to the commanding-officer of the brigade or detachment to which they belong, and likewiſe to the paymaſter-general.

12th. And the paymaſter-general is to give notice thereof to the commiſſary-general.

79.—20th. (*ibid.*) Every paymaſter, and deputy, acting as ſuch, muſt keep a day-book of his caſh tranſactions, agreeable to the form in the appendix, No. 5, in order that he may be able at any time to inform the paymaſter-general, or the commanding-officer of his brigade, or corps, of the exact balance of caſh in hand.

80.—21ſt. (*ibid.*) He muſt enter in a book, copies of all certificates granted to officers, with an alphabetical index thereto.

81.—22d. (*ibid.*) He is to keep a regiſter of bills, or abſtracts, preſented to him for payment, in which ſhall be inſerted the numbers, according to the order of preſentment, the drawers name and rank, the date of preſentment and payment, and the amount, agreeable to the form in the appendix, No. 6.

82.—23d. (*ibid.*) He is to keep copies of his diſburſements, and accounts current, with the paymaſter-general, agreeable to the forms in the appendix, No. 7 and 8.

83.—24th. (*ibid.*) He is alſo to keep copies of all letters ſent, and the originals of all letters, or inſtructions, received, and their incloſures, reſpecting the duties of his office.

84.—25th. (*ibid.*) He is alſo to keep official copies of accounts current, with any other officers to whom he may have occaſion to make advances on account.

85.—27th. (*ibid.*) He is to keep a ledger for debiting the ſeveral officers for retrenchments made from their bills, and crediting them for ſums refunded or admitted on re-audit.

86.—28th. (*ibid.*) All officers on command are directed to ſend to their paymaſters, on the 1ſt day of every month, a ſtatement of the arrears due on that day to their reſpective corps.

87.—29th. (*ibid.*) The paymaſters are, in the beginning of every month, to prepare a report, to be tranſmitted to the paymaſter-general, for the information of the Board and Commander-in-chief, of all arrears due from their reſpective offices, on the laſt day of the preceding month, deducting therefrom, the balance of caſh which had remained in hand on that day.

88.—30th. (*ibid.*) This report muſt include the pay and allowances to the ſtaff, the batta to the commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned, and private Europeans, alſo the pay and batta to native troops, laſcars, artificers, &c. for the preceding month, according to the form in the appendix, No. 10.

89.—31ſt. (*ibid.*) The paymaſters are alſo to form eſtimates of the ſums required for the payment of the current month's expenſes of every regiment, corps, &c. paid by them, according to the form in the appendix, No. 11.

90.—32d. (*ibid.*) Theſe eſtimates are to be tranſmitted to the paymaſter-general's office, on or before the 5th day of each month, to enable him to aſcertain the ſum that will be required at every ſtation of the army, for the payment of the troops.

91.—33d. (*ibid.*) All bills and abſtracts for eſtabliſhed charges, duly authenticated, are to be paid before audit, but liable to the commiſſary-general's ſubſequent checks and retrenchments.

92.—34th. (*ibid.*) No paymaſter, from whoſe accounts a charge has been retrenched, ſhall,

ſhall, after the receipt of the account of retrenchment from the commiſſary-general's office, on any pretence whatever, take upon him to diſburſe the like charge without expreſs authority; and the commiſſary-general is commanded to report to the Board, any deviation from this order.

93.—36th. *(ibid.)* They are to make ſtoppages from all officers and ſurgeons who are ſubſcribers to the Orphan Fund, agreeable to the following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Majors, — | 9 St. Rs. per month, |
| Captains, ſurgeons, and commiſſaries of ordnance, | 6 ditto, ditto, |
| Lieutenants, enſigns, aſſiſtant-ſurgeons, and deputy commiſſaries of ordnance, | 3 ditto, ditto, |
| Conductors of ordnance. | 1-8 ditto, ditto. |

94. 37th. *(ibid.)* An account of the ſtoppages is to be ſent every three months, by each paymaſter, to the deputy governor of the Orphan Fund in Calcutta, together with a bill of exchange on the paymaſter-general, for the amount.

95. 38th. *(ibid.)* They are to collect the amount for ſecretary's fees for officers commiſſions, an account of which they are to tranſmit to the ſecretary every quarter, with a bill of exchange on the paymaſter-general, for the amount.

39th. The following is a table of fees for the commiſſions and warrants, of the reſpective ranks of the army:

| | |
|---|---|
| A colonel's, — — | 300 |
| A lieutenaut-colonel's, — | 200 |
| A major's, — — | 100 |
| A captain's, — — | 70 |
| A captain-lieutenant's — | 60 |
| A lieutenant's — — | 30 |
| A lieutenant-fireworker's or enſign's, | 25 |
| A ſurgeon-major's, — | 100 |
| A ſurgeon's, — — | 70 |
| An aſſiſtant-ſurgeon's, — — | 30 |

*(The paymaſters are directed in a letter from the adjutant-general, dated 11th February, 1789, to tranſmit their accounts of ſtoppages for native officer's commiſſions, with bills on the paymaſter-general for the amount, to him, or the Commander-in-chief's military ſecretary every quarter: viz. 31ſt May, 31ſt Auguſt, 30th November, and 28th of February—for ſecretary's fees or native officer's commiſſions. See Section 24th, art. 4th.)*

96. 40th. *(ibid.)* If circumſtances ſhould render it unavoidable for a paymaſter to hold a balance of caſh at the end of a month, it ſhould be his duty to tranſmit a particular account thereof, to the paymaſter-general, for the information of the Board.

97. 41ſt.—*(ibid.)* Every paymaſter muſt keep a public treaſure-cheſt, with the deſignation of his office, diſtinguiſhing it to be a cheſt containing the Company's caſh.

*(M. C. 8th May, 1789.)* The 41ſt article of the regulations, of the 11th October, 1785, having directed, "That every paymaſter muſt keep a treaſure-cheſt with the deſignation of his office, diſtinguiſhing it to be a cheſt containing the Company's caſh,"—the Governor-general in Council is pleaſed to deſire, that every paymaſter and detached deputy paymaſter, ſhall on the laſt day of every month, report to the reſpective commanding-officers of ſtations or detachments, to which they belong, the amount of any balances of public money that may then, contrary to the intention of

Government

Government, remain in their hands, if there be any; and that the commanding-officers ſhall aſcertain as they think proper, and certify to the Commander-in-chief, through the adjutant-general, when the monthly reports of arrears due to the troops are made, which reports, they are to counterſign and tranſmit, that the balance ſo reported is actually in the public treaſure-cheſt, in caſh. The Governor-general in Council, thinks it proper to declare, that no imputation of blame whatever, on account of balances, is meant towards any of the gentlemen in the pay department, the preſent regulation being iſſued merely to give efficacy to the principle of the orders, paſſed on the 11th October, 1785.

98. 42d.—(*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) The pay of the army ſtationed within the provinces, ſhall be iſſued in gold or ſicca rupees, agreeable to the table in the appendix, No. 12.

99. 43d.—(*ibid.*) The pay of the troops ſerving in the zemindary of Benares, to be iſſued in Benares ſicca rupees equal to ſonauts.

44th.—The pay of the army ſerving in the Vizier's dominions, is to be iſſued in Lucknow rupees of the 23, 24, 25, and 26 ſun, equal to ſonaut.

100. 45th and 46th.—(*ibid.*) Any officer commanding a corps detached from the ſtation where his paymaſter reſides, is to tranſmit to him, as ſoon after the expiration of the month as poſſible, the monthly abſtracts of that corps, which the paymaſter is to examine without delay, and return the officer, drafts in triplicate, in his favor, for the amount which may appear due on the abſtracts drawn on the military-paymaſter-general.

101. 47th.—(*ibid.*) The officer in whoſe favor the bills are drawn, is to preſent them to the reſident at Benares, the chief of the province, or collector of revenue, according as he may be ſtationed.

102. 48th.—(*ibid.*) When the amount of theſe drafts has been paid, the officer muſt indorſe the ſame to the perſon who has ſupplied him with money, expreſſing on the back of the bills when he received payment.

103. 50th.—(*ibid.*) All the revenue chiefs, reſidents, and collectors, are reſtricted from making advances to officers, unleſs they produce bills of exchange drawn by the paymaſters or deputies, on the military-paymaſter-general; it will therefore be the duty of every officer, to apply in time to his paymaſter, for bills of exchange for the payment of his corps.

104. 51ſt.—(*ibid.*) The revenue chiefs, reſidents, and collectors, who have made advances to the military, are to tranſmit to the preſidency, one bill of each ſet monthly, to the accomptant-general's office, together with the account in which the ſame may be charged; when the paymaſter-general will duly credit for the ſame.

105.—52d. (*ibid.*) If any paymaſter raiſes a new head in his accounts, without ſpecial authority from the paymaſter-general, or enters charges under one head, which belongs to another, the paymaſter-general is to return his accounts to be re-drawn; and, if this order be neglected or diſobeyed a ſecond time, the paymaſter-general is to report the ſame to the Board.

106.—

106.—53d. (*ibid.*) The Board having reſolved, that the expenſes of every year ſhall be kept ſeparate, the paymaſters are therefore, from the 1ſt of May in each year, to keep two accounts of diſburſements open; one containing arrears of former years, until all that was due to the 30th day of April, ſhall have been diſcharged; and the other, the payments that have been made for the current year.

107.—54th. (*ibid.*) But they are only to keep one account current with the paymaſter-general for each month, diſtinguiſhing the arrears due prior to the 30th of April, from the diſburſements, on account of the current year, by two columns in the credit ſide of the account; and ſo on annually hereafter.

108.—55th. (*ibid.*) The paymaſters are not, on any pretence, to pay ſeparate bills, drawn by officers attached to corps, who ought to be drawn for in the abſtracts of their reſpective regiments or companies; nor to pay bills which are not a charge to the brigade, or corps, which he is expreſsly appointed to pay.

109.—56th. (*ibid.*) But, in order to accommodate officers who may be abſent on account of ſickneſs, or on duty; or who may be removed from one brigade to another, having arrears due to them, paymaſters are permitted to receive ſuch ſums as may have been drawn on the abſtracts, for officers in thoſe predicaments, and to grant bills of exchange for the amount, on the paymaſter-general, payable ten days after ſight.

110.—57th. (*ibid.*) The amount of all bills of exchange drawn on the paymaſter-general, is to be expreſſed in current rupees.

111.—58th. (*ibid.*) No bills of exchange are to be drawn by the paymaſter of one corps on the paymaſter of another, without ſpecial authority from the paymaſter-general.

112.—60th. (*ibid.*) The paymaſters are to make three copies of their diſburſements; one for the paymaſter-general's office, one for audit, and one to be kept as a record in the paymaſter's office.

113.—61ſt. (*ibid.*) The account of diſburſements made by the paymaſters, and deputies, are to be counter ſigned by the commanding-officers of their reſpective brigades, or detachments, and not paſſed by the commiſſary-general until they are ſo atteſted.

114.—62d. (*ibid.*) The commanding-officers ſignatures are not to be conſidered merely as a matter of form, but it is required that they do carefully peruſe their paymaſters diſburſements, and remark at the end of the account, ſuch circumſtances as may occur to them to be deſerving notice.

115.—63d. (*ibid.*) The paymaſters, and deputies, are required to lay their accounts of diſburſements before their reſpective commanding-officer's for ſignature, on or before 30 days from the expiration of the month in which the diſburſements were made.

116.—64th. (*ibid.*) The dates of delivery of the paymaſters accounts to the commanding-officers, are to be noted by the commanding-officers in their remarks.

117.—65th. (*ibid.*) The commanding-officers are not to retain the paymaſters accounts in their poſſeſſion more than eight days, and are to mark the dates of the redelivery of them to the paymaſters.

118.—66th. (*ibid.*) They are to be forwarded to the paymaſter-general's office within

within three days after they shall have been returned by the commanding-officer.

119.—67th. (*ibid*) The paymasters are to dispatch their monthly accounts current to the paymaster-general's office, on or before the 25th day of the following month. —(*The date is altered to the 15th.*)

68th. The paymaster-general is directed to report to the Board, any instance of neglect or disobedience of this order.

120.—69th. (*ibid.*) The paymaster-general is to be the check on the paymaster's receipts,—the commissary-general is to controul their disbursements.

121.—83d. (*ibid.*) The brigade-major, or other staff-officer, is to inform the paymaster in writing, when any officer is appointed to, or removed from, the brigade or corps, in order that he may commence, or cease to pay such officers, from the first of the following month, as the case may require.

122.—84th. (*ibid.*) It shall be the duty of every officer, who is appointed to, or removed from, a brigade or corps, to obtain from his last paymaster, a certificate of what arrears are due to him, if any, or to what period he has been paid.

85th. This certificate is to be delivered to the paymaster of the brigade to which the officer is removed; but the arrears due to him, can only be discharged by his former paymaster; and his pay, &c. are to be drawn in the abstracts of his new corps, conformably to the certificate.

123.—86th. (*ibid.*) No officer shall be permitted to resign the Honourable Company's service, or retire on the full or half-pay list, until he shall have obtained a certificate from the paymaster of his corps, countersigned by the paymaster-general, that there are no public demands against him, either on account of retrenchments, made by the commissary-general, or otherwise.

124. 87th. (*ibid.*) But if the paymaster's accounts shall not have been audited as far as the officer has been paid, in that case, he must give the paymaster an obligation, satisfying him of the certainty of recovering any retrenchments that may appear against him, after he shall have gone to Europe.

125. 88th.—(*ibid.*) The paymasters are directed to lodge with the paymaster-general, particular accounts of the demands against officers going to Europe, in order that he may settle such demands, previous to his countersigning such certificates.

126. 89th.—(*ibid.*) The certificates after their being countersigned by the paymaster-general, are to be transmitted to the Commander-in-chief, and by him laid before the Board.

127. 90th.—(*ibid.*) The paymasters are to act as commissaries, for the supply of stores, and materials for temporary buildings, under the same regulations to which the former commissaries were subject.

128. 91st.—(*ibid.*) No artificers or labourers to be drawn for in store-bills.

129. 92d.—(*ibid.*) Every paymaster must keep a book, containing the different establishments for brigades or corps, which he has been appointed to pay; he must correct them according to the additions or reductions which may from time to time be ordered by the Board, as will appear in the general orders furnished to him monthly from the paymaster-general's office.

130. 93d.—(*ibid.*) The paymasters are to take particular care, that all native troops, when

when within the provinces, and ſtationed at the ſame place, are paid equally; but regiments detached from the brigade ſtation, are to be paid, when money can be obtained from provincial treaſuries, or otherwiſe, for that purpoſe.

131. 94th.—*(ibid.)* All paymaſters or others, intruſted with the cuſtody and diſburſement of the public money, are to conſider it as their indiſpenſible duty, to aid and aſſiſt the officers of controul as much as poſſible; whenever therefore the military paymaſters ſhall tranſmit bills for audit, they are to ſtate in writing whether or not they think the charge objectionable, ſpecifying the grounds of their opinion.

132. 95th. —*(ibid.)* No paymaſter ſhall inſert in his diſburſement, any charge which he ſhall not actually have paid, or for which he ſhall have only granted receipts or obligations; and whereas paymaſters may be importuned to pay ſums not ſtrictly regular, under obligations from the parties, to refund in caſe of retrenchments, this irregularity is poſitively prohibited.

133. 96th.—*(ibid.)* Every paymaſter is to tranſmit with, or at the end of, each diſburſement, an alphabetical liſt of commiſſioned and warrant officers, to whom it imports payment to have been made, ſpecifying what month's pay, &c. to each officer, are included in each month's diſburſements.

134. 97th.—*(ibid.)* Every paymaſter ſhall keep an annual liſt of officers, &c. appointed to his brigade or detachment, entering oppoſite to each name, when the pay, &c. have been diſcharged, which will enable him to grant certificates to officers, of the arrears due to them, agreeable to the form in appendix, No. 13.

135. 98th.—*(ibid.)* Reſolved, that paymaſters who are entitled to ſhare in the commiſſion on military diſburſements, draw no commiſſion on the expence of the army, incurred at the preſidency, after the 30th of September, and at any other ſtation, after the 31ſt of October; but that when the arrears due, prior to theſe dates, ſhall have been diſcharged, their commiſſion accounts ſhall then be adjuſted, and finally cloſed by the paymaſter-general, and from the above period, they ſhall draw their ſalaries and office-charges, agreeable to the new eſtabliſhment.

136. *(M. C. 11th March, 1785.)* Reſolved, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining when bills ſhall have been preſented in any department, that all paymaſters do, from the 1ſt of May next, keep a regiſter, in which ſhall be inſerted the number of the bill or abſtract, according to the order of preſentment, the drawer's name and rank, the amount, the date of preſentment, and a blank column for writing off, when the bill ſhall have been diſcharged, after which the number and date of preſentment, ſhall be marked on the back of every bill, and be ſubſcribed by the paymaſter.

FORM OF THE REGISTER OF BILLS.

| No. | Drawer's name and rank. | Date of preſentment. | Amount. | When diſcharged |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A. B. Captain. | 5th Jan. 1785. | 450. | 14th April, 1785 |

137. *(M. C. 31ſt Auguſt, 1785.)* Ordered, that it be publiſhed to the army, that a paymaſter's diſcharge for retrenchments, made by the commiſſary-general, will be a ſufficient voucher, to prevent ſuch a demand being made again; but original vouchers will not be given up on any account.

138. *(M. C. 17th May, 1787.)* Ordered, that the pay of the diviſion of native invalids ſtationed at Moraudbaug, which from ſome irregularity appears to have been iſſued from the revenue department, be in future diſcharged by the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons, who is the paymaſter of all diviſions of native invalids, that the Commander-in-chief be requeſted, to iſſue the neceſſary orders to the commanding officer, to tranſmit his abſtracts accordingly, to Mr. Cheap, who will furniſh him with drafts on the collector, for the amount, in order that the expence may become chargeable to the military department, and the abſtracts be placed under the check of the commiſſary-general.

139. *(G. O. 31ſt May, 1787.)* The paymaſters at the ſeveral ſtations of the army, are directed to tranſmit to the adjutant-general's office, preciſely on the 1ſt day of every month, an account of the arrears which ſhall appear to be due to the ſeveral corps, at the end of the preceding month, theſe reports to be made according to the following form, and to commence with the arrears due at the end of the preſent month.

An account of the number of months, for which pay is due to the ſeveral corps of the —brigade, on the laſt day of —, 1787.

| Corps. | Dates to which they are paid. | Stations. | For what month in arrear. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

140. *(M. C. 22d September, 1788.)* A doubt having ariſen, relative to the conſtruction of the 12th article of the regulations, paſſed in the ſecret and ſeparate department, on the 9th of April, 1788, it is to be underſtood, that every paymaſter drawing a bill of exchange, whether for any ſigned voucher, capable of becoming a charge upon his account of diſburſements, or for money, ſhall immediately debit himſelf with the amount thereof, noting at the foot of his abſtracts of receipts and diſburſements, if the amount of ſuch bill has not been received in the courſe of the month in which the abſtract was made out, and the bill of exchange drawn.

141. *(M. C. 15th May, 1788.)* The Governor-general in Council, underſtanding that it has been the uſual practice in the civil and military ſervice, for the different paymaſters and others, entruſted with the diſburſement of public money, to advance the ſalaries and allowances of individuals not on the ſpot, to perſons claiming the ſame on their account, without requiring that any regular power of attorney ſhould be produced, to warrant the receipt of ſuch allowances by any perſon except the principal; it is reſolved, that this practice be prohibited in future, and that all paymaſters be reſtricted from making any advances to the agents of thoſe entitled to receive them, without

out requiring that the original powers of attorney, properly executed, be produced and regiſtered in their reſpective offices.

142. (*M. C. 23d May*, 1788.) Ordered, that it be obſerved in future, as an invariable rule in every department of the ſervice, that no payment ſhall be made to the attornies of abſentees, unleſs ſufficient proof be afforded of the exiſtence of the party, at the time for which the payment is claimed.

143. (*M. C. 11th February*, 1788.) Ordered, that the ſeveral paymaſters of the army, do account with the military paymaſter general, for all deductions made from the pay of the officers who ſend their children to the Orphan School for education, in the ſame manner as they have been ordered by the Minutes of Council of the 13th of March, 1783, to make deductions for the monthly ſubſcriptions to the orphan fund; and the buſineſs of the ſociety is to be carried on with writers and ſervants allowed by Government, for conducting the duties of their office.

144.—30th. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Ordered, that the duties of the office of paymaſter of garriſons and artillery at the preſidency, be done at the office of the military paymaſter-general; and that the paymaſter to the garriſons and artillery, do pay all military charges which have heretofore been paid at the treaſury, or by the civil paymaſter, the paymaſter to the works, the paymaſter to the ordnance department, the agents for military ſtores, and manufactory of gun-powder, the general ſtaff, officers retireing on full and half pay, and in general, all other military charges which are payable at the preſidency, but not appertaining to any of the brigades or detachments, excepting the extraordinaries, which are to be paid by the deputy military paymaſter-general.

145.—31ſt. (*ibid.*) That the ſeveral commanding officers of the garriſon of Buxar, the invalids at Patna, the native ſupernumerary officers and invalids at Monghyr, ſhall, at the beginning of every month, forward their abſtracts and vouchers for the eſtabliſhed monthly charges of their reſpective garriſons and corps, to the paymaſter-general's office; and bills of exchange for the amount, will be immediately returned in payment of their abſtracts.

146.—32d. (*ibid.*) Any errors which may be diſcovered in any one month, by the commiſſary-general, in the audit of thoſe accounts, are to be deducted from the remittance for the next month's abſtract.

147.—36th. (*ibid.*) The paymaſter of extraordinaries is to communicate to the parties concerned, the reſolutions which the Board may paſs on ſuch bills, leaving it to officers either to receive the amount from him, which the Board may have authoriſed, or if they prefer receiving the money at the ſtations to which they belong, he will remit to them, bills of exchange drawn by the paymaſter-general on their own paymaſter.

148.—37th. (*ibid.*) If the Commander-in-chief ſhould think it neceſſary, on an emergency, for the good of the ſervice, to authoriſe contingent charges to be incurred without waiting to obtain the conſent of the Board, the paymaſter of extraordinaries is to pay the ſame, if the rates are agreeable to the eſtabliſhment; and is to report monthly, to the Board, all bills paſſed by this authority.

149.—38th. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that com-

plete copies of the diſburſements made by the paymaſter of extraordinaries, be prepared by him, and tranſmitted annually to the Honourable Court of Directors.

150. (*M. C. 17th February*, 1790.) General regulations applied to detachments of the Bengal army, ſerving beyond the line of the Honourable Company's or Vizier's provinces, copies of which are to be furniſhed by the ſecretary of the Government, to paymaſters of foreign detachments, and to all commanding-officers ſo ſituated, when not ſerving under a ſuperior officer of another eſtabliſhment.

1ſt.—That it ſhall be the commanding-officer's particular duty, to enforce the regular monthly tranſmiſſion of all accounts of diſburſements and vouchers, from the paymaſter's office to the proper officers of the preſidency, when they are to undergo audit, and to require that duplicates of them ſhould be kept with the detachment, leſt any accident ſhould happen to the originals.

2dly.—That whenever any diſcretionary power is veſted by an expreſs act of Government, in the commanding-officer of a detachment employed on foreign ſervice, for authorizing contingent charges, the amount of all ſuch diſburſements, ſhall be carried to his debit by the paymaſter of the detachment, to whom he is to give a receipt, in duplicate, at the end of every month, for the amount of all contingencies diſburſed by his authority; and that he ſhall conſider himſelf reſponſible for the diſburſements, until they ſhall have received the ſanction and approval of Government; but that the paymaſter ſhall be anſwerable for diſcharging any bill of a contingent nature, to which the commanding-officer's ſignature ſhall not be affixed.

3dly.—That as the prices in the Bengal book of rates, cannot be expected to apply to a foreign ſervice, it ſhall be the duty of the commanding-officer, to inſpect the rates at which all bills for the ſupply of ſtores are charged, and to certify upon the bills themſelves, that the rates charged, are to the beſt of his knowledge and belief, the current prices at the places where the ſupplies may happen to be made: the paymaſter acting as commiſſary of ſupplies, to be apprized, that no bill will be attended to, to which ſuch a certificate is not annexed.

4thly.—That no verbal order for incurring any extra expence, will ever be admitted as an authority, but that it will be required from any officer commanding a detachment, or army, to whom authority to warrant any contingent charges may have been confided, to tranſmit to the proper officer of controul, at the beginning of every month, a copy, ſigned by himſelf, of all orders creative of expence, that ſhall have been iſſued during the preceding month.

5thly.—That authenticated copies of bills for all charges on account of ſecret ſervice, ſhall be ſent monthly to the ſecret department of this Government, by the commanding officer, accompanied by the moſt particular information relative to the application of every ſum charged for ſecret ſervices of whatever nature; and unleſs ſuch information be very full and ſatisfactory, the commanding officer may be aſſured, that the charges will not be admitted; and as diſburſements of this nature, muſt neceſſarily be attended with a degree of confidence on the part of Government, which every officer ſhould feel himſelf anxious to prove has not been miſplaced, and which Government ſhould

have the means of ſatisfying themſelves has not, in any inſtance been abuſed, every commanding-officer ſhall be held liable, at the end of a campaign, and on the concluſion of a war, to be queſtioned upon oath, relaive to the fidelity of his accounts for ſecret ſervices.

## SECTION XXIX.

### PASSAGES.

1. (*C. D. 4th February*, 1779.) We direct, in future, that you will take an obligation from a charter-party paſſenger, previous to his being received on board any of our homeward-bound ſhips, that no demand will be made for wages during his paſſage, nor on his arrival in England, nor at any time afterwards, according to the tenor of the Court's orders, contained in the 27th paragraph of their general letter, dated 23d of November, 1759; and for your further guidance in this reſpect, we herewith tranſmit you a copy of the obligation entered into by all charter-party paſſengers, who are permitted to proceed to Europe from Fort St. George.

FORM OF THE OBLIGATION.

We the undermentioned * charter-party, paſſengers on board the —— Indiaman, Captain —, commander, having been previouſly acquainted that we are not to expect any gratuity whatſoever from the Honourable Company, or the owners of the ſhip —, on our arrival in England,—Do hereby bind ourſelves not to become in any reſpect troubleſome to the ſaid Honourable Company or owners, nor to make any demand on them under any pretence whatever.—And further, that we will not aſk or demand from the aforeſaid commander or owners, any money or wages for the time we ſhall be on board the ſaid ſhip —, in witneſs whereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands andſeals, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord 17—.

* If the parties are ſoldiers, the following words muſt be introduced here:—"Diſcharged at our own request from the Honourable Company's ſervice, to be ſent home as"

General

2. (*G. O. 6th Auguſt*, 1786.) The rate of paſſage money, as fixed by the Court of Directors, for the different ranks of the Company's military ſervants, is publiſhed for the information of the officers of the army, and is as follows:

| | £. Sterling. | Ct. Rupees. | Annas. | Pie. | St. Rupees. | Annas. | Pie. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General-officer, - - | 200 | 2266 | — | — | 2041 | 7 | 1 |
| Colonel, - - - | 150 | 1699 | 8 | — | 1531 | 1 | 4 |
| Lieutenant-colonel, - - | 120 | 1359 | 9 | 7 | 1224 | 13 | 10 |
| Major, - - - | 100 | 1133 | — | — | 1020 | 11 | 6 |
| Captain, - - - | 100 | 1133 | — | — | 1020 | 11 | 6 |
| Subaltern, - - - | 80 | 906 | 6 | 5 | 816 | 9 | 3 |
| Cadet, - - - - | 60 | 679 | 12 | 10 | 612 | 7 | — |

Exchange at 1133 Ct. Rs. per £ 100 ſterling, or s. 1 $9\frac{71}{100}$ per current rupee.

The paſſage money of officers returning to Europe, is to be drawn from the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons at the preſidency.

(*M. C. 29th July*, 1789.) Reſolved, that the grant of paſſage-money be continued (until the pleaſure of the Honourable Court of Directors ſhall be known) to all officers who may accompany their applications for leave to reſign, with an atteſtation upon oath, that their property does not exceed the undermentioned ſums ſpecified in the deed of agreement between the late Lord Clive, and the Honourable Eaſt India Company, to entitle them to the penſion of their reſpective ranks.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Colonel, - - - | £ 4000. |
| Lieut. colonel, - - | 3000. |
| Major, - - - - - | 2500. |
| Captain, - - - - | 2000. |
| Lieutenant, - - - | 1000. |
| Enſign, - - - - - | 750. |

(*M. C. 24th July*, 1786.) Such of the officers who may wiſh to provide themſelves with the means of returning to Europe on foreign ſhips, will be pleaſed to expreſs the ſame in their applications.

3. (*C. D. 27th March*, 1787. *Par.* 338.) —*M. C. 4th September*, 1787.) In our letter of the 11th of April, 1785, we ordered, that no larger ſum than the following ſhould be paid to the officers of His Majeſty's regiments, for the expenſe of their paſſage from India, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant-colonel and major, | £ 85 |
| Captain, - - - | 80 |
| All other commiſſioned and ſtaff, | 65 |

But we now think proper to direct that this allowance be augmented as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| A colonel, - - | £ 150 |
| A lieutenant-colonel, - | 120 |
| A major and captain, - | 100 |
| A lieutenant and enſign, - | 80 |

And ſhould any of the commanders of our ſhips refuſe to accommodate the King's officers with a paſſage to Europe, at the rates ſet againſt their reſpective ranks, which are preciſely the ſame as have been ſettled to be paid by the Company's officers, and which the commanders have bound themſelves under

der a penalty not to exceed, you are to inſiſt on a compliance, under pain of diſmiſſion from the ſervice.

4 (*M. C. 9th Auguſt*, 1779.) Whenever any troops are tranſported by ſea, from one place to another, the captains of the Company's veſſels ſhall be allowed two rupees per day for dieting each of the officers, and half a rupee for each man ſo tranſported; and that the maſters of country veſſels be paid the ſame allowance, with the addition of one rupee per day, in conſideration of freight for their baggage, except when they are tranſported in any of His Majeſty's ſhips, when, excluſive of the allowance of one rupee pe day, which is always paid to the purſer fo the King's proviſions, the officers be allowe two rupees per day, to enable them to lay i freſh proviſions; and the ſurgeons of a ſhips, tranſporting of European troops fro place to place by ſea, ſhall have an allowanc of — rupees per month for each man, fo attendance and medicines.

The rate allowed for the paſſage of ſo diers from China, is fixed at 50 rupees each and from Fort St. George to Bengal, 8 a nas per day each.

## *SECTION* XXX.

### POST OFFICE.

1. (*G. O. 2d April*, 1774.) The Hon. the Preſident and Council, having thought proper to eſtabliſh a general poſt office, for the more ſafe and regular conveyance of letters through the provinces, to commence from the 31ſt of March, 1774.

Notice is hereby given, that no lette or packets from that period, will be recei ed into the office, without poſtage bei firſt paid, according to the following rat and rules:

Tables of the Rates of Poſtage from Calcutta, to the following Places, viz.

| TO | Lets. weighing exactly 1 and ½ or, under 1 ½ ſicca wt. to pay, | | Do. weighing more than 1 ½ to 2 ½ ſicca wt. to pay, | | Do. weighing more than 2 ½ to 3 ½ ſicca wt. to pay, | | Do. weighing more than 3 ½ to 4 ½ ſicca wt. to pay. | | Do. weighing more than 4 ½ to 5 ½ ſicca wt. to pay, | | Do. weighing more than 5 ½ to 6 ½ ſicca wt. to pay, | | Do. weighing m than 6 ½ 7 ½ ſicca to pay, | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | As. | Rs. | As. | Rs. | As. | Rs. | As. | Rs. | As. | Rs. | As. | Rs. | A |
| Hughly, - - - | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | 4 | — | 5 | — | 6 | — | |
| Burdwan, - - - | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 6 | — | 8 | — | 10 | — | 12 | — | 1 |
| Moorſhadabad, - | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 6 | — | 8 | — | 10 | — | 12 | — | 1 |
| Rajamaul, - - - | — | 3 | — | 6 | — | 9 | — | 12 | — | 15 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Dinapore, - - | — | 4 | — | 8 | — | 12 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Monghier, - - | — | 4 | — | 8 | — | 12 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Patna, - - - | — | 5 | — | 10 | — | 15 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 14 | 2 | |
| Buxar, - - - | — | 6 | — | 12 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Benares, - - - | — | 7 | — | 14 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 3 | |
| Dacca, - - - | — | 3 | — | 6 | — | 9 | — | 12 | — | 15 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Midnapore, - - | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 6 | — | 8 | — | 10 | — | 12 | — | |
| Ballaſore, - - - | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 6 | — | 8 | — | 10 | — | 12 | — | |
| Cuttac, - - - | — | 3 | — | 6 | — | 9 | — | 12 | — | 15 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Ganjam, - - - | — | 5 | — | 10 | — | 15 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 14 | 2 | |

N. B. All letters exceeding the weight above ſpecified, ſhall pay in proportion.

*To render the conveyance of letters as regularly punctual and expeditious as poſſible, chokies are eſtabliſhed at the diſtance of about 5 coſs each, between the following ſtations, being the principal places of mercantile reſidence; Benares, Patna, Monghyr, Moorſhadabad, Dacca, Calcutta, and Ganjam, (the northermoſt ſtation under the preſidency of Madras) and each Choky has an eſtabliſhment of* 3 *hircarahs,* 1 *muſſaulchee, and* 1 *tom-tom.*

GENERAL RULES.

That all letters addreſſed to, or from any public officer or officers, whether military or civil, ſuperſcribed with the words, On the Service, and ſealed with the official ſeals of the office, or perſons by whom they are written, (counterparts of which ſhall remain with the poſt-maſter) ſhall paſs free of poſtage.

All letters incloſed with the words, On the Service, will be liable to the inſpection of the ſuperiors in the office of the perſons to whom they ſhall be directed, with the exception of ſuch letters only as ſhall bear the ſeal of the Company, the Governor, or Commander-in-chief.

The poſtage of all letters ſhall be paid in ſicca rupees.

The poſtage of all inland letters, ſhall be paid on their delivery into the poſt-office.

For all foreign letters, that is to ſay all letters coming from on ſhip board, and circulating in Calcutta, one anna each, if weighing leſs than 1 ſicca weight; if equal or exceeding that weight, 2 annas; and if weighing 3 ſicca weight, 4 annas; and ſo on in proportion.

As it will be impoſſible to receive the poſtage of all letters coming over land from Madras, and from any part of the country ſituated above Benares, where they are firſt delivered to the poſt, all ſuch letters ſhall be paid for on the receipt of them, by the perſons to whom they ſhall be delivered.

The amount of poſtage of every ſuch letter, as mentioned in the two foregoing articles, ſhall be written in Perſian and Engliſh characters, upon the back of the letter.

2. (*M. C. 5th October,* 1778.) The following plan is eſtabliſhed, of a poſt for the conveyance of letters to and from the armies in the field beyond the provinces.

That a poſt-office be eſtabliſhed, without the provinces, under the direction of a poſt-maſter, who is to be accountable to the poſt-maſter-general, for all poſtage collected; but in every other reſpect ſubject to the authority of the Commander-in-chief, by whom he is to be appointed.

Poſtage to be collected at the ſame rates as within the provinces.

The following are to be fixed ſtations for this dawk:

From Benares to Allahabad,
Cawnpore,
Futty Ghur,
Moradbad,
Daranagur,

and a croſs dawk from Cawnpore to Lucknow.

That the ſervants to be employed at each ſtage, or choky, of this dawk, ſhall conſiſt of three hircarahs, one muſſaulchee, and one drum: viz.

That the following ſervants be allowed:

| | Coſs. | Hircarahs. | Tom-toms. | Muſſaulchees. | Moonſhees. | Gurrah-wallahs. | Jemadars. | Peons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Benares to Allahabad, | 38 | 27 | 9 | 9 | — | — | — | — |
| From Allahabad to Cawnpore, | 65 | 39 | 13 | 13 | — | — | — | — |
| From Cawnpore to Lucknow, | 24 | 21 | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| From Cawnpore to Futty Ghur, | 40 | 24 | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| From Futty Ghur to Moradbad, | 66 | 42 | 14 | 14 | — | — | — | — |
| From Moradbad to Daranagur, | 32 | 21 | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| At Allahabad, | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |
| At Cawnpore, | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| At Futty Ghur, | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| At Moradbad, | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |
| At Daranagur, | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |
| | 265 | 174 | 58 | 58 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 14 |

The whole eſtabliſhment will then be as follows:

| | | S. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Poſtmaſter, | per month, | 150 |
| 2 Deputies, at 100 each | ditto, | 200 |
| Hircarahs, 58 ſtages 174, 7 each | ditto, | 1218 |
| Tom-toms, 58 - 3 each | ditto, | 174 |
| Muſſaulchees, 58 - 3 each | ditto, | 174 |
| Gurrah-wallahs, 10 - 4 each | ditto, | 40 |
| Jemadars, 2 - 20 each | ditto, | 40 |
| Peons, 14 - 4 each | ditto, | 56 |
| Surbarays, 2 - 10 each | ditto, | 20 |
| Moonſhees, 5 - 30 each | ditto, | 150 |
| Houſe rent, oil, maſſauls, drums, for 58 ſtages, - - | | 348 |
| Contingent expences, viz. peons, paper, ink, ſealing-wax, &c. for 5 offices, at 16 rupees each, - - - - - | | 80 |
| Boat hire computed, - - - - - | | 100 |
| Total, - | | 2750 |

(*G. O. 4th November*, 1778.) The eſtabliſhment of the poſt, the plan of which was publiſhed in the orders of Government of the 5th of October, is to commence from the 1ſt of December next; and the conveyance of all letters from that date, to be ſubject to the following rates of poſtage:

| From Benares, | For letters weighing under 2 and ½ ficca weight. | | Letters weighing 2 and ½ and under 3 and ½. | | Letters weighing 3 and ½ and under 4 and ½ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | As. | Rs. | As. | Rs. |
| To Allahabad, - | — | 2 | — | 4 | — |
| Cawnpore, - | — | 4 | — | 8 | — |
| Futty Ghur, - | — | 5 | — | 10 | — |
| Moradbad, - | — | 7 | — | 14 | 1 |
| Daranagur, - | — | 8 | 1 | — | 1 |
| From Cawnpore to Lucknow, - | — | 1 | — | 2 | — |

All letters exceeding the weight above ſpecified, to pay in proportion.—The poſtage of all letters to be paid in Furruckabad rupees.

All letters coming from Benares to Lucknow, are to be paid for from theſe places on the receipt of them, by the perſons to whom they are directed.

The offices at the fixed ſtations, ſhall be open from the hour of 6 'till 9 in the evening, for the receipt of letters.

All the general rules publiſhed for the poſt-office within the provinces, to be obſerved in this office, excepting ſuch as are only applicable to Calcutta, or ſuch as may be contradictory to the above regulations.

*(M. C. 25th June, 1781.)* All private letters diſpatched from detachments of the army, beyond the Jumna or Furruckabad, are to be paid for upon delivery, by the perſons to whom they are addreſſed; charged with poſtage from the firſt eſtabliſhed dawk ſtation that they arrive at, viz. Futty Ghur and Cawnpore; and all letters diſpatched to ſuch detachments, ſhall be paid for by the perſons from whom they are ſent, charged with poſtage to the furtheſt eſtabliſhed dawk ſtation.

For inſtance, letters diſpatched to Colonel Muir's detachment from the preſidency, ſhall bear poſtage to Cawnpore, and thoſe to Daranagur, or other detachments on ſervice to the weſtward, to Futty Ghur.

3. *(ibid.)* Whenever the army in the field, move from their preſent ſtations, the poſtage of all letters is to be collected at the rate of 2 annas for ſingle letters, for every hundred miles exceeding the neareſt fixed ſtation.

4. *(M. C. 5th October, 1778.)* That in the occaſional correſpondence with the army, the Commander-in-chief ſhall be authoriſed to employ coſſibs, or expreſſes, and charge them as a contingent expence.

## SECTION XXXI.

### PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS, AND VACANCIES.

1. *(M. C. 9th Auguſt, 1779. — C. D. 29th March, 1774.)* If any of the Company's military ſervants ſhall at any time be ſuſpended by you from the execution of his office; or any vacancies ſhall happen by reſignation or death, it is our order and directions, that the perſon next in rank, office, or rotation, be appointed to ſupply ſuch vacancy in our military ſervice, until our pleaſure ſhall be known.

*(M. C. 5th Auguſt, 1779.)* Vacancies in the ſeveral corps of the army, as well Hindoſtan as European, ſhall be filled up, and commiſſions dated, from the periods on which they occur.

*(G. O. 19th Auguſt, 1786.)* Vacancies occaſioned

occaſioned by officers reſigning the ſervice, or retiring to Europe on half pay, will not be filled up from the ſupernumerary liſt, until the period of embarkation of ſuch officer.

(*M. C. 20th November*, 1786.—*C. D. 14th March*, 1786.) A miſconſtruction having been put upon the orders contained in the 11th paragraph of our letter to your preſidency, of the 14th April, 1779, we think it neceſſary to declare, that they extend no further than is implied by the words of the paragraph itſelf:—Thus, if any officer or officers, of any deſcription (not abſolutely become ſupernumerary in conſequence of the newly adopted military eſtabliſhment) ſhall be gone to Europe, the ſame ſhall be conſidered pro tempore, as an actual vacancy or vacancies, and filled up accordingly, as far as reſpects pay and batta only, by the next in ſtanding, until the return of the officers who were the occaſion of ſuch temporary vacancies; according to this explanation, the eldeſt captain would receive the pay and emolument of a major, in the abſence of an officer of that rank.

The Board are of opinion, that much inconvenience may ariſe, if the above orders from the Honourable Court of Directors are allowed to operate, with reſpect to officers who may reſign the ſervice to proceed to Europe, as well as thoſe who proceed to Europe on leave of abſence.—In regard to thoſe of the laſt deſcription,—as ſuch leave cannot be granted to them, unleſs there are others of the ſame rank to ſupply their places, the regulation may have its full force. But, with reſpect to officers reſigning the ſervice, if thoſe to ſupply their vacancies are not promoted to the vacant ranks, years may elapſe before the return of the reſigning officers, and high commands may devolve, in the interim, to thoſe who hold junior ranks in the army.

It is therefore agreed, that on an officer's reſignation of the ſervice, who ſhall not be ſupernumerary to the preſcribed eſtabliſhment, the officer next for promotion, ſhall be promoted to fill the vacancy.

(*M. C. 14th April*, 1788.) Reſolved, that all vacancies in the ſeveral ranks of the army, in which there are no ſupernumerary officers on the ſpot, be immediately filled up by promotion, unleſs the early arrival of any particular officers ſhould be expected, in conſequence of official notification from the Court of Directors.

(*M. C. 21ſt Auguſt*, 1783—*C. D. 15th January*, 1783.) The promoting officers to a ſuperior rank on their departure from India, with reſervation of the rights of their ſuperiors, being not only irregular and improper, but contrary to our orders of the 10th December, we cannot approve the ſame, and poſitively direct, that no ſuch promotions be made in future.

2. (*M. C. 11th Auguſt*, 1783.) Frequent repreſentations having been made to the Board, by officers of the ſeveral corps of the army, concerning the rank which thoſe of the one caſually obtain over thoſe of the other,—The Board now think it proper to publiſh, for the information of the whole army, the ſentiments which they have uniformly declared, upon memorials of this ſort, that the officers of the artillery, infantry, and engineers, ſhall riſe in their own corps, independent of each other, and without any reference to their firſt entrance into the ſervice; which rule cannot be injurious to officers in either of theſe lines, ſince the promotion entirely depends upon chance, and

is regulated by the accidental vacancies, which happen in their reſpective corps.

3. (*M. C.* 14*th March*, 1787.) Reſolved, that the reſolution of the Board of the 15th January laſt, which delegated to the Right Honourable the Governor-general, the power of appointing officers to the full pay of ſtations, and to the command of native infantry as vacancies occur, be conſidered alſo to extend to military promotions; and that liſts of ſuch promotions as may take place, in conſequence of this reſolution, be laid before the Board at the firſt meeting ſubſequent to the publication of them.

(*M. C.* 15*th January*, 1787.) In order to facilitate the ſucceſſion of officers to the full pay of ſtations, and to commands of native infantry as vacancies occur, by promotion, or the retirement of ſupernumeraries to half pay,

Reſolved, that the Right Honourable Lord Cornwallis, be requeſted to make theſe arrangements, in the order in which the vacancies may happen.

4. (*C. of D.* 19th. *Feb.* 1766.) No foreign officer is to be promoted to a higher rank than a Major.

5th.—(*M. C.* 9*th Auguſt*, 1779.) *C. of D.* 29*th March*, 1774. Leave to reſign the Company's ſervice, or for officers to repair to England for the recovery of health, is to be granted by the Governor-general and Council only.

6th.—(*M. C.* 1ſt *May*, 1783.) Reſolved, that it be made a ſtanding regulation, that no officer ſhall be permitted to reſign the Honourable Company's ſervice, until he ſhall have produced a certificate from the paymaſter of the corps to which he belongs, of his having ſettled all public accounts with him, which certificate, the paymaſter, after the ſettlement of accounts is directed to give, and the Commander-in-chief is requeſted to inſpect ſuch certificate, previous to the tranſmiſſion of any letter of reſignation to the Board; this regulation being neceſſary, to obviate any loſs or differences from unadjuſted accounts, with officers who ſhall have quitted the ſervice and returned to Europe.

(*M. C.* 23*d Feb.* 1787.) Reſolved, that in future, all officers who ſerved with the Bombay detachment, or who are executors or adminiſtrators to the eſtate of thoſe who ſerved with it, do, prior to their obtaining leave of abſence, on furlough, or leave to reſign the ſervice, produce a certificate from the military paymaſter-general, or commiſſary-general, with whom the proceedings of the late committee, for re-auditing the accounts of that detachment are depoſited, that no balance ſtands againſt them in the accounts of the paymaſter.

7th.—(*M. C.* 21ſt *Auguſt*, 1783.—*C. of D.* 23*d Jan.* 1783. We direct, that when any of our ſervants, civil or military, ſhall reſign the ſervice, or obtain your permiſſion to return to Europe, on account of health, you ſhall ſtate to us in the moſt impartial manner, the merits or demerits of ſuch ſervants, that upon their application here to be re-admitted into our ſervice, we may be enabled to judge of the propriety of complying with ſuch requeſts, and this you are to conſider as a ſtanding order.

8th.—(*C. of D.* 30*th June*, 1778.) In the 46th paragraph of the general letter to the Governor and Council of Fort William, dated 23d December 1761, the Court of Directors ordered public notice to be gi-

ven from time to time, that as great troubles and difficulties were occaſioned by officers reſigning their commiſſions, and returning to England, in order to ſolicit redreſs of grievances, real or imaginary, and with a view to be admitted again into the Company's ſervice, theſe practices ſhould, therefore, as much as poſſible be prevented, and that the Court ſhould conſider ſuch reſignation, as an effectual bar to any officer being again employed in the ſervice of the Company.

And by our letter dated the 10th April, 1771, the Court confirm the ſaid order, and require ſtrict obedience to be paid thereto: finding, however their former orders ineffectual, the Court by letter dated 25th March, 1772, tranſmitted the following ſolemn reſolution, to the Preſident and Council in Bengal, and directed that it ſhould be a ſtanding order invariably to be obſerved in all times to come, viz. "That if "any commiſſioned officer in the Company's "ſervice, in the Eaſt Indies, ſhall repair to "England under pretence of obtaining re-"lief of any injury he is apprehenſive of "labouring under, without firſt having ap-"plied through the Governor-general and "Council of the preſidency under which "he acts, to the Court of Directors for "redreſs, and who having made ſuch ap-"plication, does not continue in his em-"ploy, and wait the determination of the "Court of Directors, but ſhall return to Eu-"rope before an anſwer is given from them "on the ſubject of his complaint, he ſhall "abſolutely and entirely to all intents and "purpoſes, ſtand and be held to be diſmiſ-"ſed from the Honourable Company's ſer-"vice."

And having reconſidered the above mentioned regulations, we not only confirm the ſame as it reſpects our military officers in Bengal; but we alſo think proper, and hereby direct, that it be forthwith extended to our civil ſervants of all denominations, and ſhall iſſue the like order to all our ſettlements in India; and if any perſon or perſons, civil or military, ſhall offend againſt the ſaid orders, we further declare, that he or they ſo offending, ſhall be conſidered by us, as diſmiſſed from the Company's ſervice, and not be reſtored except by the order of three-fourths of the Court of Directors, and Court of Proprietors, according to the terms preſcribed by the late act of Parliament, of which you are to give the moſt public notice as ſoon as poſſible.

(*C. of D. 4th March*, 1778.) Since writing our letter of the 30th January, 1778, reſpecting the return of perſons from India, to ſolicit redreſs of real or ſuppoſed grievances; we have reſolved, that every civil ſervant or military officer, who ſhall hereafter return from India, on account of his private affairs, or on any other account, except the recovery of health, in caſes wherein it ſhall have been duly certified that the meaſure is neceſſary for the preſervation of life, or to enable the party to diſcharge the duty of his ſtation: every civil ſervant or military officer ſo returning from India, ſhall be conſidered as totally out of the ſervice; and we direct, that our ſaid reſolution, be forthwith publiſhed at Fort William, and at all our ſubordinate factories, and likewiſe given out in general and brigade orders to the army.

9. (*M. C. 29th July*, 1789.) The Honorable the Court of Directors, having

conſidered

conſidered, that the indulgence of half-pay granted by their orders of the 21ſt of September, 1785, to ſupernumerary officers returning to Europe on furlough, has in ſome inſtances been conſtrued in a different manner, from that which was originally intended, they haye determined to revoke the ſame, and have directed from the receipt of theſe orders, ſuch officers as may be permitted to go home, be not allowed any pay during their abſence: it is accordingly to be notified to the army, that the indulgence of furlough and half-pay is withdrawn, and that all officers proceeding to Europe, muſt accompany their application for leave, with their reſignation of the ſervice, agreeably to the practice which formerly exiſted before the indulgence of full or half-pay on furlough was eſtabliſhed.

10. *(M C. 20th September, 1786, C. of D. 12th April, 1786, Par. 27th.)* Having reconſidered our reſolutions as communicated to you in our letter of the 10th September, 1783, reſpecting the return from abroad of our civil and military ſervants for the recovery of their health, or for the purpoſe of ſettling their private affairs: we have agreed to diſpenſe therewith, as far as may reſpect their temporary return to Europe, in conſequence of any reduction made, or to be made, in the ſeveral branches of our civil and military eſtabliſhments; and as it has been repreſented to us, that it would be in general, if not wholly impracticable, to attain the atteſtation of three ſurgeons to the caſe of a ſingle individual, we ſhall content ourſelves with the teſtimony of only one medical gentleman, as to the fact of his patient being really in an ill ſtate of health, and you are to make it as generally known as poſſible, that upon a diſcovery of any colluſion herein, the parties concerned in ſuch colluſion, will be moſt aſſuredly diſmiſſed the Company's ſervice; but we muſt at the ſame time obſerve to you, the great facility with which the diſſipated and indolent obtain leave of abſence from India, was the only motive which induced us to eſtabliſh the mode, contained in our beforementioned letter of the 10th September, 1783.

*(C. of D. 10th September, 1783.)* The certificate is to be in the hand writing of a ſurgeon, and atteſted upon oath by him before a magiſtrate: viz.

I, A. B. ſurgeon of — do hereby declare on oath, that I am of opinion it is abſolutely neceſſary that Mr. D— ſhould leave this country, and go to Europe for the recovery of his health, occaſioned by wounds, billious, or any other diſorder.

11. *(M. C. 26th January, 1789.)* Every officer who after reſignation, ſhall obtain permiſſion to return to India, and even thoſe who ſhall return from leave of abſence, ſhall remain ſupernumerary until vacancies ſhall fall in their reſpective ranks, and every vacancy, however occaſioned, ſhall be ſupplied by actual promotion.

*(M. C. 24th July, 1786.)* Reſolved, that officers who ſhall ſucceed to their full allowances, ſhall not ſuffer any future decreaſe of them, by officers returning to the ſervice from Europe, who on their return are to be on the half-pay ſituation, until vacancies occur, which they will have a claim to, by ſeniority of rank.

*Section*

# SECTION XXXII.

## QUARTER-MASTERS.

1. (*G. O. 12th December*, 1773.) The preſident and council have judged it proper, to iſſue the following orders, for the direction of the quartermaſter-general, and the information of the army.

2. (*ibid.*) When the army is in the field, the quartermaſter-general ſhall be allowed aſſiſtants when neceſſary, and perſons to act as guides.

3. (*ibid.*) The quartermaſter-general ſhall therefore provide guides to conduct the lines, artillery, and baggage, when the army marches, and to all detachments and outpoſts that may require them.

4. (*ibid.*) The quartermaſter-general ſhall have a guard in the field.

5. (*ibid.*) The quartermaſter-general will receive the parole from head quarters in the field, and in garriſon from the town-major.

6. (*ibid.*) The quartermaſter-general will receive his orders from the commander in chief, and execute whatever regards the marches of the army.

7. (*ibid.*) He will give to each officer commanding a diviſion or column, a copy of ſuch orders as relate to him.

8. (*ibid.*) He will march to the new encampment, and diſtribute the ground according to the inſtructions he has received from the general or commanding officer, and mark it out to be occupied by the army, delivering it over to the reſpective quartermaſters.

9. (*ibid.*) He will viſit the avenues to the camp, reconnoitre the ground and country round about it, and get from the inhabitants an exact information; and on the report he makes to the general or commanding officer, he receives his orders for the march of the army, in the manner the general intends they ſhould be executed.

10. (*ibid.*) He will make himſelf thoroughly acquainted with the roads leading to the enemy's encampment, that he may be able to report the ſame when called upon.

11. (*ibid.*) The condition of the camp-equipage of the army, ſhall be regularly reported to him.

12. (*ibid.*) The quartermaſter-general will inform himſelf of the different ſtations of the troops, that he may be enabled to make out and iſſue the proper march-routes to occaſional detachments from one poſt to another.

13. (*ibid.*) When troops are out of the Company's provinces, the quartermaſter-general will make himſelf acquainted wi

the moſt eligible ſituations for forming magazines, that he may be able to report it to the commanding officer, when called upon.

14. (*ibid*) Whenever temporary cantonments are to be conſtructed, the quartermaſter-general, ſhall have the inſpection of thoſe works. The buildings at Berhampore and Dinapore, being eſtabliſhed barracks, do not come under the controul of the quartermaſter-general.

15. (*ibid.*) The proviſion of elephants, camels, draft and carriage cattle, being contracted for, the quartermaſter-general has therefore no further controul over theſe departments, than adjuſting the neceſſary proportions, on occaſions of ſervice, and judging of their ſufficiency or otherwiſe; of which he ſhall report to the commanding officer.

16. (*M. C. 30th June*, 1786.) Ordered, that the charge of the two pinnaces at Budge Budge, do revert to the quartermaſter-general, in conſequence of the re-eſtabliſhment of his office.

17. (*M. C. 27th June*, 1788.) Ordered, that the care of the Budge Budge road, be made over to the quartermaſter-general.

18. (*M. C. 24th June*, 1784.) Reſolved, that it be made a ſtanding regulation, that when any temporary buildings are required for military purpoſes, the materials for erecting them are not to be furniſhed by the commiſſaries of ſupplies, but by the quartermaſter-general, deputy quartermaſter-general, or quartermaſters of the corps, when neither of the two former, or their agents, are preſent.

19. (*M. C. 16th July*, 1788.) The period for which Lieutenant-colonel Allan M'Pherſon engaged to keep the cantonments of Barrackpore in repair, being to expire on the laſt day of the preſent month, this duty will then devolve on the quartermaſter-general.

20. (*M. C. 5th Auguſt*, 1789.) The Governor-general in Council, is clearly of opinion, from the nature of the duties of repairing the Barrackpore cantonments, embanking the river within the cantonment limits, and keeping in repair the road between thoſe cantonments and Calcutta, to which has alſo been annexed, the repair of the roads from Calcutta to the works at Budge Budge, and to the powder-works at Mannacolly, that they will be better executed upon truſt by an officer, in whom confidence can be ſo juſtly placed, as it may in lieutenant-colonel Cockerell, and more advantageouſly to the Company than by contract; it is therefore agreed, that theſe duties ſhould devolve to the quartermaſter-general, under the general regulations lately adopted, and that the eſtabliſhment of people propoſed by him, ſhould be ſubſtituted in lieu of the former mode, by annual allowance for the ſervice of the Cantonments at Barrackpore.

The reaſons which more particularly influence the deciſion of the Governor-general in Council on this occaſion are, that a diſtinct and ſeparate account may be kept of the repairs of the cantonments for the two firſt years, and that the expenſe, when aſcertained, may ſerve as a ſtandard for the judgment of the Board, in deciding upon terms of contract for future repairs; and in reſpect to the roads, particularly thoſe towards Budge Budge and Mannacolly, as it is not intended to make them pucka, or to do more to them than to keep them paſſable during

durtng the rains, the object would not only be too inconſiderable for a contract, but the condition muſt be too indefinite, to make it clearly underſtood what the contractor ſhould perform.

Ordered, that in conformity to the principles, upon which an alteration in the mode ſettled for the repairs of the roads, in the department of the quartermaſter-general, has been made, that it extend alſo to the road between Calcutta and Barraſſett, under the controul of a ſtaff officer of artillery, who at preſent receives a fixed annual allowance for the repair.

Liſt of public ſervants, laſcars, and artificers, recommended to be allowed at eſtabliſhed monthly pay, for the ſervice of the Barrackpore cantonments:

| DESCRIPTION OF PEOPLE. | |
|---|---|
| 1 jemadar, head native overſeer, | ſt. rs. 40 |
| 1 ſircar, | 15 |
| 1 ſtore-keeper, | 8 |
| 1 native writer to keep accounts, | 20 |
| 1 miſtry-maſon, | 11 |
| 1 ditto carpenter, | 12 |
| 1 ditto blackſmith, | 12 |
| 1 ditto grammie, | 6 |
| 1 tindal, | 8 |
| 10 laſcars, 6 each, | 60 |
| 1 head coolie, | 5 |
| 1 mate ditto, | 4 |
| 1 mate hurryman. | 4 |

Agreed, that the 1ſt of September be the period fixed for the commencement of the repair of the roads under charge of the quartermaſter-general, and alſo that between Calcutta and Barreſſett, under the direction of a ſtaff officer of artillery.

21. *(G. O. 25th October,* 1787.) The Commander-in-chief iſſues the following regulations, for the duties in the department of quartermaſters, where neither the quartermaſter-general, nor deputy quartermaſter-general, ſhall be preſent to officiate:

22. *(ibid.)* The general duties of this department, either at ſtations, or with diviſions, or detachments of the army, which occur in the courſe of the ſervice, and have not been provided for by the quartermaſter-general, or deputy quartermaſter-general, are to be veſted in that quartermaſter preſent, who ſhall happen to be the ſenior officer in the liſt of the army.

23. *(ibid.)* Internal duties of European battalions, or detachments of artillery, or of infantry, or of brigades of native infantry, are veſted in the quartermaſters of the reſpective corps; but, ſhould the nature of theſe duties be ſubject to doubt, reference is to be made to the commanding-officer on the ſpot, whoſe deciſion is to be final.

24. *(M. C. 5th Auguſt,* 1779.) When elephants are employed in carrying the field equipage train, the contractor, or his agents, ſhall have the ſole direction in loading the elephants and bullocks; the quartermaſter and his people ſhall only give every poſſible aſſiſtance. The contractor to regulate the number of tents to be carried by each elephant, provided the full quantity of camp equipage is tranſported by the number of elephants, or bullocks, contracted for; any deviation from which, ſhall be daily reported, by the quartermaſter, to the commanding-officer of artillery, and commanding-officer of the brigade, (to whom the inſpection of the train is committed) for the information of the Board, and Commander-in-chief.

25.

25. (*ibid.*) Any quartermaſter, or officer, loading the contractor's elephants with private baggage or effects, or neglecting to report all inſufficiencies in the contractor's elephants, or cattle, on conviction thereof, ſhall be diſmiſſed from his office.

## SECTION XXXIII.

### RECRUITS.

EUROPEAN.

1. (*M. C. 16th June*, 1786.) A Board compoſed of the ſenior officer of artillery, (ſufficiently near at hand for duty,) the ſenior officer of infantry in garriſon at Fort William, and one or more members of the Hoſpital Board, and the ſenior ſurgeon in garriſon, ſhall aſſemble by order of the Governor-general, and examine the recruits on their arrival from Europe—a copy of their report ſhall be tranſmitted to the Court of Directors.

2. (*ibid.*) The Company has forbidden that recruits be entertained for them in Europe, under 5 feet 4 inches high, or above 35 years of age.

(*M. C. 29th July*, 1789, *C. of D. 11th March*, 1789, *Par. 2d.*) "It being obſerved in the reports from your committee of officers, that ſome men who were before private, were returned as non-commiſſioned-officers, we think it neceſſary to acquaint you, we have ſome time ſince given directions, that not any non-commiſſioned-officer or private ſoldier, who may come to England at the expiration of the time for which he enliſted, be "permitted to return in a higher ſtation "than that in which he acted when he ob"tained his diſcharge, or to proceed to any "other preſidency than that to which he "formerly belonged.

"3d.—And that we might be fully in"formed on this ſubject, we have not con"ſidered any petition, unleſs accompanied "with the diſcharge or other certificate of "the perſon's rank and behaviour except "in ſome few inſtances, where the required "documents have been by accident loſt; in "which caſe, we have permitted the peti"tioner to return and to be reinſtated in the "ſame rank, which it ſhall appear on his "arrival in India he held when he received "his diſcharge. We have likewiſe order"ed, that not any perſon ſhould be ap"pointed a non-commiſſioned-officer, who "has not ſerved the Company in that ſta"tion in India."

3. (*M. C. 16th June*, 1786.) The recruits found incapable of bearing arms, are to be invalided, and returned to Europe by the earlieſt opportunity.

4. (*ibid.*) The ſenior officer of artillery ſhall

ſhall report to the Commander-in-chief, the number of men fit for that corps, when the Commander-in-chief will make ſuch diſtribution of them as he judges proper; and when they ſhall have been allotted by the Commander-in-chief, the town-major is to tranſmit to the officers commanding the corps, among which they ſhall have been ſo diſtributed, rolls of theſe men, ſpecifying their names, age, ſtation, country, profeſſion, when and where enliſted, the ſhip on which they came over, and the time of their arrival at Fort William; from which period their contracted ſervice commences; that of men who entertain in the country, is to commence from the date of enliſting.

5. (*ibid.*) One month's pay is to be drawn for recruits who arrive before the 15th of the month, and half a month's pay for thoſe who arrive on or after the 15th, to be audited before payment. Their batta is to commence from the date of their landing at Fort William, and to be the ſame as that of the Europeans in the garriſon.

6 (*ibid.*) When the recruits ſhall be ſent to join their battalions, the officer, under whoſe immediate command they ſhall have been at the preſidency, muſt obtain from the paymaſter of the garriſon, certificates how far they have been paid up.

Theſe certificates are to be delivered to the paymaſter from whom the next month's pay is to be drawn for the recruits, and muſt accompany the accounts for audit.

7. (*ibid.*) They are to be put upon the rolls of companies the day after they join their corps.

8. (*ibid.*) European recruits who are occaſionally enliſted in India, ſhall firſt be examined by the ſurgeon of the battalion, whoſe certificates of their fitneſs for the ſervice, together with the approval of the commanding-officer of the corps, ſhall accompany the bill for their bounty.

Europeans when firſt entertained in the country, will be entitled to receive their firſt clothing at the expence of the Company, conformably to the rules reſpecting recruits arriving from Europe.

But for the men whoſe contracted times of ſervice are expired, and who re-enliſt in the ſervice, the Company are not to be put to any other expence, than the cuſtomary ſtoppages for off-reckonings.

9. (*ibid.*) The bounty of Europeans who entertain or re-inliſt in the Honorable Company's ſervice in India, ſhall be fixed at forty rupees for a contracted ſervice of three years, and fifty rupees for a contracted ſervice of five years.

10. (*ibid.*) The European non-commiſſioned-officers, whoſe times of contract are expired, and who declining to renew ſhall have been ſtruck off the ſtrength of the corps and transferred to the ſupernumeraries, ſhall not afterwards be re-enliſted for the Company's ſervice with the rank they formerly held, but ſhall be entertained as privates.

11. (*G. O. 8th February*, 1787.) Earl Cornwallis having reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the frequent deſertions from the European corps of this army, are in a great meaſure owing to the indiſcriminate admiſſion of perſons of all nations into it; this practice is poſitively forbidden in future: and it is directed, that none but Britiſh ſubjects be entertained as ſoldiers, and theſe only with the previous ſanction of the Commander-in-chief, for which application is to be made through the adjutant-general or the

puty-adjutant-general, accompanied with the usual descriptive form.

12. (*G. O. 7th April*, 1788.) When drummers or fifers are wanted in any of the European or native corps of the army, application is to be made to the managers of the Orphan Society, who will furnish the number required, from those who appear best calculated for the profession, amongst the sons of the soldiers under their charge; and no other children are to be received into the service, either from the barracks or from any of the classes of the natives.

As the admission of children into the service at an early age, is of itself an indulgence, no bounty-money is to be given to boys thus entertained for drummers or fifers, nor at any future period for re-inlisting is any to be granted to the children of soldiers born of native women. Children of soldiers, both parents being European, having served as drummers or fifers, and arrived at the age of 15, may be allowed to enter into contract, either as soldiers if fit to bear arms, or drummers or fifers, on the same terms as Europeans re-inlisting.

SEPOY.

13. (*G. O. 29th June*, 1790.) The Commander-in-chief has observed, that by far the greatest number of men who have deserted from Lieutenant-colonel Cockerell's detachment, are natives of Oude and the countries beyond Benares; an experience so unquestionable must satisfy any person, that whatever advantages such men may possess, in point of height and appearance, they are by no means so fit for soldiers in the Company's service, as the natives of our own provinces; it is therefore directed, that commanding-officers of battalions of sepoys, do receive as few men as possible from the countries to the west of Benares; but fill up all vacancies in their battalions, as far as may be practicable, with natives of the Company's provinces; and that battalion which is composed of the greatest number of men of the latter description, will, in the estimation of the Commander-in-chief, be the most useful corps, and the most to be relied on.

14. (*M. C. 16th June*, 1786.) Commanding-officers of battalions, are to be responsible, that good and sufficient men only are to be entertained for recruits; and no man that has served as a sepoy is to be enlisted, but on producing a discharge from the regiment or battalion he last served in.

15. (*ibid.*) When sepoys desert from a battalion, a description of them, and an account of the periods of their desertion, are to be sent to the commanding-officers of the troops nearest the spot, which shall be conjectured as most likely for the deserter to have resorted to.

16. (*ibid.*) No sepoy shall be entertained who is not 5 feet 6½ inches high, or who is under 18, or above 30 years of age, unless they should have served before.

17. Every sepoy recruit shall be informed, that after having served 3 years, on his making application for his discharge to the commanding-officer of the battalion he served in, it shall be granted to him in two months from the date of his application, provided it would not cause the vacancies in the company he served in, to exceed ten; in which case he must remain 'till that objection is removed; but if actual service, or the expectation of service, makes it necessary to retain the disciplined soldier, there is no claim for discharges, and every soldier must do his duty, 'till the necessity of retaining him in the service shall cease.

(*G. O. 3d August*, 1790.) No native officer or sepoy, is to be discharged the service on the sole authority of the commanding officer of the battalion.—Whenever a native commissioned-officer shall apply for his discharge, his application together with the occasion of it, is to be laid before the commanding-officer.

cer of the brigade, and if his ſanction is obtained thereto, it is to be forwarded up to the commanding officer of the ſtation on which the battalion is dependant, who will cauſe the reſignation to be publiſhed in orders.

Whenever non-commiſſioned officers or ſepoys apply for their diſcharges, or whenever commanding officers of battalions ſhall ſee occaſion to diſcharge men of thoſe ranks, a liſt of them, ſpecifying oppoſite to each man's name the cauſe of application, or the commanding officer's reaſon for deſiring his diſcharge, is to be ſent to the commanding officer of the brigade, and when his approbation ſhall be obtained, which is to be declared by his ſignature upon the liſt, it is to be forwarded to the commanding officer of the ſtation, on which the battalion is dependant; and if his confirmation is given, it is to be ſignified in the ſame manner, and the men are afterwards to receive their diſcharges from the commanding-officer of the battalion.

18. (*M. C. 16th June*, 1786.) The recruit ſhall be enrolled on the ſtrength of a company, the day after he joins the battalion or corps for which he was enliſted; an abſtract of the articles of war againſt mutiny and deſertion ſhall then be read and explained to him, in Hindoſtan language.

19. (*ibid.*) An oath ſhall afterwards be adminiſtered to him, in the front of the colours of the battalion or corps, according to the tenets of his belief, to the following effect:

I, A— B— do ſwear, that I never will forſake or abandon my colours; that I will march wherever I am directed, whether within or beyond the Company's territories; that I will implicitly obey all the orders of my commanders, and in every thing behave myſelf as becomes a good ſoldier and faithful ſervant of the Company; and failing in any part of my duty as ſuch, I will ſubmit to the penalties deſcribed in the articles of war, which have been read to me.

An exact tranſlation of this oath, in the Hindoſtan dialect, ſhall be made, and depoſited either with the commanding-officer of the battalion, or in the adjutant's office, according to the terms in which the recruit ſhall be ſworn.

All officers entertaining recruits, are ſtrictly enjoined to pay invariable attention to the forms here preſcribed on ſuch occaſions.

20. (*ibid.*) The full pay and half batta of recruits are not to commence to be drawn for, but from the 1ſt day of the month ſucceeding that in which they are enliſted; and for the broken period of the month in which a recruit is entertained, he ſhall be drawn for and receive at the rate of 2 annas per day only.

The recruits are to be under a ſtoppage of two rupees per month, for the three months immediately following that in which they are enliſted; out of which the commanding-officer of the battalion, is to furniſh the recruits with 1 turban, 1 cummerbund and croſs, 1 linen jacket, 1 pair of jingheers, 1 coxcomb or turrah, and ſilver device for ditto.

The commanding officers of battalions are to be reſponſible, that the ſaid articles are good of their kind, and made up according to the patterns approved of by the commanding-officers of brigades.

21. (*ibid.*) The coats of the ſepoys who have been diſcharged, or of ſepoys who deſerting leave their coats, are to be given to recruits.

And if there are not ſuch coats, the commanding-officer of the battalion is to furniſh the recruits with a jacket made of red cuſwah, lined with white linen, for which a further ſtoppage of one rupee ſhall be made for one month only.

But no other ſtoppages, beſides thoſe mentioned in this ſection, and the eſtabliſhed off reckonings, are to be made on any pretence

SECTI

# ROUTES.

## 1. Barrackpore to Berhampore.

February, 1789.

| Names of places. | Distance. Miles. | Distance. Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ghiretty, | 2 | 4 | Houghly, | — | Ferry | Encampment on good level ground;—no want of ſupplies. |
| Houghley, | 6 | — | — | — | — | Road good—ground of encampment much confined. |
| Banſberiah, | 6 | — | — | 1 | Ferry | Road very bad and narrow. |
| Inchurah, | 11 | — | — | 1 | Ferry | Road bad—water and proviſions of all kinds very plentiful. |
| Mirzapore, | 14 | — | — | 1 | Ferry | The four firſt miles of this road very indifferent; the remaining part extremely good—plenty of water from wells. |
| Stewart Gunge, | 11 | — | — | — | — | Road very narrow and much broken; the ground of encampment good. |
| Augerdeep, | 12 | — | Coſſimbuzar, | — | Ford | Road good, ground of encampment ſpacious—water and proviſions plentiful. |
| Plaſſey, | 14 | — | — | — | — | Road very good—extenſive encamping ground. |
| Burruah, | 12 | — | — | — | — | A good road, encamping ground to the ſouthward of a village—water bad. |
| Burhampore. | 11 | 2 | — | — | — | A very good road. |
| | 99 | 6 | | | | |

## 2. Barrackpore to Chittagong.

November and part of December, 1788.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Neil Gunge, | 4 | — | — | — | — | Road very dirty; encamping ground good. |
| Baraſſett, | 7 | — | — | — | — | The new road very good; encamping ground damp from the late rains. |
| Mannicktallow, or Tawberyah, | 15 | — | — | — | — | Road through paddy fields—much water—good encamping ground near a ſmall tope. |
| Rampour, | 12 | — | — | 1 | Ferry | Road, part good, part through paddy fields, with a great deal of water; encamping ground good. |
| Jowpore, | 10 | — | Iſſamot, | — | Ferry | Road very good over a fine plain; the encamping ground good near a large tope and tank. |
| Jadoopore, | 10 | — | — | 3 | Ferry | Road good—encamping ground good near the ghaut. |
| Jingurgutchy, | 10 | — | Cobbaduck, | 1 | Ferry | Level road and good encamping ground. |
| Carried over,— | 68 | | | | | |

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, - | 68 | — | | | | |
| Neil Gunge, or Jeſſore, | 9 | — | — | 2 | Ferry | Road very even; the encamping ground extremely good. |
| Dacoola, - - - - - | 12 | — | — | 1 | Ferry | Road very bad—much water;—encampment on the banks of the Sittarah Nullah—good ground. |
| Gunagotta, - - - - | 10 | — | Moſſaw, | 1 | Ferry | Road very bad—water and mire;—encampment in a graſs jungle—ground damp and uneven. |
| Pultyah, - - - - - | 6 | — | — | 1 | Ferry | A very difficult road through rice fields, and over a jeel three miles in boats, and great part of the road above the knee, in mud and water;—very good encamping ground on the banks of the Nowgongah. |
| Mahmudpore, - - - - | 10 | — | Nowgongah, | — | Ferry | Road, part through a thick jungle, part through rice fields;—encamping ground very good beyond the town. |
| Banks of the Burraſhee, | 6 | — | — | 1 | Ferry | Level road and good encamping ground. |
| Gopaulpore, - - - - | 10 | — | Burraſhee & Comer, | — | Ferry | Road pretty good—good encamping ground. |
| Hagygunge, - - - - | 16 | — | — | — | — | Road very uneven—a great deal of water and graſs jungle—latter part good;—good encamping ground for one battalion, on the banks of the Ganges. |
| Minehaut, - - - - - | 14 | — | Ganges, | — | Ferry | Road very bad;—went near two coſs round a jeel, a graſs jungle, and difficult quick-ſand, after leaving the banks of the river;—good ground. |
| Covergunge, - - - - | 14 | — | Iſſamutty, | — | Ferry | Road very uneven;—encamping ground good on the banks of the river. |
| Cajeſal, - - - - - | 16 | — | — | 2 | Ferry | Road very bad through paddy fields, with a great deal of water;—encamping ground good. |
| Dacca, - - - - - | 14 | — | Dulaſerry, | — | Ferry | Road bad;—very good encamping ground oppoſite Dacca. |
| Sampour, - - - - - | 3 | — | Boorygongah, | 1 | Ferry | Encamping ground uneven. |
| Sunaconda Kella, - - | 13 | — | Luckiah, | 1 | Ferry | Road bad;—encamping ground good near the Kella. |
| Bobbachor, - - - - | 15 | — | Barrampootre, Nowgongah and Fulda, | 1 | Ferry | Road very uneven;—good encamping ground near the ghaut.—Note. The Nowgongah, and Fulda, which appear only as ſmall nullahs, in Rennel's Map, are now, from the ſhifting of the currents, become rivers. |
| Doud Conda, - - - | 4 | — | Megna, | — | Ferry | Good encamping ground. The river Megna has gained much on the Doud Conda ſide, being at preſent four miles acroſs. |
| Gopaulnagur, - - | 14 | — | — | — | — | Exceeding bad road through paddy fields, high graſs, jungles, and quagmires; encamping ground very damp. |
| Berkumpta, - - - | 10 | — | — | — | — | Road rather better, high graſs and paddy fields; good encamping ground for one battalion on the banks of a tank; Tipperah hills in ſight. |
| Commillah, - - | 10 | — | — | — | — | A very good road, moſtly over a broad high bank, through rice fields; croſſed over ſome wooden bridges; good encamping ground. |
| Choudagong, - - | 18 | — | — | — | — | Road, a bank all the way thrown up through rice fields, with breaks in many places to let the water through, over which are wooden bridges (about thirty) in bad repair; encamping ground near a tank and bungalow. |
| Carried over, — | 297 | — | | | | |

Brought

| Names of places. | Distance. Miles. | Distance. Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carried over, — | 297 | — | | | | |
| Brought over, - | 292 | — | | | | |
| Kundal, - - - | 14 | — | — | — | — | Road exceſſive bad, through a paſs eight miles long; encamping ground good. |
| Duncanſeeh, - - | 15 | — | Fenny. | — | Ferry. | Road on a bank through paddy fields, with continual interruption of broken wooden bridges; good encamping ground on the banks of the nullah. |
| Meercaſerai, - - | 14 | — | — | — | — | Road, the firſt part bad, laſt ſix miles a high broad bank, through paddy fields; country ſo highly cultivated, as to leave but a ſmall ſpace for an encampment. |
| Setacoon, - - - | 12 | — | — | — | — | Road very good except the broken bridges, which are numberleſs; good encamping ground, but confined: the country a perfect garden. |
| Cuddum Reſool, - - | 13 | — | — | — | — | An excellent road; good encamping ground, with the ſea in view. |
| Iſlamabad, - - | 12 | — | — | — | — | Road exceeding good; pucka bridges. |
| | 372 | | | | | N. B. The fords are not noticed in the latter part of this route, as they are ſo numerous; from the ſeaſon, many of the nullahs, which now appear like rivers, will be fordable in a month or two hence. |

## 3. Barrackpore to Midnapore. November, 1788.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ghyretty, - - - | 2 | 4 | Houghly. | — | Ferry. | |
| Banſberrya, - - | 12 | — | — | — | — | Good road. |
| Purruah, - - - | 11 | — | — | 2 | Ferry. | Road very bad, and moſtly under water; diſtance between the nullahs 2 miles. |
| Mamooree, - - | 13 | — | — | — | — | Road under water, and very heavy. |
| Near Burdwan, - - | 15 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | Road rather better; good encamping ground. |
| Mogulmaree, - - | 12 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | Road exceſſive bad, over ridges and through paddy fields; country under water. |
| Coowar Gunge, - - | 9 | — | Dalkeſſen. | — | Ford. | A tolerable road; good encamping ground. |
| Ramjuvanpore, - - | 15 | — | — | 2 | Fords. | Road, firſt part over ridges of cornfields, latter part very good; encampment near a large tope and tank. |
| Coowarpore, - - | 12 | — | Selai. | 2 | Fords. | Road very good. |
| Annanpore, - - - | 12 | — | — | 3 | Fords. | Road, firſt part moſtly over ridges of paddy fields, latter part through a thick and gloomy jungle. |
| Midnapore, - - | 12 | — | — | — | — | The road, after the firſt three miles, very wet; two deep water-courſes in the way. |
| | 125 | 4 | | | | N. B. This road affords plenty of proviſions and good water. |

## 4. Barrackpore to Dacca. November, 1788.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuttaliah, - - - - | 4 | 7 | — | — | — | Good encamping ground, rather confined, the country being highly cultivated; tank water. |
| Barraſet, - - - - | 8 | 2 | — | — | — | Road good, encampment near the indigo manufactory with a tope on the left, and large tank on the right; high ground. |
| Carried over, — | 13 | 1 | | | | |



Brough

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, — | 13 | 1 | | | | |
| Seerpore, - - - - - | 12 | 6 | —— | 3 | 1 Bridge and 2 Fords. | Road in general bad, encamping ground very high, an excellent ſpot for one battalion at any ſeaſon. |
| Rampore, - - - - - | 12 | 4 | —— | 1 | Ferry. | Road much better, ground for encampment on a plain, in a fine open country, a large tank of excellent water on the right. |
| Hurdraſpore, - - - - | 11 | —— | Iſſamott. | 2 | 1 Fer. & 2 Fords. | A good road, encampment on a ſpot cloſe to the village of Hurdraſſpore, the Nabunga Nulla running under the village ground, rather confined, ſurrounded by topes and jungles. |
| Nabaroon, - - - - - | 11 | 7 | —— | 2 | Ferry. | Road very good, encampment on a pleaſant high ſpot, having the village of Nabaroon in front, a jeel in the rear. |
| Meigla, - - - - - - | 10 | 3 | Cobbaduck. | 2 | 1 Fer. 2 Fords. | Road firſt part but indifferent, latter part very good; encampment on a plain near the village of Meigla; a large tank in front. |
| Neil Gunge, - - - - | 7 | 1 | Bairub. | 1 | 2 Ferries. | Road in general good, and country well cultivated; encampment on an extenſive plain near the river. |
| Docally, - - - - - | 10 | 3 | Sittareah. | 2 | Bridge, Ford, and Ferry. | A good road; country in high cultivation; encampment on a ſpot ſurrounded by graſs jungle; and a ſmall tope in front. |
| Gunagotta, - - - - - | 10 | 1 | —— | —— | —— | Road very indifferent, being chiefly under water: ground of encampment on the banks of the Moſſaw river. |
| Near Nowhutta, - - - | 6 | 5 | Moſſaw. | 1 | Ferry. | Road very deep, and heavy encampment, on a plain at the junction of the Pretteah creek, and the Nowgonga river. |
| Mamudpore, - - - - | 10 | 6 | Nowgonga. | 1 | 1 Fer. 1 Ford. | Encampment on a very extenſive plain. |
| Currimpore, - - - - | 14 | 4 | Burraſhee. | 2 | Ferry. | This road in general very good, country well cultivated; encampment near the village. |
| Hajygunge, - - - - | 16 | —— | —— | —— | —— | Road very good along the banks of the Comer and Harrgonga rivers; encampment on a plain ſurrounded by jungles. |
| Nurilapore, - - - - | 6 | 6 | Pudda. | —— | Ferry. | Good road, country open and well cultivated; encampment in front of the village; a creek in front of the camp. |
| Nabob Gunge, - - - - | 14 | 7 | Iſſamutty. | —— | Ferry. | Road cut through a graſs jungle; tolerable good ground for an encampment; the dawke choukee, and tank on the left, trees on the right. |
| Mohungunge, - - - - | 15 | 5 | —— | 4 | 3 Fer. 1 Ford. | Road, firſt part very good, latter part but indifferent, owing to the low ſituation of the country; ground of encampment one mile E. S. E. of the village. |
| Banks of the Dullaferry, | 5 | 2 | Dullaferry. | —— | Ferry. | Road, through a graſs jungle; encampment two furlongs from the ghaut. |
| Banks of the Burragonga, | 5 | 1 | —— | 1 | Ferry. | Ground for an encampment on the banks of the river. |
| Tazegong, - - - - - | 4 | 5 | Burragonga. | 1 | Ferry. | Road tolerable, but it is to be obſerved, that the road from Barrackpore to Dacca is little better than a foot path the whole way; and where good road is mentioned, it means dry and without interruption. |
| | 199 | 3 | | | | |

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great tree, | 3 | | | | | |
| Gubrie nullah, | 14 | | | 1 | Bridge. | A good road; ground for encamping on the banks of the nullah. |
| Comerah, | 17 | | | | | Encampment on the banks of the Ganges. |
| Auringabad, | 12 | | | 1 | Ford. | |
| Furrookabad, | 16 | | | | | Encampment close to the village. |
| Ragemaul, | 14 | | | 1 | Bridge. | Ground of encampment on the banks of the river. |
| Muſſaw, | 11 | | | 1 | Bridge. | |
| Gongaparſaud, | 17 | 2 | | | | Road good; the aſcent and deſcent of the Sekry Gully paſs, eaſy and gradual; good ground for encampment, near the village. |
| Pialapore, | 14 | 6 | | | | The aſcent and deſcent of the Tereagully paſs, extremely difficult; a nullah, within 400 yards of the camp ground, which affords a plentiful ſupply of water; not laid down in Rennel's Map. |
| Colgong, | 11 | | | 1 | Bridge. | Ground of encampment, half a mile beyond the village of Colgong. |
| Boglepore, | 18 | 6 | | 3 | Bridges. | Road good; encampment a ſmall diſtance from the town. |
| Sultangunge, | 13 | 2 | | | | |
| Near Coddracutta, | 14 | | | 1 | Bridge. | Ground of encampment, a mile ſhort of Coddracutta; plenty of grain and good water. |
| Dackra nullah, | 9 | | | 1 | Tem. Bridge. | Encampment on the banks of the nullah. |
| Near Suragegurah, | 14 | 6 | | 1 | Bridge. | Ground, 1 mile ſhort of the village. |
| Bhurree, | 16 | | | 1 | Ferry. | Road, along the banks of the Ganges; the ſtraight road impaſſable at this time, from a number of heavy ſloughs; ground for encampment cloſe to the nullah. |
| Muckyah, | 14 | | | | | Road very; good encampment a mile beyond the village. |
| Barr, | 16 | 4 | | | | Road good. |
| Biddipore, | 15 | 5 | | | | Encampment on the banks of the Ganges. |
| Jaffier Khan's garden, | 12 | | | 1 | Ford. | Good road. |
| Bankypore, | 11 | | | | | Camp ground, on Bankypore plain. |
| Seerpore, | 8 | | | | | |
| Cheram, | 12 | | Ganges. | | | Road, three miles of heavy ſands; the reſt good. |
| Choprah, | 6 | | | | | Good road; encamping ground in a tope, near the reſident's houſe. |
| Seryah, | 16 | | | | | Level road; good encamping ground; topes, tanks, and wells, in abundance. |
| Beckabund, | 10 | | | | | Good road; encampment on the banks of the Dar. |
| Sewan, | 14 | | Gt. Dar. | | Ford. | Encampment in a fine tope, near the river. |
| Burragong, | 14 | | | | | Good road; ſeveral tanks without water; owing to the uncommon dryneſs of the ſeaſon; ſuppoſed diſtance, allowing a battalion to march rather better than 3 miles an hour. |
| | 364 | 7 | | | | |

## 6. Burhampore to Tajepore.

November, 1785.

| Names of places, | Distance. Miles. | Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chunahcolly, - - - | 3 | — | — | — | — | Road heavy;—good encamping ground near to a tank of excellent water. |
| Soonderpore, - - - | 14 | — | — | 1 | Pucka bridge, | Road very good, excepting that part which leads through the city of Moorſhedabad;—high pleaſant ground for encampment, cloſe to the village. |
| Comrah, - - - - - | 15 | — | — | — | — | The road in general very good;—ground of encampment on the banks of the Ganges, with the village in front. |
| Sampore, - - - - - | 14 | — | Sooty, | — | Ferry, | Road, a dry narrow path, over a bund or dyke, to the village of Gareeah; after which, a fine level road to Sooty Ghaut;—ground of encampment oppoſite the village, flanked by a jeel of good water. |
| Furruckabad, - - - | 16 | — | — | 3 | Tem. bridges, | Road very good;—encampment on the left of the village, near a piece of good water. |
| Fulwerriah, - - - | 15 | — | — | 4 | Bridges, | Road in general very good; ground of encampment to the right of the village, with an arm of the Ganges in front;—good water. |
| Paunchgutchie, - - | 14 | — | — | 4 | Tem. bridges, | Road extremely good;—encamping ground on the banks of the Ganges, which has gained near a mile, within theſe two or three years, having carried away part of the road. |
| Gungaperſaud, - - - | 15 | — | — | 4 | Fds. & bridges, | Road rather rough, but perfectly dry;—ground of encampment on the left of the village, with the river in front. |
| Pialapore, - - - - - | 15 | — | — | 8 | Bridges, | Road as before;—good ground for encamping cloſe to the Patna high road. |
| Cargolah, - - - - - | 13 | — | Ganges, | 1 | Ferry, | A very good road;—ground of encampment on a fine turf, with a branch of the Cooſey river in front—a clear ſtream of excellent water. |
| Buſſyah, - - - - - | 15 | — | — | — | — | An exceeding good road; encamping ground in a tope near the village;—a tank of good water on the left. |
| Purneah, - - - - - | 15 | — | Cooſey, | — | Ford, | A good level road; encampment on the left of the Saurah nullah;—good water. |
| Bolegotchee, - - - | 13 | — | Ballakoma, | 1 | Bridge & ford, | A good road; encampment in a tope;—tolerable ground for one battalion. |
| Near Nabob Gunge, - | 9 | — | Mahanudda, | 1 | Ford & ferry, | Road, a ſmooth narrow path, through high graſs;—ground of encampment on the banks of the river Mahanudâ. |
| Near Tajepore. - - | 15 | — | Sudanny. | — | Ford. | Good road;—encampment on a high ſpot of ground, half a mile to the eaſtward of the Tajepore lines, between which runs a rivulet of clear water. |
| | 201 | — | Computed. | — | | Computed diſtance,—at two miles to a coſs. |





Cawnpore to Lucknow

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords. and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muffufee, | 7 | — | Ganges, | — | Ferry, | |
| Ramgunge, | 13 | — | — | — | — | |
| Mohzun, | 12 | — | — | — | — | |
| Bamtamow, | 12 | — | — | — | — | |
| Lucknow. | 6 | — | — | — | — | |
| | 50 | — | Computed diſtance. | | | N. B. There were not any remarks made on this route. |

## 8. Cawnpore to Futty Ghur.

November, 1788.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cockadoo, | 4 | — | — | — | — | A good road; country well cultivated; encamping ground ſufficient for ſix or ſeven battalions; good water to be had from the village. |
| Chobypore, | 10 | — | — | — | — | Good road; country in high cultivation; ground for encampment 300 yards eaſtward of the town, which is 3 coſs from Bitoor, on the banks of the Ganges; well water in plenty. |
| Utery, | 15 | — | — | — | — | Road tolerably good; a fertile country; ground for encampment extenſive; plenty of good water. |
| Arrowell, | 14 | — | — | — | — | Road pretty good; the country in general ill cultivated; plenty of water, and good encamping ground. |
| Muckanagur, | 14 | — | — | — | — | Road in general very good; country in a bad ſtate of cultivation; plenty of good open ground for encampment. |
| Ibrahamabad, | 14 | 4 | — | — | — | Good road; country in a better ſtate of cultivation than heretofore; ground for encampment rather confined. |
| Cummal Gunge, | 13 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | Road in general good; level encamping ground; plenty of water, but little firewood. |
| Futty Ghur, | 6 | — | — | — | — | |
| | 90 | 4 | | | | |

9. Chitterpore to Dinapore. November and December, 1788.

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poonce, - - - | 10 | — | Dummodah. | 4 | Fords. | A very ſtoney road; much broken ground for encamping to the eaſtward of the village; water from a tank adjacent. |
| Goomeah Chutty, - - | 13 | — | Bookerah. | 6 | Fords. | The new road very ſtoney; uneven and equally as bad as the former ground of encampment, on a fine elevated ſpot, well ſupplied with water. |
| Chitrah, - - - | 16 | 4 | — | 8 | Fords. | Road much better: numberleſs aſcents and deſcents, but perfectly ſmooth; encampment in a very fine tope, ſupplied with water from a ſmall tank. |
| Deigwar, - - - | 13 | 6 | — | 8 | Fords. | Road in good repair; encamping ground near the village on the left of the road; tank water. |
| Uazaree, - - - | 12 | 6 | — | 3 | Fords. | Road very good; an open level country, well cultivated; ground for encamping in a large tope on the left of the road; water from a ſmall jeel. |
| Kulkumſandee, - - | 12 | 6 | — | 8 | Fords. | Road in good repair; an open country, but little cultivated; encamping ground on the right of the road near a nullah, from which water is ſupplied. |
| Kana Chittee, - - | 17 | — | Mohana. | 11 | Fords. | Road good, and tolerably level country, over-run with jungles; encamping ground on the banks of the nullah, from which the ſupplies of water are received. |
| Amaroot, - - - | 20 | — | Fulgo. | 3 | Fords. | A good road; Kyder paſs, about 6 miles from the laſt encamping ground, is nearly 3 miles long, and very ſteep; ground for encamping in a tope, on the banks of the Fulgo. |
| Kooſlah, - - - | 12 | — | Fulgo. | 1 | Fords. | Road over bunds and uneven heavy ground for three miles, the remainder tolerably good; encampment to the N. E. of the village; water from the river. |
| Gya, - - - - - | 14 | — | — | 2 | Fords. | Road in general very good; country open, flat, and well cultivated; encamping ground in a tope: water from the river. |
| Kyderſerai, - - | 14 | — | Fulgo. | 3 | Fords. | Good road; encamping ground a little to northward of the village; water from wells. |
| Iſſampore, - - - | 15 | — | Fulgo. | 3 | Fords. | Road ſandy and irregular; encampment in a tope upon the banks of the river; water from wells. |
| Uilſa, - - - - | 14 | — | — | 3 | Fords. | Road very indifferent: encamping ground on the left of the road; water from wells. |
| Futwah, - - - - | 16 | — | Pompoon. | 2 | Fords. | Road extremely bad; the country low and in a high ſtate of cultivation; good ground for encamping; well water. |
| Bankypore, - - | 14 | — | Chuta Pompoon. | — | Bridge. | The road good; the country in a fine ſtate of cultivation; encamping ground to the N. W. of the village. |
| Dinapore, - - - | 7 | — | — | — | — | A good road; the country well cultivated. |
| | 221 | 6 | | | | |



10.

| Names of places. | Distance. Miles. | Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seeker, | 1 | 5 | Ganges. | — | Ferry, | |
| Cutchwa, | 0 | 3 | — | — | — | Encampment in a tope West of the village;—a good bazar. |
| Auwrie, | 1 | 7 | — | — | — | A deep ravine, within half a mile of Garouny—ground of encampment, near the village. |
| Orid, | 16 | — | — | — | — | Encamping ground in a tope;—water from a tank half a mile distant. |
| Sydabad, | 12 | 5 | — | — | — | Road but indifferent;—ground for encampment in a tope, 3 furlongs N. N. W. of the town. |
| Toosay, | 14 | 1 | — | — | — | Road much infested by robbers;—encamping ground on a bad spot, close to the village. |
| Burdwar, | 7 | 4 | Ganges. | 1 | Ferry ford, | Road crossed by a ravine; high conker ground—from thence a kind of heath, covered with long grass and furze;—encampment near the village. |
| Koilha, | 14 | 4 | — | — | — | A difficult unlevel road;—bad encamping ground;—fine water to be had at this town. |
| Conkerabad, | 14 | — | — | — | — | Very bad road;—encampment in a tope close to the village. |
| Sherriffabad, | 13 | — | — | — | — | A disagreeable rugged road;—encamping ground near the village, which is old and in ruins. |
| Chobykasarai, | 12 | 2 | — | — | — | A good road; camp ground in an extensive tope of mowa trees, very level;—good water. |
| Nobustee, | 12 | 5 | — | — | — | Good road; encamping ground two furlongs beyond the town;—water rather scarce. |
| Futtypore, | 11 | 7 | — | 1 | Ford. | A level good road;—encamping ground on a plain, near a tank of good water. |
| Binakee, | 17 | 1 | — | — | — | Road good;—encamping ground East of the town. |
| Mussaffie, | 11 | 6 | — | — | — | Level road;—encamping ground in a tope, close to a pucka tank, East of the town. |
| Near Ramnypour, | 16 | 3 | — | — | — | Encamping ground one mile, four furlongs, beyond the village. |
| Cawnpore, | 8 | 3 | — | — | — | |
| | 204 | | | | | |

## 11 From Chunar to Lucknow.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ouddalpore, | 3 | 3 | Ganges. | — | Ferry, | |
| Mahonkasarai, | 7 | 1½ | — | — | — | |
| Gongahpore, | 1 | 2½ | — | — | — | Country highly cultivated; good encamping ground near the village of Kenouna, adjacent to which, is an excellent pucka tank;—good road. |
| Kerrounah, | 1 | 6½ | — | — | — | |
| Russulepore, | 6 | — | — | 1 | Dry, | A large village;—no encamping ground. |
| Carried over, — | 19 | 5½ | | | | |

Brought

| Names of places. | Distance. Miles. | Distance. Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, - | 19 | 5½ | | | | |
| Burragong, - - - | 3 | 7½ | | | | Good encamping ground;—a large tope and pucka well. |
| Busnie, - - - - | 1 | ¼ | | | | A large village;—no encamping ground |
| Purneah Fort, - - - | 1 | 5 | | | | Mud fort, surrounded with a broad deep ditch, full of water. |
| Phoolpore, - - - | 2 | 7 | | 1 | Ford, | A small village, with a good tope and pucka well. |
| Jelolpore. - - - - | 8 | 7½ | | 1 | Bridge, | Tope and pucka wells. |
| Jaunpore, - - - - | 9 | 7½ | | | | Very bad ground for encampment. |
| Sidamon, - - - - | 8 | | | | | |
| Dunnieamon, - - - | 5 | 3¼ | | | | Country highly cultivated;—no other encamping ground, except a small green field near the village, adjacent to which is a pucka tank. |
| Buddulerpore, - - - | 5 | 5½ | | | | A large village and small cutcha tank. |
| Tommanah Nullah, - | 3 | 2½ | | 1 | Ford, | |
| Singramon, - - - | 2 | 4 | | | | A large village;—good encamping ground, supplied with water from a pucka well. |
| Pertabpore. - - - | 10 | 5 | | | | A large village. |
| Koutrah, - - - - | 2 | 3 | | | | A small village. |
| Baduphare, - - - | 4 | 3¼ | | | | Ditto ditto. |
| Buddeah, - - - - | 6 | | | | | A large village;—no encamping ground near the three last mentioned villages. |
| Tickeahree, - - - | 1 | 1¾ | | | | A large village. |
| Lorahamow, - - - | 4 | 7 | | | | Ditto ditto;—bad encamping ground. |
| Hussainpore, - - - | 6 | 6½ | | | | A large populous village. |
| Bundwah, - - - - | 1 | | | | | A large village—opposite a pucka well. |
| Shaw Gunge, - - - | | 5 | | | | A ditto ditto. |
| Doudpore, - - - - | 6 | 5 | | | | A small village surrounded with mud walls. |
| Pulleah, - - - - | 8 | ½ | | | | Encampment in a ploughed field;—opposite this village, water from three or four cutcha wells. |
| Khundue Nullah, - - | 2 | 5½ | | 1 | Ford, | |
| Kinowah, - - - - | 5 | 6 | | 1 | Dry. | |
| Jugdispore, - - - | 3 | 6½ | | | | A populous village; country round about highly cultivated;—in the centre of the village are two fine pucka wells. |
| Rettorrah, - - - - | 5 | 3 | | | | No water or encamping ground. |
| Ennownah, - - - | 4 | ½ | | | | Opposite a fine tiled serrai. |
| Hyder Ghur, - - - | 9 | 4 | | | | A large village near a mile long. |
| Luniekakuttrah, - - | 6 | 3½ | | 1 | Dry. | |
| Niah Gunge, - - - | 4 | ½ | | | | A good tope and kutcha well near the encamping ground;—a new pucka well opposite the village. |
| Carried over, — | 167 | 2 | | | | |

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, - | 167 | 2 | | | | |
| Amitty, - - - - | 6 | 4 | —— | 2 | Fords, | A large town. |
| Gosain Gunge Fort, - | 2 | 5½ | —— | —— | —— | A small fort, surrounded with a dry ditch. |
| Sircar Nagar, - - - | 4 | 5½ | —— | —— | —— | Opposite, a pucka well, |
| Ammermow, - - - | 2 | 7 | —— | —— | —— | A large village,—good tope, and pucka well. |
| Lucknow. - - - - | 5 | 4½ | | —— | —— | N. B. Road in general tolerably good;—parts of the country in high cultivation, and well watered. |
| | 189 | 4½ | | | | |

12. Dacca to Dinapore. November, and part of December, 1788.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collie Gunge, - - | 6 | —— | Boodah Gongah, | —— | Ferry, | |
| Buffile, - - - | 8 | —— | Delasarrey, | 1 | Ferry, | Country uncultivated and full of jungles. |
| Barra Collie, - - - | 10 | —— | —— | 1 | Ferry, | Road very indifferent; country in want of cultivation;—encampment on the banks of the river Isamoty. |
| Near Purling Gunge, - | 17 | —— | Issamoty, | 2 | Ferry 2 fords, | Road, part good, part but indifferent;—encampment on the banks of the river, opposite the gunge. |
| Near Hazie Gunge, - | 10 | —— | Cang | —— | Ferry, | Road pretty good;—encampment on the banks of the Ganges. |
| Near Angordia, - - | 15 | 4 | —— | 1 | Ferry, | Road very good;—country in tolerable cultivation. |
| Radda Gunge, - - - | 12 | —— | —— | 1 | Ferry, | Road very bad; greater part broken ground and jungles;—encampment near the gunge. |
| Bail Gutchy, - - | 10 | —— | —— | —— | —— | Road, first part swampy and quite a jungle; no cultivation to be seen; the latter part something better;—encampment on the banks of the jeel. |
| Near Conna Colly, - | 12 | —— | —— | 1 | Ferry, | Road, first part bad, much jungle; latter part tolerably good; cultivated fields and paun gardens. |
| Near Commur Colly, - | 12 | —— | —— | —— | —— | Road very wet and swampy, intersected by several small fordable nullahs. |
| Custie, - - - - | 11 | —— | —— | 1 | Ferry, | An indifferent road;—encampment on the banks of the Ganges, near the village. |
| Ram Kissenpore, - - | 14 | —— | —— | —— | —— | A very good road; country open and well cultivated;—encampment on a fine plain, a large jeel on the left, from which supplies of water are received. |
| Bugwan, - - - - | 17 | —— | —— | —— | —— | Road very good; country in high cultivation;—encamping ground near the village, with a jeel in front. |
| Bunerampore, - - - | 18 | —— | Jellingy, | —— | Ford, | An exceeding good road;—encampment on the banks of the river.. |
| Ackra Gunge, - - | 17 | —— | Salmara, | —— | Ford, | Road very good; country open and in high cultivation;—encampment near the village, with a nullah in front. |
| Dewanserrai. - - - | 16 | —— | —— | —— | —— | Road, first part heavy sands; latter part very good;—encampment near the village. |
| Sooty, - - - - | 18 | 4 | Boggratta, | —— | Ford, | A fine level road. |
| Furruckabad, - - - | 19 | —— | —— | —— | —— | Road very good; country overrun with jungles; little cultivation;—encampment near the village. |
| Futkypore, - - | 10 | —— | —— | 3 | Bridges, | A sandy heavy road;—encampment close to the village. |
| Carried over, — | 253 | —— | | | | |

Brought

| Names of places. | Distance. Miles. | Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, | 253 | — | — | — | — | |
| Peer Parry, | 13 | — | — | 1 | Bridge. | Road very good, encampment near the village, |
| Sickle Gully, | 16 | — | — | 2 | Bridges. | Road tolerably good, country a grass jungle, and little cultivation, |
| Gongerpersaud, | 8 | — | — | 1 | Bridge. | A good road, encampment on the banks of the Ganges near to the village. |
| Pialapore, | 15 | — | — | 1 | Bridge. | Road very good, Terria Gully pass excepted; encampment on a confined spot of ground near the village. |
| Tier Mahony, | 15 | — | — | 2 | Bridges. | An exceeding good road, through an open country, but little cultivation, encampment on the banks of the Ganges. |
| Boglepore, | 17 | — | — | 1 | Bridge. | A level good road, encampment near the town. |
| Sultangunge, | 15 | — | — | 1 | Bridge. | A good road, country open, little cultivation. |
| Cader Cutta, | 13 | — | — | 2 | Bridges. | A very good road, encampment on a fine plain near the Monghier hills. |
| Dackra, | 10 | — | — | 1 | Bridge. | A fine level road, encampment on the banks of the Ganges. |
| Surrage Gurrey, | 17 | — | — | 1 | Bridge. | An excellent road, a fine open country partially cultivated, encampment on the banks of Ganges. |
| Bull Goodar, | 13 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | Road tolerably good, country poorly cultivated, encampment half a mile from the Richar Nullah. |
| Mookiah, | 17 | — | — | — | — | A very good road, encampment on the banks of the Ganges. |
| Barr, | 15 | — | — | — | — | Road very good, the country in a tolerable state of cultivation, encampment near the village. |
| Buddepore, | 16 | — | — | — | — | Road extremely good, a fine cultivated country, encampment on the banks of the Ganges. |
| Jaffier Kawn's Gardens, | 13 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | A very good road, country highly cultivated, encampment at the gardens. |
| Bankipore, | 12 | — | — | — | — | Road through Patna, encampment on the plain at the extremity of Bankipore. |
| Dinapore, | 7 | — | — | — | — | A good road, country highly cultivated. |
| | 435 | | Computed distance, (by Rennel's book of roads,—greatest distance 448 miles, 7 furlongs. | | | |

13. Dinapore to Benares. November ——, 1789.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gurriathanuce, | 6 | 2¼ | — | — | — | Road in good order; encampment on the banks of the Ganges. |
| Quilure, | 11 | 3½ | Soane. | — | Ferry. | Road—first part very good, latter part a deep heavy sand; encampment in a pleasant tope, half a mile N. W. of the village. |
| Puckree, | 9 | 3¼ | — | 1 | Dry. | Road in excellent order; encampment in a thin tope; water from a tank and wells. |
| Shawpore, | 16 | 2½ | Runnas. | 2 | Tem. Bridges. | Road out of repair, and very narrow; encampment in a large tope; very bad water from a tank adjacent. |
| Budgepore, | 17 | 2 | — | 1 | Tem. Bridges | Road very bad, and narrow; encampment on an extensive plain, near a jeel of good water. |
| Banks of the Torrah Nullah, | 14 | 7¼ | — | 1 | Ford | Road in bad order; encampment on a large plain, half a mile from the river Ganges. |
| Bannie, | 7 | 7¼ | Caraminasa. | — | Ferry. | Road tolerably good; encampment one mile N. W. of Barrie. |
| Dildarnagur, | 12 | 3 | — | — | — | Road in very good order, except the first three miles; encampment in a pleasant tope, east of the town; tank water. |
| Carried over, | 95 | 7 | — | — | — | |

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Distance. Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carried over, | 95 | 7 | | | | |
| Sesowraw, | 13 | 6½ | —— | 1 | Dry. | A very good road; encampment in a tope; near a tank of bad water. |
| Sereckildar, | 15 | 3 | —— | —— | —— | A good road; encampment in a large pleasant tope; a tank and jeel convenient. |
| Bahaderpore, | 14 | 7 | —— | 1 | Dry. | An uneven bad road; encampment on the sands close to Raji Ghaut. |
| Secrole. | 3 | 3 | Ganges. | —— | Ferry. | Cantonments. |
| | 143 | 2½ | | | | |

## 14. Dinapore to Juanpore. November, 1788.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monier, | 10 | —— | —— | —— | —— | |
| Arrah, | 17 | —— | Soane. | 1 | 1 Fer. 1 Ford. | A jungly bad road; country open, and well cultivated. |
| Shawabad, | 16 | —— | —— | 1 | Ford. | A very bad road; country uncultivated. |
| Bougepore, | 18 | —— | —— | —— | —— | Road indifferent the first 12 miles, latter part good. |
| Narrainpore, | 15 | —— | Ganges. | —— | Ferry. | |
| Mahomedabad, | 13 | —— | —— | —— | —— | The first 4 miles bad road, the rest very good: country well cultivated. |
| Maharage Gunge, | 16 | —— | —— | 1 | Ford. | A good road; country well cultivated. |
| Near Dowcallie, | 12 | —— | —— | 1 | Ford. | Road in good order; country in want of rain. |
| Beharrey, | 14 | —— | —— | —— | —— | Good road; country in general well cultivated. |
| Khrakut, | 14 | —— | —— | 1 | Ford. | Road very bad; country intersected by ravines and nullahs, and badly cultivated. |
| Juanpore, | 18 | —— | —— | —— | —— | Road very indifferent; country, part jungly, and part cultivated. |
| | 163 | —— | | | | |

## 15. Dinapore to Chunar. January, 1789.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moneah, | 11 | 4 | —— | —— | —— | A good road; country highly cultivated; encampment to the westward of the town; water from a large pucka tank. |
| Khemnagur, | 13 | —— | Soane. | —— | Ferry. | Road in good order; encampment in a tope to the N. W. of the village; water from a small nullah and wells. |
| Sawpore, | 21 | —— | —— | 2 | Fords. | A rough irregular road; country uncultivated; encampment to the westward of the village. |
| Budgepore, | 15 | —— | —— | —— | —— | An indifferent road; encampment near a pucka well of excellent water. |
| Kerpoorah, | 13 | 4 | —— | 2 | Fords. | Road rough and unlevel; encampment near the village; supplied with water from the Ganges. |
| Curreah, | 11 | —— | Caramnassa. | —— | Ferry. | Road good; country well cultivated; encampment near the village; water from wells. |
| Zemaneah, | 15 | —— | —— | —— | —— | Road very indifferent; encampment about a mile to the westward of the village; the river Ganges a small distance in front. |
| Carried over, | 100 | —— | | | | Brought |

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought Forward, | 100 | — | | | | |
| Kumalpore, | 11 | — | — | — | — | A good road; country in want of rain; encampment to the eaſtward of the village; water from ank. |
| Khylee, | 14 | — | — | — | — | An excellent od road; encampment to the eaſtward of the village; well water; country well cultivated; but parched for want of rain. |
| Ramnagur, | 10 | — | — | — | — | Road good; country well cultivated; encampment to the northward of the town; water from a large pucka tank. |
| Banks of the Jugah Nullah, | 15 | — | — | — | — | A good road; country well cultivated; encampment to the eaſtward of the Jugah nullah; water from a pucka well. |
| Chunar, | 5 | — | — | — | — | A good road. |
| | 155 | | | | | |

## 16. Futty Ghur to Anopſhire.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Araira, | 6 | — | — | — | — | A good road; water from wells. |
| Shumſhabad, | 13 | — | — | — | — | Road, broken ground intermixed with a deep heavy ſand; water from wells. |
| Near Soordugpoor, | 15 | — | Ganges. | — | Ferry. | An excellent good road; encampment on the banks of the Ganges. |
| Oſſeit, | 10 | — | Yaur Waffadar. | — | Ford. | Road in good order; encampment on the N. W. ſide of the village. |
| Cockralla, | 9 | — | — | — | — | Road, a deep ſand; country deſolate. |
| Buddaum, | 11 | — | — | — | — | Rood good; country deſolate; water from wells. |
| Koatta, | 10 | — | — | — | — | A good road; country depopulated, and in great want of cultivation. |
| Beſowlly Fort, | 14 | — | — | — | — | Road good; water from wells. |
| Chundouſſy, | 15 | — | — | — | — | Road excellent; water from wells. |
| Budjay, | 11 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | A good road; tank-water. |
| Rhajpoora, | 14 | — | Yaur Waffadar. | 2 | Fords. | Road, moſtly a deep ſand; well-water. |
| Anopſhire, | 10 | — | Ganges. | — | Ferry. | |
| | 138 | — | Computed diſtance. | | | N. B. Theſe are the beſt ſtages for ſupplies of proviſion and water. |

## 17. Futty Ghur to Calcutta.

### The new road.—From 1ſt of November, 1788, to the 2d of June, 1789.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yacootgunge, | 4 | — | — | — | — | |
| Cally Nuddy, | 11 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | Encampment, 1 mile ſouth of the Sengrampore ghaut; ſeveral wells of good water. |
| Jellalabad, | 10 | — | — | — | — | Encampment in a tope, eaſt of the town, near to which are ſeveral wells of good water. |
| Meran Sarai, | 10 | — | — | — | — | A ſpacious encamping ground, S. E. of the Serai, in which are wells of excellent good water. |
| Carried over, | 35 | — | | | | |

| Names of places, | Distance. Miles. | Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, - - | 35 | — — | | | | |
| Bellore, - - - | 18 | — | — | — | — | Ground for encampment to the northward of the town. |
| Chobeepore, - - - | 26 | — | — | — | — | Encampment eaſt of the village. |
| Cockadoo, - - | 10 | — | — | — | — | Encampment on a plain, with the village and ſome topes in front; near which is plenty of good water. |
| Ramnypore, - - - | 12 | — | — | — | — | Ground of encampment on ſouth eaſt ſide of the village, rather confined; ſeveral wells of good water. |
| Muſapha, - - - | 16 | — | — | — | — | Encampment on an extenſive plain eaſt of the town, near ſeveral large tanks of good water. |
| Bindki, - - - | 13 | 6 | — | — | — | A conſiderable town, with a large caravanſerai; encampment eaſt of the town, upon an extenſive plain; a jeel in front; ſmall topes at ſome diſtance. |
| Futtypore, - - | 18 | — | — | — | — | A conſiderable town, with a good bazar and cloth market; encampment on an extenſive plain to the eaſtward, with a tank of good water on the right. |
| Nobuſta, - - - | 11 | 1 | — | — | — | Ground of encampment in a mango tope, weſt of the village; water from wells. |
| Coſſeah or Goſs, - - | 17 | 5 | — | — | — | Encampment on a plain, with the road leading along the front. |
| Shazadabad, - - | 17 | 7 | — | — | — | Road extremely bad, very narrow, and almoſt impaſſable in the rainy ſeaſon; encampment cloſe to the town. |
| Allumchund, - - | 13 | 5 | — | 1 | Dry. | Encamping ground on a riſe, much confined by graſs jungle; well water. |
| Mooteram ka Tallaw, - | 15 | 3 | — | — | — | A very good road; encampment on a plain near ſome mango topes. |
| Jooſey, - - - | 8 | 4 | Ganges. | — | Ferry. | Encampment near the village of Jooſey; a ſmall nullah on the left. |
| Seidabad, - - - | 15 | 6 | — | — | — | Encampment a mile and a half eaſt of the town, on a beautiful plain; plenty of good water from tanks. |
| Jugdiſ-ſerai, - - | 18 | 3 | — | — | — | Road, during the firſt 6 miles, very bad; latter part much better; encampment to the northweſt of the town: good tank water. |
| Maharage Gunge, - - | 19 | 1 | — | — | — | A good road; country in high cultivation; ground of encampment good, but rather confined. |
| Near Mahon ka ſerai, - | 15 | — | — | — | — | Encampment on a plain; ſeveral jeels in the rear, which ſupply the camp with water. |
| Benares, - - - | 9 | — | — | — | — | Encampment on a plain one mile ſix furlongs from Madudaſs's gardens; water from a jeel and large pucka well. |
| Rajeghaut, - - | 4 | — | Ganges. | — | Ferry. | Encampment on the banks of the river. |
| Near Keſopore, - - | 15 | 3 | — | — | — | Road tolerably good; enter on the new road at Mogul ka ſarai, which, at this ſeaſon, is in good order; encampment on a plain, with the high road leading along the front; tank water. |
| Charee and Salree, - | 11 | 2 | Caramnaſſa. | — | Ford. | Road in ſome places very bad, and in general exceedingly low; country in want of cultivation; encampment in a ploughed field near the villages. |
| Moneer, - - - | 15 | — | — | — | — | Road extremely bad, much broken and out of repair; country partially cultivated: encampment on paddy fields. |
| Carried over, - - | 349 | 6 | | | | Brought |

5 H

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, — | 349 | 6 | | | | |
| Jahanabad, - - - - - | 12 | 4 | —— | —— | —— | Road in many places much broken;—encampment near the town, with a tank on the right. |
| Safferam, - - - | 17 | 7 | —— | 1 | Ford, | Encampment in a jungle under the hill, half a mile from the town. |
| Barroon, - - - - - | 14 | —— | Soan, | 1 | Ford & Ferry, | Encampment on a very extenfive plain, fituated on the banks of the river. |
| Norunga, - - - - - | 14 | 4 | Great Pampoon, | 1 | Ford, | A very good road; country partially cultivated;—encampment on an extenfive plain, eaft of the town. |
| Madinpore, - - - - | 13 | 6 | —— | 2 | Fords, | Road in general pretty good;—encampment on a pleafant fpot of ground, clofe under a hill, with a large tank in the rear. |
| Shergotty, - - - - - | 18 | 2 | Moorhur, | 1 | Ford, | Encampment on a plain, with a fmall tope in the rear, and a tank in front. |
| Amarpot, - - - | 8 | 2 | Leelajun, | —— | Ford, | Road tolerably good;—encampment in a jungle, clofe to the road. |
| Khana Chittee, - - | 18 | —— | —— | 2 | Fords, | A good road; country jungly, interfperfed with fmall patches of cultivation;—encampment in a tope. |
| Kutcumfandie, - - | 19 | 3 | Mohannah, | 12 | Fords, | Road extremely good;—encampment on a plain, eaft of a village. |
| Hazarybaug, - - - | 12 | 1 | —— | 2 | Fords. | An exceeding good road; country well cultivated;—encampment in a mangoe tope, in the rear of which, is a jeel of fine water. |
| Deigwar, - - - - - | 13 | 1 | —— | 4 | Fords, | Road in good order;—encampment near the village, with a nullah in the rear. |
| Chitroo, - - - - - | 12 | — | —— | 2 | Fords, | A good road; encamping ground in a tope, with the village on the right, the road leading along the front;—water from a tank in the rear of the bazar. |
| Gomeah, - - - - - | 13 | 5 | —— | 3 | Fords, | Road good, leading through a thick wood;—encampment near the village, with a large tank in front. |
| Angwallie, - - - - | 14 | —— | —— | 8 | Fords, | Road very good; the country moftly jungle;—encampment on an uneven confined fpot, with a nullah on the right. |
| Chafs, - - - - - - | 15 | —— | —— | 6 | Fords, | A good level road;—ground of encampment rather confined, near a tank of good water. |
| Chundunkery, - - | 14 | —— | —— | 1 | Ford, | Road in good order; a jungle country, partly cultivated;—encampment on a high extenfive ground S. E. of the village—tank water. |
| Rahuddah, - - - - | 11 | 3 | —— | 2 | Fords, | A very good road; country better cultivated;—encampment near the village, upon an eminence. |
| Ragonaut pore, - - - | 11 | 5 | —— | 2 | Fords, | Road under repair; country well cultivated;—encampment near the town, which is well ftocked with provifions:—tank water in great plenty. |
| Arrarah, - - - - - - | 18 | —— | —— | 4 | 2 fords 2 dry, | Road in bad repair; country moftly jungle, and very little cultivated;—encampment near the village. |
| Bancoorah, - - - - | 16 | 3 | —— | 5 | 4 dry 1 ford, | Road indifferent;—encampment on a plain, fupplied with water from feveral tanks, in the neighbourhood of the village. |
| Ramfhagur, - - - - | 18 | 4 | Dalkifor, | 4 | Fords, | Road in general bad; the laft twelve miles, the country appears open and well cultivated;—encampment on a plain, near a mile from the village |
| Badgehaut, - - - - | 12 | 3 | —— | 3 | 1 ford 2 dry, | Road very good;—encampment on fome paddy fields, near the village. |
| Cattool, - - - - - | 14 | 6 | —— | 1 | Ford, | Road in good order; country in high cultivation;—encampment on a plain, one mile eaft of the village. |

Brought

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Distance. Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Badgehaut, | 14 | 6 | — | 1 | Ford, | east of the village. |
| Cattool, | | | | | | Brought |
| Brought over, | 68 | 1 | | | | |
| Near Myapore, | 16 | 3 | Dalkisor. | — | Ford. | Encamping ground; plentifully supplied with water from a large tank; the village small, and incapable of affording supplies for troops. |
| Doorhaut, | 13 | 4 | Dummodah. | 7 | 1 Fer. 6 Fords. | Road very good; country well cultivated; encampment on a plain, formerly paddy fields, with the high road in front. |
| Booragong, | 11 | 4 | — | — | — | Road very indifferent, after leaving the new road; country highly cultivated; encampment on a plain, near to a large tank. |
| Ghyretty, | 9 | 6 | — | — | — | A very bad road; encampment on the banks of the Ganges. |
| Barrackpore. | 2 | — | Ganges. | — | Ferry. | Cantonments. |
| | 734 | 2 | | | | N. B. The villages in general are small, and by no means well peopled—an evident want of root, gram, wheat, ghee, and oil. |

The following abstract will shew to whom applications should be made, in order to get the troops supplied with provisions, &c. in this Route.

| SUPPLIES BY WHOM TO BE PLACED. | AT WHAT PLACES. |
|---|---|
| The collector of Serris Catumbo and Shergotty; at the villages of — — — — | Barron, Narunga, Madinpour, Shergotty, and Amaroot. |
| The collector of Chitra, Ramghur, and Pachete; at the villages of — — — — | Khana Chitta, Kutcumsandie, Ocunhazary, Deigwar, Chitroo, Gomeah, Angwallie, Chass, Chundunkeiry, and Rahuddah. |
| The collector of Midnapore; at the village of — — — — — — | Arrarah. |
| The collector of Pissunpour; at the village of — — — — — — | Bancoorah. |
| The collector of Burdwan; at the villages of — — — — — — — — | Cattool and Myapore. |



18.

18. Fort William to Burhampore, by the way of Kiſhenaghur. April, 1789.

| Names of places. | Diſtance. Miles. | Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barraſett, | 14 | — | — | — | — | Encamping ground on an extenſive plain, near a large tank. |
| Aum Dunga, | 7 | — | — | — | — | A ſmall tope and tank Eaſt of the town. |
| Burree, on the Jeboona, | 13 | — | — | 1 | Bridge, | Encamping ground in a ſmall tope, oppoſite the village, and cloſe to the nullah. |
| Buddypore, | 10 | — | — | — | — | Ground for encamping under ſome trees, on the borders of an extenſive plain;—a large tank adjacent. |
| Owley, | 8 | — | — | 1 | Bridge, | Encamping ground in topes, near a large tank, weſt of the nullah. |
| Mullaka Tallace, | 12 | — | Chourna, | — | Bg. of boats, | Encamping ground in a ſmall tope, oppoſite to a large tank, within a mile and a half of Kiſhnagur. |
| Belleah Jill, | 10 | — | Jellingy, | 1 | Ford & ferry, | Ground for encampment near the jeel, topes and jungles.—Breadth of the Jellingy at the croſſing place, 150 yards. |
| Bickerampore, | 10 | — | — | — | — | A large tank; ſeveral ſmall topes; good encamping ground on either ſide of the village. |
| Plaſſey, | 12 | — | — | — | — | Encamping ground in the tope. |
| Burwa plain, | 10 | — | — | — | — | Encamping ground near a large tank, eaſt of the village. |
| Burhampore, | 10 | — | — | — | — | |
| | 116 | — | Computed diſtance. | | | Through the Kiſhenaghur diſtrict, in general, the route is through ploughed fields. |

19. Jaunpore to Cawnpore. November, 1788.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poolguzzer, | 10 | — | — | — | — | A good road;—encamping ground on the banks of the river Scye. |
| Muchley Shar. | 12 | — | Scye, | — | Bridge, | A good road, with a graſs jungle on each ſide. |
| Badſhawpore, | 14 | — | — | — | — | A very good road. |
| Foolpore, | 12 | — | — | — | — | A good road. |
| Burdaſs, | 18 | — | Ganges, | — | Ferry, | A good road. |
| Quilah, | 14 | — | — | — | — | |
| Conkerabad, | 14 | — | — | — | — | Road between a graſs jungle, intermixed with buſhes. |
| Surrefferabad, | 11 | — | — | 1 | Dry, | Road very bad; moſt part broken ground and graſs jungles. |
| Choubiſary, | 12 | — | — | — | — | A good road. |
| Moundahzeray, | 12 | — | — | — | — | Moſt part of the road betwen a wood jungle. |
| Futtahpore, | 14 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | Road tolerably good, through a ſhort graſs jungle, intermixed with buſhes. |
| Bindkey | 16 | — | — | — | — | A good road. |
| Moſoffer, | 12 | — | — | — | — | Road very good. |
| Bindgour, | 16 | — | — | — | — | A good road. |
| Cawnpore, | 6 | — | — | — | — | A good road. |
| | 193 | — | | | | Computed miles, two to a coſs. |



Part of December, 1788, January, and part of [illegible] Illamabad to Dinapore.

| Diſtance. | |
|---|---|

Part of December, 1788, January, and part of February, 1789.

| Names of places. | Distance. Miles. | Distance. Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cudumrosool, | 12 | — | — | 8 | Fords, | Wooden bridges in good repair; bad encamping ground; tank water. |
| Sitta Coon, | 12 | — | — | 18 | Fords. | Wooden bridges out of repair; a good road; encampment in a pleasant tope; country well cultivated; tank water. |
| Meercasarai, | 12 | — | — | 11 | Fords. | A bad road; bridges out of repair; luxuriant crops of rice, and sugar plantations; indifferent ground to encamp on. |
| Duckinseek, | 13 | — | Great Fenny. | 8 | 8 Fords. 1 Fer. | Road very narrow, and rugged; country well cultivated; bad encamping ground. |
| Kundal, | 15 | — | — | 11 | Fords. | A jungly bad road. |
| Chondagong, | 15 | — | Little Fenny. | 9 | Fords. | Road very narrow and indifferent; good water, and good ground to encamp on. |
| Juer Puckareah, | 10 | — | — | 10 | Fords. | Road bad; country rough and jungly; indifferent ground to encamp on. |
| Comillah, | 12 | — | — | 7 | Fords. | Encampment on the banks of the Goomty. |
| Berkumta, | 14 | — | — | 2 | Fords. | Road pretty good; country well cultivated; indifferent encamping ground. |
| Gouzypore, | 18 | — | — | — | — | Road exceeding bad; country very swampy and jungly; good encamping ground on the banks of the Goomty. |
| Douconda, | 9 | — | Magna. | — | Ferry. | Encampment on the banks of the river. |
| Narrangunge, | 14 | — | Camerah, Gugarea, Levandia, Perampoota, and Lucker. | 2 | 5 Fords. 2 Fer. | Road narrow and intricate; tolerable good ground on the banks of the Luckia for an encampment. |
| Dacca, | 13 | — | — | 2 | Ferry. | Swampy road. |
| Banks of the Burra Gonga, | — | — | Burra Gonga. | — | — | |
| Puttergatta, | 7 | — | Delaferry. | 1 | 1 Ford. 1 Fer. | A bad road; grass jungle for an encampment. |
| Churan, | 12 | — | — | 2 | Fords. | Road very bad; indifferent ground for an encampment; on the banks of the Sura Mutty river. |
| Minehaut, | 15 | — | Isamutty. | — | Ferry. | A bad narrow road; country wild and uncultivated. |
| Dea Gunge, | 14 | — | — | — | — | A good road; encampment on the banks of the Puddah. |
| Jaffier Gunge, | 20 | — | — | — | — | Good road; pleasant villages; country well cultivated. |
| N. W. side of the Ganges, | 4 | — | Boodasay and Dullaferry. | — | Ferries. | The navigation of these rivers extremely difficult, through the inundation and encroachment of the river Ganges, last rainy season. |
| Cossinautpore, | 12 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | An indifferent road; good encamping ground. |
| Bulbariah, | 16 | — | Madani. | — | Ferry. | Road first part tolerably good, latter part rugged and jungly. |
| Malanchy, | 16 | — | — | — | — | Road through a grass jungle; country depopulated; good encamping ground. |
| Marmee, | 14 | — | — | — | — | Road in general good; a pleasant encamping ground, on the banks of the Ganges; country well cultivated. |
| Bolderiah | 15 | — | — | — | — | A good road. |
| Hazaryhutty, | 14 | — | — | — | — | A very pleasant good road; country in high cultivation. |
| Baulcah, | 15 | — | — | — | — | Pleasant road; good encamping ground. |
| Cottyl Burya. | 14 | — | — | — | — | A very good road; country well cultivated; encampment on the banks of the Ganges. |
| Carried over, | 357 | — | | | | |

Brought

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, - | 357 | — | | | | |
| Godagany, - - - | 8 | — | — | — | — | A pleasant good road. |
| Comrah, - - - | 7 | — | Ganges, | — | Ferry. | Road good; country well cultivated, |
| Sooty, - - - | 13 | — | Baugeretty, | — | Ford. | Good encamping ground. |
| Downapore, - - - | 11 | — | — | — | — | Good road; pleasant spot for encampment near the river. |
| Fuakipore, - - - | 18 | — | — | 2 | Fords. | A good road. |
| Rajamaul, - - - | 13 | — | — | — | — | A level good road; indifferent encamping ground. |
| Engles Gunge, - - - | 14 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | Road good; encampment on the banks of the river. |
| Gungarpersaud, - - | 10 | — | — | 1 | Tem. bridge. | A good carriage road through the Sacre Gully pass; country thinly inhabited, and little cultivated. |
| Pialapore, - - - - | 14 | — | — | — | — | A carriage road through the Teriagurry pass; country in great want of cultivation. |
| Sowlah Gunge, - - | 18 | — | — | — | — | A level road and good encamping ground. |
| Boglepore, - - - - | 13 | — | — | 1 | Tem. bridge. | Country tolerably cultivated; fields of grain interspersed with topes;—ground for encamping rather indifferent. |
| Sultangunge, - - - | 16 | — | — | 1 | Tem. bridge. | Road good; country well cultivated. |
| Lol Baug, - - - | 13 | — | — | 1 | Tem. bridge. | A good road through a pleasant country. |
| Near the Dackerah Nullah, | 11 | — | — | — | — | A pleasant good road; good encamping ground for one battalion. |
| Surrage Gurrah, - - | 16 | — | — | 2 | Tem. bridge. | Road level; country well cultivated; indifferent encamping ground. |
| Indapore, - - - - | 15 | — | — | 1 | Tem. bridge. | Road rough and unlevel;—encampment in a tope;—water from the Ruy Nullah. |
| Shunar, - - - - | 14 | — | — | — | — | A good road; encampment in a tope;—the country in a high state of cultivation. |
| Barr, - - - - | 16 | — | — | — | — | A pleasant good road;—good encamping ground near the river. |
| Bucktiarpore, - - - | 12 | — | — | — | — | A good road; encampment near the banks of the river. |
| Foolwarreeah, - - - | 11 | — | — | — | — | A fine level road. |
| Jaffier Khan's Gardens, | 10 | — | — | — | — | A good road; indifferent ground for an encampment near the banks of the river. |
| Bankipore, - - - | 10 | — | — | — | — | A good road through Patna. |
| Dinapore, - - - - | 8 | — | — | — | — | A pleasant good road. |
| | 648 | — | Supposed distance. | | | |

21. Lucknow to Futty Ghur. November, 1788.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Almaramkebaug, - - | 8 | — | — | — | — | Road uneven; great part a heavy sand. |
| Near Mohaun, - - | 12 | — | — | — | — | A dusty road; country indifferently cultivated;—encampment on the banks of the Sye nullah, opposite the village. |
| Asswyne, - - - | 14 | — | — | — | — | A rough unlevel road; country covered with grass jungle. |
| Mustaffabad, - - | 13 | — | — | — | — | Road, first part rough and dusty; latter part a heavy sand;—encampment in a tope:—water from a pucka well adjacent. |
| Carried over, — | 47 | — | | | | |

Brought

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords. and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, — | 47 | — | | | | |
| Nanamaw, - - - - - | 12 | — | — | — | — | Road, a difficult heavy ſand; country well cultivated;—encampment on the banks of the Ganges. |
| Arivaor, - - - - | 7 | — | Ganges, | — | Ferry. | A heavy ſandy road;—ground of encampment very indifferent;—plenty of water from wells. |
| Murankaſerai, - - | 12 | — | — | — | — | Road broken and very duſty;—good encamping ground and plenty of water. |
| Jelalabad, - - - - - | 12 | — | — | — | — | Encampment in a fine tope;—good ground and plenty of water. |
| Singrampore, - - | 14 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | Ground of encampment, one coſs to the ſouthward of the village, ſufficient for one battalion. |
| Futty Ghur, - - - | 12 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | A ſandy diſagreeable road;—country indifferently cultivated. |
| | 116 | — | Computed diſtance. | | | |

22. Midnapore to Burhampore. December, 1788.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alligunge, - - - - - | 3 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | Road extremely bad; deep holes and ſloughs; country finely cultivated. |
| Amliah, - - - - - | 9 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | An indifferent road; country tolerably cultivated. |
| Poulag Chopperah, - | 21 | — | — | 5 | Fords. | Road, tolerably good, through a fine cultivated country. |
| Comalpoka, - - - | 13 | — | — | 3 | Fords. | The firſt two miles of this road very indifferent, the remainder excellent; encamping ground cloſe to a very fine tank;—country highly cultivated. |
| Ochalow, - - - - - | 14 | — | Dalkiſor, | 2 | Fords. | The firſt two miles of this road very good, the remainder over paddy fields;—country well cultivated. |
| Burdawan, - - - | 16 | — | Durmooda, | 1 | Fords. | Road, firſt part very good, latter part under water;—country indifferently cultivated. |
| Boiſſon, - - - - - | 15 | — | — | — | — | An extreme bad road; country finely cultivated;—bad encamping ground. |
| Jagaſitta, - - - - - | 13 | — | — | — | — | Road, firſt part very bad, latter part much better;—no ground for encampment except the road. |
| Oppoſite Cutwa, - - | 12 | — | Coſſim Buzar, | — | Ford. | Road tolerably good;—country indifferently cultivated. |
| Manganpuriah, - - | 15 | — | — | 1 | Bridge. | Road very good;—encampment on the banks of the river. |
| Burhampore, - - - | 19 | 4 | — | — | — | Road indifferent, being in many places full of holes, and under water. |
| | 150 | 4 | Computed diſtance. | | | |

23. Midnapore to Chitterpore. November, 1788.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ely Gunge, - - - | 4 | — | — | — | — | An exceeding bad road. |
| Amleah, - - - - - | 10 | — | — | 3 | Bridges, | Road very bad;—good ground for encampment. |
| Ranneeka Haut, - - | 11 | — | — | — | — | Road rather better through paddy fields and jungle, ſtubble ground for encampment;—good water. |
| Carried over, — | 25 | — | | | | |

Brought

| Names of places. | Distance. Miles. | Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, - - | 25 | — | | | | |
| Banks of the Selai River, - | 13 | — | Selai. | — | Ford. | Road, firſt four miles exceſſive bad, the latter part tolerably good, a fine encamping ground and good water. |
| Ramg vanpore, - - - - | 11 | — | — | 2 | Fords. | Road very bad for near two coſs, the remainder tolerable; encampment on a fine extenſive plain. |
| Sultan Liggey, - - - - | 11 | — | — | 2 | Fords. | Road very heavy through paddy-fields, and in many places under water; encampment on the new road. |
| Joypore, - - - - - - | 18 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | Road in excellent order, encamping ground much confined. |
| Ramſagur, - - - - - | 16 | — | — | 1 | Ford. | An exceeding good road, encamping ground very good; plenty of water. |
| Teepobund, - - - - - | 16 | — | — | 3 | Fords. | Encampment a coſs diſtant from the village. |
| Chatna, - - - - - | 16 | — | Dalkiſore. | 3 | Fords. | Road very good. |
| Ramnagur, - - - - | 18 | — | — | 5 | Fords. | Road in excellent order. |
| Rogonautpore, - - - - | 10 | — | — | — | — | Road rough and unlevel through the hills. |
| Dooblah, - - - - | 10 | — | — | 2 | Fords. | Good roads |
| Chanducary, - - - - | 12 | — | — | 2 | Fords. | |
| Chaſs, - - - - - | 13 | — | — | 2 | Fords. | |
| Aungwally, - - - - | 18 | — | — | — | — | |
| Gomeah Chattee, - - | 12 | — | Domoodah. | 4 | Fords. | |
| Chandoo, - - - - - | 12 | — | — | — | — | Road through a jungly and rocky country. |
| Bobeah, - - - - - - | 14 | — | — | 4 | Fords. | A very rough road, though a foreſt. |
| Chitterpore, - - | 7 | — | — | 3 | Fords. | Road tolerably good. |
| | 252 | | Computed Diſtance. | | | |

## 24. Tajepore to Chunar.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Neenagur, - - - - - | 11 | — | Sudanny. | — | Ford. | A very good road; country well cultivated; good ground for encamping, to the weſt of the village. |
| Nabobgunge, - - - - | 6 | — | Mahanada. | — | Ferry. | A good road; good encamping ground; on the banks of the river. |
| Belgautchy, - - - - | 10 | — | Tennah & Ballacoar. | — | Ford. | A good road; encampment on the weſt bank of the Ballacoor river. |
| Chickneah, - - - - - | 6 | — | Concor. | — | Ford. | Road in good order; high ground for encampment. |
| Purneah, - - - - - | 7 | — | — — | 1 | Ford. | A very good road; encampment on a large plain, ſupplied with plenty of good water. |
| Hurdah Ghaut, - - | 7 | — | Old Cooſah. | — | Ford. | Road good, over a fine plain; good ground for an encampment, and plenty of water. |
| Gondewarrah, - - - | 9 | — | — | — | — | A good road, through an avenue of trees; encamping ground; near a tank of good water. |
| Carried over, - - | 56 | — | | | | |

Brought

| Names of places. | Distance Miles. | Distance Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carried over, - - | 56 | — | | | | |
| Brought over, - - | 56 | — | | | | |
| Caragolah, - - - - - | 15 | — | — | — | — | An excellent road; good ground for encamping a mile to the eaſtward of the town, near a branch of the Ganges. |
| Pointy, - - - - - - | 8 | — | Ganges. | — | Ferry. | A very good road; indifferent encamping ground, half a mile to the eaſtward of the village. |
| Colgong, - - - - - | 17 | — | — | — | — | Road tolerably good; encampment on good ground, near the village. |
| Burraddy, - - - - - | 16 | — | — | 2 | Tem. Bridges. | Road in good order; encampment in a tope, on the right of which is a tank of indifferent water. |
| Sultangunge, - - - - | 19 | — | — | — | — | A good road, through a populous and well cultivated country; very bad encamping ground, near the banks of the Ganges. |
| Coodracutta, - - - - | 15 | — | — | 2 | Bridges. | Road good; country highly cultivated; good ground for encamping. |
| Monghier, - - - - - | 8 | — | — | — | — | A very good road. |
| Suragegurrah, - - - - | 17 | — | — | 2 | Tem. Bridges. | The good road; encamping ground very indifferent. |
| Balgudda, - - - - - | 12 | — | Kuli and Dunneah. | 1 | 1 Ferr. 2 Fords | An excellent road; encamping ground near the ferry; the Ruynullah is reckoned impaſſable for cattle at this ſeaſon of the year, owing to its number of quickſands. |
| Mockyah, - - - - - | 17 | — | — | — | — | A very good road; encampment in a tope, upon very indifferent ground, owing to the high ſtate of cultivation the country is in. |
| Acbarpore, - - - - - | 17 | — | — | — | — | Road good; country well cultivated. |
| Biddepore, - - - - - | 15 | — | — | — | — | A good road; country well cultivated; good encamping ground, on the banks of the Ganges. |
| Jaffier Khan's Gardens, | 16 | — | Poompoon. | 1 | Ford & Bridge. | An excellent road; country highly cultivated; encamping ground indifferent, and much confined. |
| Bankipore, - - - - - | 8 | — | — | — | — | Good road. |
| Maharadjeporah, - - | 18 | — | — | — | — | Road in good order; country in a fine ſtate of cultivation; encamping ground, near the village; good well water. |
| Mawbellipore, - - - | 15 | — | — | — | — | Road through a jungle, but level and in good order; encamping ground to the ſouthward of the village. |
| Palligow, - - - - - | 16 | — | — | — | — | A very good road; encamping ground to the ſouth-weſt of the village; plenty of good water from a tank and wells. |
| Hariergunge, - - - - | 16 | — | Soane. | — | Ferry. | A good road; ground for encamping, half a mile to the north-weſt of the village. |
| Rampore, - - - - - | 16 | — | — | — | — | Road good; encamping ground cloſe to a pucka well of good water. |
| Khurrumabad, - - - - | 19 | — | — | — | — | Road, the firſt four miles very indifferent, the remainder tolerably good; encamping ground cloſe to the Goureiah Nullah. |
| Moneer, - - - - - | 17 | — | — | — | — | An excellent good road, through a populous and well cultivated country; encamping ground, near a tank of good water. |
| Nubutpore, - - - - - | 14 | — | Durgotty and Carramnaſſa. | — | Fords. | The road good, ground for encamping on the banks of the Caramnaſſa river. |
| Carried over, - | 387 | — | | | | |

Brought

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Distance. For. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords. and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, - | 387 | — | — | — | — | |
| Allynaghur, - - - - | 16 | — | — | — | — | Road in good order, country highly cultivated, ground for encamping to the eaſtward of the fort near a tank of good water. |
| Nacarah, - - - - | 15 | — | — | — | — | Road very good, country populous, and well cultivated, ground for encamping to the S. E. of the village. |
| Chunar Ghur. - - - | 4 | — | — | — | — | A good road. |
| | 422 | — | Computed Diſt. | | | |

25. Of the Bengal Detachment, commanded by Colonel T. D. PEARSE, from Bengal to Madras; diſtance meaſured by a Perambulator, from Sulky Ghaut oppoſite to Calcutta to Fort St. George: copied from the Route, taken by Lieutenant R. H. Colebrooke, ſurveyor to that detachment.—The places marked thus*, denote the encampments of the Bengal Army, on it's return from the Carnatic.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, - - - - | | | | | | |
| Gopaulpour, - - - | 19 | 4 | Houghly. | 2 | Fords. | From Sulky Ghaut to the laſt nullah is by Rankin's road. |
| Hautpore, - - - - | 8 | 7 | — | 2 | Fords. | |
| Rajebulhaut, - - - | 3 | — | — | 1 | Fords. | |
| Chunderbund, - - - | 7 | — | Roopnarrain. | 1 | Fords. | |
| | | | | 1 | Ferry. | |
| Dewangunge, - - - | 11 | 1 | Dalkiſor. | 1 | Cauſeway. | |
| Sownla, - - - - - | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| * Madderpour, - - - | 7 | 4 | — | 2 | Fords. | Theſe two nullahs are deep and muddy. |
| * Narraindewell, - - | 14 | 3 | — | 4 | Fords & 1 Brid. | |
| * Bawnpore, - - - | 15 | 2 | — | 3 | Fords & Brids. | |
| * Midnapore, - - - | 6 | 1 | — | 1 | Bridge. | Road through a jungle. |
| Churruckpore, - - - | 6 | 7 | Kaſſee. | — | Ford. | |
| * Mokurrumpore, - - | 10 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| Nurrunghur, - - - | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| Baakerabad, - - - | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | Bridge. | A bamboo jungle. |
| * Kautnaghur, - - - | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | Ford. | Two Ravines. |
| Ranny Serray, - - - | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | |
| Mogulmarry, - - - | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| * Dantoon, - - - - | 3 | 7 | — | — | — | |
| Tuckinaghur, - - - | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| Jellaſore, - - - | 10 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| * Jellaſore fort, - - | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | |

Brought

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, — | 147 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| Choorpara, - - - | 8 | 1 | Soobunreka, | — | Ford, | |
| Burtiar, - - - | 3 | 5 | — | — | — | |
| Gurpudda, - - - | 4 | 3 | Jumray, | 2 | Fords. | |
| * Daumderpour, - - | 2 | 7 | — | 1 | Fords. | |
| Ramchunderpour, - - | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| Ballafore Gaut, - - | 6 | 2 | — | 1 | Ford, | Thick jungle. |
| Ballafore, - - - | 3 | 6 | Soane, | — | Ford, | This river is only fordable at low water. |
| Bungarooah, - - - | 5 | 7 | — | — | — | |
| * Aumnullah, - - | 6 | 3 | — | 2 | Fords. | |
| Bigoneah, - - - | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | |
| Surong, - - - - | 8 | 7 | — | — | — | |
| * Kaunfebanfe, - - | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | Bridge, | |
| * Ranny-ka tallow, - | 10 | 1 | — | 1 | Bridge, | |
| Budruck, - - - | 6 | 5 | — | — | — | |
| * Choorakooty, - - | 7 | 3 | Karwa, | 2 | Fds. & 1 bdg. | |
| Daumnaghur, - - - | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | |
| * Jehaujepour, - - | 7 | 5 | Byturney, | 1 | Fords, | |
| Burwa, - - - | 7 | 7 | Kurfon, | 2 | Fords, | |
| Kumerah river, N. bank, | 5 | 7 | Bommeny, | 1 | Bridge, | Extenfive plains. |
| Arrikpour, - - - | 7 | 4 | Kumeraah & Bupa, | 3 | Fds. & 1 bdg. | |
| * Jupour, - - - | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| * Leckinpour, - - - | 5 | 4 | A branch of the Bupa, | — | Ford, | Jungle, |
| Puddumpour, - - - | 7 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| * Sowl gunda, near Cuttack, - - - | 6 | 7 | Mahanuddee, | — | Ford, | This is the only ford of the Mahanuddee near Cuttack. |
| Jellingapeat, - - - | 7 | 7 | Kiljoory, | — | Ford, | |
| * Balluntee, - - | 6 | 1 | — | 1 | Ford, | Jungle. |
| * Peeply, - - - | 13 | 1 | Kowaky, | — | Ford, | Jungle. |
| Dundumkundapour. - | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | Dry, | |
| * Ahmedpour, - - - | 9 | 2 | — | — | — | Jungle. |
| Birgovinpour, - - - | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| Dundibungar, - - | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| Ranny Talow, - - | 3 | 4 | Dumriah, (twice) | — | Ford & bdg. | |
| Chundra, - - - - | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| * Jaggernaut, - - | 2 | 3 | Autawrah, | 1 | Bridge, | |
| * Narringapatam, - - | 9 | 5 | River, | — | Ford. | Sandy road along the fea coaft. |
| * Manickpatam, - - | 11 | 4 | — | — | — | Ditto ditto. |
| Carried over, — | 360 | 6 | | | | |

Brought

| Names of places. | Distance. Miles. | Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, — | 360 | 6 | | | | |
| * Metakooah, - - - | 11 | — | Chilca lake, | — | Ferry, | The road leads along a narrow peninsula, between the Chilca and the sea, as far as Peaghy; good water is procured by digging in the sand. |
| * Malood, - - - | 12 | 3 | — | — | — | |
| * Piaghy, - - - - | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| * Ganjam, - - - | 11 | — | — | — | — | |
| * Munsorcottah, - - | 11 | 4 | River, | 2 | Ferries & fds. | |
| * Montreaddy, - - | 14 | — | River, | — | Ford, | Several small nullahs. |
| * Ichapour, - - - | 8 | — | — | 1 | Ford, | |
| Sevirduput, - - - | 3 | 1 | River, | — | Ford, | |
| * Kotwal Tallow, - - | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | Ford, | Deep and muddy. |
| Burgum, - - - | 10 | 5 | — | — | — | Jungle. |
| * Aumgoum, - - - | 7 | 1 | River, | 3 | Fords, | |
| * Cossibogum, - - - | 11 | — | — | 1 | Ford, | Jungle. |
| Bindi, - - - - | 4 | 4 | — | 2 | Fords, | |
| * Tekally, - - - | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | |
| Nauparra, - - - | 7 | 1 | A creek, | — | Ford, | |
| * Kullipasoo, - - | 7 | — | A creek, | — | Ford, | |
| Lechimpour, - - - | 9 | 4 | — | — | — | Jungle. |
| * Kalingapatam, - - | 5 | 7 | Paddairi, | — | Ford, | |
| * Sicacole, - - - | 17 | — | Pennaire, or Huldale | — | Ford, | |
| * Timurgudda, - - | 10 | 3 | — | — | — | |
| * Kundawilsa, - - | 14 | 6 | 2 rivers, | 3 | Fords, | |
| * Vizinagram, - - | 14 | 2 | 1 river, | — | Ford, | |
| Dainkamurry, - - | 9 | — | — | — | — | |
| Tartoor, - - - | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| * Beemulwilsa, - - | 3 | 2 | River, | — | Ford, | |
| * Juttara, - - - | 11 | 7 | — | 1 | Ford, | |
| * Sabauram, - - | 8 | 2 | — | 2 | Fords, | |
| * Ankapilly, - - | 12 | 4 | — | — | — | |
| Cossimcottah, - - | 4 | 6 | Wattarara, | — | Ford, | |
| Narsingpilly, - - | 7 | 6 | — | — | — | |
| * Ellumchilly, - - | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | |
| * Yetkopauk, - - | 9 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| Dudgulloo, - - | 2 | 3 | Pundair, | — | Ford, | |
| Gorserla, - - - | 8 | 7 | — | — | — | |
| * Sateavauram, - - | 5 | 6 | — | — | — | |
| Sirampour, - - - | 1 | 1 | Gulcunda, | — | Ford, | |
| * Tondinga-martoor, - | 11 | 3 | — | — | — | |
| Carried over, — | 672 | 6 | | | | |

Brought

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, — | 672 | 6 | | | | |
| * Gullapullour, - - | 13 | 3 | — | 1 | Ford, | |
| Pettapour, - - | 4 | 5 | — | — | — | |
| * Peddapour, - - | 9 | 3 | Small river, | — | Ford, | |
| * Rajanaghur, - - | 16 | 7 | — | — | — | |
| * Rajamandry, - - | 12 | — | — | — | — | Thick jungle. |
| Arungabad Ghaut, - | 3 | 2 | Godavery, | — | Fd & partly Fer. | The ſtraight line diſtance, acroſs the river, is only 2450 yards. |
| Domair, - - - | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | |
| Dorgatoor, - - | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| * Yertnagoodum, - - | 6 | 7 | — | — | — | |
| Anetpilly, - - | 4 | 5 | Small river, | — | Ford, | |
| * Soolaram, - - | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | |
| Gunumpilly, - - | 11 | 3 | — | — | — | Thick jungle. |
| * Gundigul, - - | 8 | 2 | — | — | — | Ditto. |
| Dundelour, - - - | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| * Ellore, - - - - | 7 | — | — | — | — | |
| * Kaumbole, - - | 12 | — | — | — | — | |
| Orgole, - - - - | 4 | — | — | — | — | |
| Yantepugra, - - | 7 | 4 | — | — | — | |
| * Moodenour, - - | 3 | — | — | — | — | |
| Kholaſpour, - - - | 6 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| Meindoar, - - - - | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | |
| Lankapilly, - - - | 4 | — | — | — | — | |
| * Siccacolum, - - - | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | The ſtraight diſtance, from Siccacollum to Potalanka, is only 2 and ½ miles; but it is neceſſary to go a round about way in fording the river. |
| Potalanka, - - - - | 4 | 7 | Kiſhna, | — | Ford, | |
| Soonepour, - - - - | 1 | — | South branch of the Kiſhna, | — | Ford, | |
| Ellitor, - - - - - | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| Tepole and Addapoly, - | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| Kungall, - - - - | 3 | — | — | — | — | |
| Chircumally, - - - | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | Jungle. |
| * Chundole or Sandole, - | 4 | 5 | — | — | — | |
| * Baupetla, - - - - | 13 | 4 | Small river, | — | Ford, | |
| * Vantipollam, - - | 14 | 4 | — | — | — | |
| * Rapperlaw, - - - | 14 | — | Opperculwa, | — | Ford, | This river is narrow; but exceſſively muddy, and difficult of paſſage. |
| * Ongole, - - - - | 12 | 6 | Gundlakumma, | — | Ford, | |
| Pilloor, - - - - - | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| Carried over, — | 916 | — | | | | |

Brought

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, — | 916 | — | | | | |
| Woallor, - - - - - | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | |
| * Tongatoor, - - - - | 5 | 7 | Yelgellaire, | — | Ford. | |
| Shengrekunda, - - | 7 | 7 | Palaire, | — | Ford, | |
| * Manaire river, - - | 2 | 1 | Manaire, | — | Ford, | |
| * Rameapatam, - - | 12 | 4 | — | — | — | |
| * Moaunillodooro, - - | 11 | 6 | — | — | — | |
| * Illoor, - - - - - | 13 | 6 | Chipalaire, | 1 | Ford, | |
| Bopour, - - - - - | 3 | 6 | — | — | — | |
| Colonoor, - - - - - | 6 | 7 | — | — | — | |
| * Nellore, - - - - - | 8 | 2 | Pinna, | — | Ford, | |
| * Vincatte Chellum, - | 10 | 6 | — | — | — | |
| * Mumbole, - - - - | 9 | 7 | — | — | — | |
| Cundoor, - - - - - | 5 | 3 | Sellacolwa and one small river, | — | Fords, | |
| * Karaware Fort, - - | 6 | 4 | — | — | — | Jungle, |
| * Nyarpet, - - - - | 1 | 3 | Momercolwa, and Choornomooky, | 1 | Fd. & bridge, | Jungle, |
| * Akarumpauk, - - | 11 | 3 | — | — | — | Jungle, |
| * Akamaleit, - - - | 12 | — | Collungymurgo, & one small river, | — | Fords, | |
| * Arambauk, - - - - | 10 | 4 | River. | — | Ford, | These two rivers are very brackish. |
| * Goomroopody, - - | 9 | 2 | River, | — | Ford, | |
| Poorooah, - - - - - | 5 | — | Small river, | — | Ford, | |
| * N. bank of the Cortilairi, | 6 | 5 | — | 1 | Ford, | |
| * Red Hills, - - - - | 6 | 4 | Cortilaire | — | Ford, | |
| * Curringher plain, - | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | |
| Madras, - - - - | 5 | 6 | — | — | — | |
| Total distance, — | 1107 | 4 | | | | Measured by a perambulator. |

25. Of the march of the Bengal detachment, from the fort of Culpee, on the South banks of the Jumnah, to Surat.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murgaung, v. - - | 14 | — | — | — | — | Road, first part broken, latter part good;—several wells of good water. |
| Jellipore, - - - - | 8 | 4 | Batowa, | 1 | Ford, | A good road; the nullah dry. |
| Bundkairo, v. - - - | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | A mud fort. |
| Puraneah, v. - - | 6 | — | — | — | — | |
| Belgong, v. - - - | 3 | — | Beerwah, | — | Ford, | A good road; several wells adjacent. |
| Carried over, — | 34 | 4 | | | | |

Brought

| Names of places. | Distance. Miles. | Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, — | 34 | 4 | | | | |
| Murkurrah, v. | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | Road much broken. |
| Chaunie, v. | 6 | 2 | — | — | — | Road much broken. |
| Currailah v. | 3 | — | — | — | — | Deserted. |
| Eckonah, v. | 2 | — | — | — | — | Good wells. |
| Domah, v. | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | A cultivated country. |
| Raat, t. b. | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | Road good;—several wells, and good encamping ground. |
| Dobie | 2 | — | — | — | — | A well. |
| Mowie, | 2 | — | — | — | — | Road uneven. |
| Kowrah, | 1 | — | Beerwah, | — | Ford, | Road very indifferent; cross the nullah thrice. |
| Currullah, | 2 | 4 | — | 1 | Ford, | Road very indifferent; cross the nullah thrice. |
| Bujypor, v | 6 | — | — | 1 | Dry, | Two wells and a tank. |
| Coolpahar, t. | 6 | — | — | 1 | Dry, | Good encamping ground near a large tank. |
| Soopah, v. | 6 | — | — | — | — | A bad road. |
| Powiah, v. | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | Road jungly but level. |
| Bhillkey, v. | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | A stoney road;—three wells and a tank. |
| Sereenagur, f. | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | Road tolerably good; several small wells. |
| Serwney, v. | 5 | 6 | — | 1 | Ford, | A good road. |
| Mulparrah, | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | Road very good;—encamping ground in the rear of the village, and a large bund. |
| Newaree, v. | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | Road stoney and jungly. |
| Chatterpore, t. | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | Several wells; good encamping ground. |
| Guttourah, v. | 4 | — | — | — | — | Near a hill. |
| Budgepore, v. | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | A good road. |
| Bissavie, v. | 3 | 6 | — | — | — | An open country; road in general good;—water from wells. |
| Amur Gunge, v. | 3 | — | — | — | — | A bad road. |
| Cuddorah Gunge, | 2 | 6 | — | — | — | Ditto, |
| Dingngy, v. | — | 6 | — | — | — | Something better. |
| Rostum Gunge, v. | 3 | — | — | — | — | Road tolerably good. |
| Kissore Gunge, | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | Good ground for encampment, but low. |
| Raag Ghur, t. | 8 | — | — | — | — | Road pretty good; fine encamping ground near the Kaine river. |
| Kissore Gunge, v. | 8 | — | — | — | — | A tolerable good road. |
| Bissaree, v. | 11 | 2 | — | — | — | Ditto. |
| Chatterpore, t. | 9 | — | — | — | — | Road good. |
| Altar, v. | 3 | — | — | 1 | Ford, | Ditto. |
| Chouka, v. | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | Ditto;— several wells adjacent. |
| Kharia, v. | 6 | 4 | — | — | — | A pretty good road. |
| Goolgunge, | 6 | 4 | — | — | — | A jungly stoney road, intersected by several water courses;—good encamping ground. |
| Khurkee, v. | 5 | 2 | — | 1 | Ford, | Road woody, but, in general, good. |
| Carried over, — | 199 | — | | | | |

Brought

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Distance. Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords. and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, - | 199 | | | | | |
| Murhulla, v. - - | 5 | 4 | — | — | — | A tolerable good road; good encamping ground; a large bund of water, and some wells. |
| Sunwa, v. - - | 5 | 6 | — | 1 | Ford. | A good road. |
| Durgong, v. - - | 2 | 6 | — | — | — | Road stoney and indifferent. |
| Culnee Nuddee, - - | 2 | 4 | Culnee. | — | Ford. | The Pass of Aumeenbar, 1 mile southward. |
| Heerapore, v. - - | 5 | | — | — | — | Road through the Pass; good encamping ground, and water |
| Madourah, v. - - | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | Road stoney. |
| Ameermou, v. - - | 2 | 4 | — | 1 | Ford. | Road tolerable good. |
| Sayghur, v. - - - | 2 | 6 | — | — | — | Road jungly and stoney, leading through a pass called Dutchepore. |
| The Ballanee Nuddee, - | 5 | | Ballanee. | — | Ford. | The nuddy very rocky, and difficult to cross; road pretty good. |
| Semrah, v. - - | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | Ford. | A good road. |
| Dutteah, v. - - | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | Ditto. |
| Dussaun Nuddee, - - | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | Good encamping ground on the banks of the river. |
| Gerar, v. - - | 2 | 4 | Dussaun. | — | Ford. | |
| Bummore, v. - - | 2 | 6 | — | — | — | An open country; range of hills to S. and W. |
| Hansirah, v. - - - | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | Good encamping ground. |
| Seroon, v. - - | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | Ford. | Ditto. |
| Sowrie, v. - - - | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | |
| Bahadrapore, v. - - | 3 | 2 | Jumnar. | — | Ford. | |
| Patna, v. - - - | 7 | 2 | — | — | — | Fine encamping ground. |
| Mahaltoon, t. - - | 8 | 4 | — | — | — | A stone fort; road through the Gotty Pass; rockey and steep. |
| Birsa, v. - - - | 3 | 4 | — | 3 | Fords. | |
| Khureah, v. - - | 3 | 4 | — | 1 | Ford. | Good road; fine encamping ground. |
| Narrainee Nuddee, - - | 3 | 4 | Narrainee. | — | Ford. | Banks of the river very steep. |
| Kaimlassa, t. - - | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | The town enclosed by a stone wall, 20 feet high. |
| Bessaree, v. - - - | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | Country open and well cultivated; good encamping ground. |
| Dunnoura, v. - - | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | Good road. |
| Etaan, - - - | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | A small fort. |
| Selhar Nuddee, - - | 3 | 2 | Selha. | — | Ford. | Good encamping ground on the banks. |
| Lahors, v. - - | 3 | | | — | — | A small fort in the village. |
| Koorwy, t. - - - | 4 | 6 | Beenah. | 1 | Ford. | The river very rockey, steep banks, and about 100 yards over. |
| Paperey Ghaut, - - | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| Kharia, v. - - - | 3 | 6 | Betowa. | — | Ford. | Banks of the river steep; good road from thence to Kharia. |
| Peeprea, v. - - | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | Good road. |
| Kurrairder, v. - - | 3 | | — | 1 | Ford. | Ditto. |
| Surhouda, v. - - | 1 | 4 | — | 1 | Ford. | Ditto. |
| Subderpore, v. - - | 3 | | — | — | — | Ditto. |
| Ournaffie, v. - - | 3 | | — | — | — | Ditto. |

Brought

| Names of places. | Distance. Miles. | Distance. Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, - | 323 | 2 | | | | |
| Shauzadepoor, - - | 5 | 4 | Nunainea. | —— | Ford. | Fine encamping ground. |
| Suparruh, v. - - | 8 | —— | —— | 2 | Fords. | Road ſtoney; good encamping ground. |
| Kerahpore, v. - - | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | |
| Jurahpore, v. - - | 3 | 4 | Sugah. | —— | Ford. | A ſtoney road. |
| Saugoon, v. - - - | 2 | 6 | —— | 1 | Ford. | |
| Purdah, v. - - | 2 | 6 | Purnah. | —— | Ford. | |
| Mohie, v. - - - | 3 | 4 | —— | —— | —— | |
| Bechera, v. - - - | 3 | —— | —— | —— | —— | Road jungly and ſtoney. |
| Baw Nuddee, - - | 1 | 4 | Baw. | 1 | Fords. | Stoney bottom, and ſteep banks; an indifferent road. |
| Sowhaya, v. - - - | 1 | 6 | —— | —— | —— | |
| Douhaya, v. - - | 1 | 6 | —— | —— | —— | Open fine encamping ground. |
| Hunſratteah, v. - - | 2 | 2 | —— | —— | —— | Road through jungles. |
| Mohampore, v. - - | 3 | 4 | —— | —— | —— | |
| Burſeah, t. - - - | 3 | —— | —— | —— | —— | A large tank, and good encamping ground. |
| Sonekutch, v. - - | 4 | —— | —— | 1 | Ford. | |
| Seemlie, v. - - - | 2 | 6 | —— | 1 | Ford. | |
| Hurrah, v. - - | 2 | —— | Bogrow. | —— | Ford. | Country well cultivated. |
| Buttova, v. - - - | 3 | —— | —— | 1 | Ford. | |
| The Bankea Nuddee, - | 3 | —— | —— | —— | —— | |
| Roypore, v. - - | 1 | 2 | —— | —— | —— | |
| Khamkaiiat, - - | 2 | 6 | —— | —— | —— | |
| Eadkira, - - - | 2 | —— | —— | —— | —— | |
| Roykaira, - - | 3 | —— | Hullalleah. | 1 | Fords. | The ghaut very rocky. |
| Molleakira, - - - | 2 | —— | —— | 1 | Ford. | |
| Damkira, v. - - | 3 | —— | —— | —— | —— | Encamping ground on the banks of the Pultroua Nuddee. |
| Govindpoor, v. - - | 1 | 4 | —— | ? | Dry. | |
| Bouleah, v. - - | 6 | —— | —— | 1 | Ford. | |
| Muſkerah, v. - - | 2 | 6 | —— | —— | —— | |
| Curuaw Soot Nuddee, - | 3 | —— | —— | —— | —— | Encampment on the banks. |
| Etaon, v. - - - | 5 | —— | Betowa. | 1 | Fords. | |
| Jugalkira, v. - - | —— | 4 | —— | 1 | Dry. | |
| Biſhunkari, v. - - | 2 | 6 | Annas. | —— | A dam. | Steep banks. |
| Omeriah, v. - - | 4 | 4 | —— | —— | —— | Fine encamping ground. |
| Aukhedpore, v. - - | 3 | 4 | Jammo. | 1 | Ford. | |
| Bankah, v. - - | 3 | 4 | —— | 2 | Fords. | Stoney bottoms. |
| Chokah, v. - - - | 1 | 4 | —— | —— | —— | A ſmall run of water, and an open encamping ground. |
| Carried over, - | 429 | 2 | | | | Brought |

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, — | 429 | 2 | | | | |
| Gomdry Ghaut, - - | 11 | — | — | 3 | Fords, | Road, part ſtoney, part tolerable good;—encamping ground much confined. |
| Houſingabad, - - - | 1 | 6 | Narbuddah, | — | Ford, | |
| Pepertaut, v. - - | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | |
| Kairlah, v. - - - - | 1 | 6 | — | 1 | Ford, | |
| Frauſdeo, v. - - | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Roharrah, v. - - - | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Kandulkaira, v. - - | 4 | 6 | — | — | — | |
| Huttoor nuddee, - - | 1 | — | — | — | — | The nuddee eighty feet wide, running to the weſtward;—good encamping ground. |
| Mohanie, v. - - - | — | 4 | — | — | — | Road through the village. |
| Dutwarrah, v. - - | 4 | — | — | — | — | A nullah and good encamping ground. |
| Bugwarrao, v. - - - | 2 | — | — | — | — | A well. |
| Durtum Conda, - - | 2 | — | — | — | — | Ditto. |
| Seonie, t. - - - - | 6 | — | — | 3 | 2 dry 1 ford, | A fort. |
| Chokee Byronpore, - | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| Jeroobar, v. - - - | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | |
| Cotelah, v. - - - | 2 | 6 | Zungall, | — | Ford, | A jungly indifferent encamping ground. |
| Roypore, v. - - - | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| Chaurkairah, v. - - | 6 | — | — | — | — | Road upon the banks of the Sukerny nuddee;—country well cultivated. |
| Kurker, v. - - - - | | | | | | |
| Palla v. - - - - - | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | Good encamping ground between the two laſt mentioned villages. |
| Orah. v. - - - - - | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | |
| Kurdah, t. - - - | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | A mud fort. |
| Bhur nuddee, - - - | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | Fine encamping ground. |
| Roelpore, v, - - - | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | |
| Beerh, v. - - - - | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | A large well on the road. |
| Sultanpour, v. - - - | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | Good encamping gound. |
| Murdawnpore, v. - - | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| Behlerrah, v. - - - | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| Paint, v. - - - - | 2 | — | — | — | — | On the banks of the Sianie nuddee. |
| Chauwah, v. - - - | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | A new fort;—good encamping ground. |
| Timlah, v. - - - | 5 | — | Machuck, | 1 | Ford, | |
| Jymulpore, v. - - - | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| Boonree ſerai, - - - | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | Good encamping ground. |
| Gorahpalchar, - - | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | Ford, | Banks ſteep, bottom rocky. |
| Chunpore, v. - - - | 7 | 2 | — | — | — | A jungly indifferent road;—good encamping ground. |
| Bourannee, v. - - | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | Fords, | A jungly road. |
| Jummunea, v. - - | 10 | — | — | 1 | Ford, | A ſtoney uneven road;—little cultivation. |
| Carried over, — | 539 | 2 | | | | |

| Names of Places. | Distance. Miles. | Furl. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, — | 539 | 2 | | | | |
| Rajegur, v. | 6 | 4 | — | 1 | Ford, | Road more open. |
| Peeploude, v. | 3 | 4 | Bhaum, | — | Ford, | Stoney road; — fine encamping ground. |
| Sewol, t. | 15 | — | — | 1 | Ford, | Road through the Shaat Poot pass; — ground for encampment on the banks of the Tocsley nuddee. |
| Nouree Douree, v. | 9 | 4 | Taptee, | 1 | Ford, | A rocky road, interfected by deep ravines. |
| Surrowlah, v. | 4 | 4 | — | 1 | Ford, | Good encamping ground; water from wells. |
| Ishamabad, t. | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | Country highly cultivated. |
| City of Boorhanpore, | 1 | — | — | — | — | The capitol of Khandush; of large extent, and exceedingly well peopled. |
| Bahaderpore, t. | 4 | — | Taptee, | — | Ford, | |
| Bookrie, v. | 7 | — | — | — | — | Good road; — fine encamping ground. |
| Rawmair, t. | 2 | — | — | — | — | A brick wall and round towers. |
| Beyourah, t. | 6 | — | — | — | — | A large enclosed town. |
| Burrahgaon, v. | 2 | — | — | — | — | Road broken. |
| Bughoudah, t. | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| Savedah, t. | 2 | — | — | — | — | A large walled town. |
| Amhouda, v. | 3 | — | — | — | — | |
| Bulwadduh, v. | 4 | — | — | — | — | |
| Etraoull, t. | 2 | — | — | — | — | Walled; several wells. |
| Beaoull, t. | 2 | — | — | — | — | Ditto, of large extent. |
| Surfur, v. | 5 | 4 | — | — | — | Good encamping ground; — several wells of good water. |
| Chickley, v. | 3 | — | — | — | — | Several wells. |
| Kingaonj, v. | 3 | — | — | — | — | Ditto. |
| Chickowley, t. | 2 | — | — | — | — | A large town; several wells. |
| Autgaonj, t. | 6 | — | — | — | — | Ditto ditto. |
| Choperah, t. | 10 | — | — | — | — | A large town; wells and a winding nullah. |
| Chaevshully, v. | 6 | — | — | — | — | Several wells. |
| Cossumber, v. | 7 | — | — | — | — | Good encamping ground on the banks of Aunais nuddee. |
| Neem Tallow, | 5 | 4 | — | — | — | Wells. |
| Bulpoorah, v. | 2 | — | — | — | — | A well on the left of the road. |
| Talmair, t. | 4 | — | — | — | — | Road interfected by two deep ravines; — a very strong stone fort in the town. |
| Burree, v. | 1 | 7 | — | — | — | |
| Bull-hey, t. | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | High walls; several wells. |
| Seindkarah, v. | 4 | 7 | — | — | — | Plenty of wells and good encamping ground. |
| Bhundull, t. | 5 | — | — | — | — | A large town walled. |
| Chillanah, v. | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Koorkwarrah, v. | 2 | — | — | 2 | Dry, | |
| Carried over, — | 695 | 2 | | | | |

Brought

| Names of places. | Distance. Miles. | Distance. Fur. | Rivers. | Nullahs. | Fords and Ferries. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over,— | 695 | 2 | | | | |
| Doondarchia, t. - - - | 5 | 2 | —— | —— | —— | Good encamping ground. |
| Dawhar, v. - - - - | 5 | — | —— | —— | —— | |
| Newhaley, v. - - - - | 1 | 4 | —— | 1 | Ford, | |
| Arnullah, t. - - - - | 5 | — | —— | —— | —— | A very large town;—good encamping ground. |
| Noondabar, t. - - - | 10 | — | —— | 4 | Fords, | A bridge over the last nullah, upon an arch of masonry; the town surrounded by a wall; a large tank adjacent. |
| Tokerlaul, v. - - - - | 2 | 2 | —— | —— | —— | |
| Deekhow, v. - - - - | 2 | 2 | —— | —— | —— | Road swampy. |
| Dhawdon, v. - - - - | 6 | — | —— | 1 | Dry, | Road stoney. |
| Doongur nuddee, - - - | 4 | 4 | —— | —— | —— | Good encamping ground. |
| Chitelie, v. - - - - | 4 | — | —— | 1 | Ford, | |
| Ifferwarah, v. - - - - | 5 | 4 | —— | 1 | Ford, | Surrounded with a deep trench. |
| Rappoorah, t. - - - - | 10 | — | Rangan, | —— | Ford, | |
| Anandpoorah, - - - - | 5 | 4 | —— | —— | —— | Good encamping ground, but little water. |
| Sonegur fort, - - - - | 4 | — | —— | —— | —— | About three miles in circumference. |
| Biarra, t. and f. - - - | 12 | — | —— | —— | —— | A large tank to the westward. |
| Bajypoor, - - - - - | 8 | 6 | —— | 1 | Ford, | |
| Kurkiwarah, v. - - - - | 7 | — | —— | —— | —— | |
| Baldooly, t. - - - - | 6 | — | Muldow, | —— | Ford, | |
| Currodah Chokey, - - | 5 | — | —— | —— | —— | A well. |
| Allrowley, v. - - - - | 2 | — | —— | —— | —— | A well. |
| Sunnyarah, v. - - - - | 4 | — | Kurnal, | —— | Ford, | |
| Poolparah, - - - - - | 3 | 4 | —— | —— | —— | Encamping ground on the banks of the Taptee. |
| Surat, t. - - - - - | 2 | — | —— | —— | —— | |
| Total, —— | 822 | 2 | Computed miles. | | | N. B. The letter b stands for bazar,—f, for fort,—t, for town,— and v, for village. |

# SECTION XXXV.

## RELIEFS AND MARCHES.

1. *(G. O. 8th October, 1786.)* Officers commanding corps or detachments, are to conſider themſelves reſponſible for any irregularities committed by them; they muſt be careful on a march, that the ſoldiers, or the followers of the army, do not ſtraggle from the line; and on their approach to any town or village, they muſt make ſuch an arrangement of their troops as will effectually prevent the followers of the army (to whom ſuch exceſſes are generally to be attributed) from ravaging a country, which it is ſo much their duty to protect. Lord Cornwallis will feel himſelf under the neceſſity of bringing any officer who may diſregard this order, to a ſevere account.

*(G. O. 22d October, 1787.)* The Commander-in-chief expects, that officers of every deſcription, both European and native, will exert their beſt endeavours to maintain ſtrict diſcipline and good order in the ſeveral corps under their command, or to which they are attached; and he lays his particular injunction upon officers charged with conducting the march of detachments or ſingle corps, to uſe every poſſible means in their power, to prevent oppreſſions, or any juſt grounds of complaint, from the inhabitants of the diſtricts through which the troops may paſs to ſtations.

2. *(ibid.)* All officers commanding detachments, who march by the new road, are deſired to report the ſtate and condition of it in writing to the Commander-in chief, with ſuch obſervations as they may judge material for his information, in order to enable him to tranſmit the intelligence required by the Honourable Court of Directors in their general letter, of the 22d December, 1786.

3. *(G. O. 9th September, 1788.)* The officers commanding diviſions of the army or ſingle battalions proceeding to field ſtations, will cauſe early intimation to be ſent to the military-auditor-general, of the dates when they commence their march, when they paſs the line that entitles them to draw double full-batta, and when they reach their reſpective deſtinations: ſimilar information to be conveyed to the military-auditor-general, by officers in command of detachments or battalions, marching from the field to ſtations in the Company's provinces; alſo officers commanding corps moving from one ſtation to another within the provinces, are deſired to ſend information of the dates when they commence their march, and when they arrive at their reſpective deſtinations.

This order not having been ſufficiently obſerved in the laſt relief, the Commander-in-chief enjoins particular attention to be given to it in the courſe of the general relief of the troops, now ordered; and it is to be a ſtanding regulation in all marches of troops.

4. *(M. C. 1ſt February, 1788.)* Reſolved, that a general order be iſſued, directing all

officers commanding detachments of troops within the Company's provinces, to give previous notice to the collectors, through whose diſtricts the troops are to march, of the probable time of arrival in thoſe diſtricts, and of the ſupplies they may require, that the ſame may be furniſhed. An order has been ſent to the collectors of revenue, to iſſue immediate directions for providing the requiſite ſupplies for the troops during their march, on receiving the notification abovementioned from the commanding-officer. The commanding-officers are to report to the commander-in-chief, in what manner they have been ſupplied in paſſing through the ſeveral diſtricts, and the collectors will report to the Board of Revenue, any complaint that may be made of the behaviour of the troops.

(*G. O. 6th February*, 1788.) Officers in command of detachments of troops, marching within the Company's provinces, are directed to obſerve the foregoing orders of the Board, and to tranſmit the preſcribed information to the adjutant-general, to be laid before the Commander-in-chief.

5. (*G. O. 20th February*, 1789.) The Commander-in-chief having been given to underſtand, that in ſome inſtances, detachments of troops have marched through foreign ſettlements, without any previous notice having been ſent to the governor or chief, thinks it fit to appriſe the army, that the obſervance of ſuch a form is in point of military propriety abſolutely neceſſary; and therefore directs, that whenever officers may have occaſion to paſs through foreign ſettlements at the head of troops, intimation of their intention, if time will permit, be given to the governor or chief the night before, but at all events two or three hours before the approach of the troops at the barrier gate.

6. (*M. C. 23rd Auguſt*, 1781.) Reſolved, that the commanding-officer ſhall cauſe official written notice to be made to the reſpective paymaſters, of the date of iſſuing the orders of march, of any corps or detachments, and the period at which the troops may return to garriſon or cantonments; which written notification, muſt accompany the paymaſter's accounts for audit.

7. (*G. O. 29th September*, 1788.) It is to be a ſtanding regulation, that all officers commanding detachments of the army or ſingle corps on a march, do keep an account of their daily movements, remarking their computed diſtances, the towns, villages, and rivers, in their routes, the nature of the roads, and places of encampment, or any other obſervations which they may deem material; copies of which are to be tranſmitted to the quarter-maſter-general, after the troops have arrived at their deſtinations.

8. (*G. O. 22d October*, 1787.) Field officers of native corps will march with ſuch detachments of their reſpective brigades, as commanding-officers of ſtations may deem expedient, if not expreſſly ſtationed by general orders.

(*G. O. 1ſt December*, 1789.) It is to be conſidered as a ſtanding order in future, that the field officers of native brigades ſhall always, at the general relief of the troops, proceed by land with parts of their reſpective brigades that are to be ſtationed at the head quarters, where they are to command or to reſide when the relief is accompliſhed; and the colonels commanding at ſtations of the army, are previous to their own departure for

for other ſtations, to name the diviſions or corps with which thoſe field officers are to march.

9. (*ibid.*) All ordnance, ordnance ſtores, and ammunition, at ſtations of the army, commands, &c. are to remain for the ſervice of relieving corps.

10. (*ibid.*) The whole of the troops to move with one bundle of ball-ammunition and one flint per man, to be kept in bundle, unleſs occaſion requires it to be opened.

11. (*ibid.*) Indents for camp equipage, are to be made out conformable to the ſtrength of the corps to march, for officers as well as men, in the proportion of eight private Europeans to each tent, and two tents for the non-commiſſioned-officers of each company.

12. (*M. C. 6th October*, 1788.) Reſolved, that the general orders, iſſued on the 27th November, 1787, and afterwards ſuſpended on the 2d of December, in that year, directing that the doolies in the ſepoy battalions on a march, ſhould be provided by the ſurgeon or aſſiſtant-ſurgeon with the detachment, be revoked; and that in future the doolies be ſupplied by the commanding-officers of corps, as was the cuſtom before the order of the 27th of November was paſſed.

13. (*G. O. 24th October*, 1788.) The Commander-in-chief thinks fit to declare, that no charge will be admitted for boat-hire for the tranſportation of the native ſick, on the occaſion of the general relief of the troops, the eſtabliſhed monthly allowance granted for that purpoſe being deemed quite ſufficient.

14. (*G. O. 6th November*, 1787.) The Commander-in-chief having obſerved, that ſome doubts ſeem to have been entertained in reſpect to the rule for keeping the brigade roſter for detaching battalions on command, thinks it proper to direct, that it ſhall be conſidered as a ſtanding order in the army, that each regiment ſhall continue to take it's regular turn of command, without regard to the general relief or any occaſional changes of ſtation.

(*G. O. 3d October*, 1789.) Some doubts having ariſen reſpecting the particular deſtinations of the two battalions of the 3d brigade, which were directed in the general orders of the 29th Auguſt to march on the 1ſt of November next, from Dinapore, to relieve the poſt of Benares and Jaunpore, the Commander-in-chief determines that the battalion ſtanding firſt on the roſter for detachment, ſhall proceed to the ſtation firſt mentioned in the ſaid general orders, viz. to Benares; and that the battalion ſtanding ſecond on the roſter ſhall proceed to the ſtation ſecond mentioned in the ſaid general orders, viz. to Juanpore: and this is to be the principle for regulating the deſtinations of battalions in ſimilar caſes in future.

15. (*G. O. 6th November*, 1787.) He likewiſe directs, that the regiment at Lucknow ſhall be relieved every two months; thoſe at Juanpore and Benares every four months; and that the detachment at Bedzy Ghur, ſhall conſiſt of two companies only, to be relieved monthly, unleſs a greater number ſhall be required by the reſident at Benares.

16. (*G. O. 1ſt November*, 1787.) When the commanding officers at ſtations may think proper to order their majors of brigade to proceed to their new ſtations, they will at the ſame time direct them to leave

their

their books and all papers of general detail behind them, for the relieving brigade-major.

17. (*G. O. 4th September*, 1788.) The field officers of the brigade of artillery, are to do all public duties by a general brigade roſter, to be formed of a lieutenant-colonel and major alternately, as far as the majors will go, beginning again after all the majors have been upon duty.

(*G. O. 29th Auguſt*, 1789.) The field officer of artillery firſt on the roſter for the field, to be always ordered to the command at Dinapore, and to proceed from thence, whenever the field officer in the field ſhall be ordered to be relieved.

To command the artillery in the field lieutenant-colonel George Deare, being a tour of two years. Staff the ſame as at preſent, being a two year's duty.

To command the artillery at Dinapore.

The Major of artillery firſt in the roſter for the field, viz. Major Huſſey.

The duties of adjutant and quartermaſter, to be done by the officer of the day.

18. (*G. O. 30th October*, 1788.) Camels being conſidered as unfit cattle for ſervice, in the diſtricts of Chittagong and Dacca, one elephant is directed to be ſent with each of the battalions ordered to relieve the troops at the above ſtations, in lieu of the camels now attached to the 8th and 22d battalion, which of courſe are to be ſtruck off the eſtabliſhment.

Theſe elephants are to return with the 5th and 12th battalions when relieved to Dinapore, and the contractor is deſired to ſupply the deficiency of elephants at Barrackpore, by ordering two to be ſent down from Berhampore.

This mode to be obſerved in future reliefs; and as the elephant contractor will, at his expence, provide the means of carriage in lieu of two camels for the uſe of the battalions at Dacca and Chittagong on all occaſions of ſervice, he is on that conſideration to be permitted to draw a ſum monthly, equal to the contracted allowance for two camels.

19. (*G. O. 17th March*, 1790.) It is to be conſidered as a ſtanding regulation in future, that when ſuperior batta or any other allowances are annexed to any particular ſtation, the officer relieved will receive theſe allowances for the day on which the relief takes place, and the relieving officer ſhall commence to receive them only, from the ſucceeding day.

## SECTION XXXVI.

### RETURNS.

1. (*M. C. 5th Auguſt*, 1779.) Reſolved that the monthly returns of all the Company's troops in Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, be regularly made, and of all military occurrences tranſmitted to the Governor-general and Council, and the military Commander-in-chief reſpectively, by all inferior commandants of thoſe provinces, and the Commander-

der-in-chief to deliver or tranſmit returns ſigned by himſelf, of all the troops under the preſidency of Bengal to the Governor-general and Council, and whenever he ſhall be employed on ſervice at any other preſidency, he ſhall deliver returns of the troops at that preſidency to the preſident and council under whom he ſhall ſerve.

Copies of all returns to be made to the Governors of the reſpective ſettlements in India, (atteſted by the ſuperior commanding military officer.) ſhall be regularly tranſmitted by the ſaid military officer to the Commander-in-chief in India, as well during his reſidence at the preſidency of Bengal, as at any other preſidency.

The commanding officers of the ſeveral corps compoſing the army, are hereby directed to tranſmit, at the expiration of every month, the returns of the ſeveral corps under their command, to the military ſecretary, in lieu of addreſſing them to the Board.

(*G. O. 14th December*, 1780.) Monthly returns of brigades, detachments, and independent corps, together with copies of all orders iſſued to the troops, by their ſeveral commanding-officers, are directed to be ſent to the Commander-in-chief, as ſoon as poſſible, after the expiration of every month; alſo returns of all elephants, camels, draft, and carriage cattle, that are attached to them or at the ſeveral ſtations of the army; likewiſe returns of budgerows and boats, ſpecifying the ſervice they are employed upon.

That no delay may be made to their being tranſmitted, further than the ſervice requires, all returns of detachments from corps, are to be ſent off to their reſpective corps preciſely on the 1ſt of every month, immediately after the monthly muſter.

When from any cauſe they are prevented from being diſpatched in due time, the commanders of brigades, and the commanding-officers of corps, are to report it by letter; they are likewiſe to report by letter all material occurrences that may have happened in the courſe of the month, relative to their corps, not ſpecified in their returns.

(*G. O. 8th April*, 1786) The general monthly returns of brigades and detachments, are to be tranſmitted as ſoon as the returns of the ſeveral corps belonging to them on detachment, can be collected.

(*G. O. 9th April*, 1787.) The return of each brigade or other corps, muſt have the name at length of every commiſſioned-officer attached to it, accurately inſerted.

2. (*G. O. 8th July*, 1788.) The want of accuracy which appears in many of the monthly returns received at the adjutant general's office, obliges the Commander-in-chief to call upon the commanding officers of corps, for a more ſtrict attention to this neceſſary part of their duty; every corps, has its adjutant, whoſe immediate buſineſs it is to ſuperintend the preparing of the returns, and carefully to examine them before they are preſented to the commanding-officer for his ſignature, and in proof of having done ſo, his name ſhould be affixed at the bottom, but the commanding-officer being reſponſible for the accuracy of the returns which he tranſmits, it is alſo particularly incumbent on him minutely to inſpect them, before he gives them the ſanction of his name.

The form at preſent in uſe is approved, and the following particulars are to be obſerved.

That the returns correſpond with the muſter rolls, by including in figures all the men whoſe names appear in the latter.

That recruits be included among the effectives.—

fectives.—That effective ſtaff be diſtinguiſhed from non effective.

That ſupernumararies be ſeparate from the fixed eſtabliſhment.

That alterations and caſualties be carefully noted in columns under that head, and that the cauſes, whether of increaſe or decreaſe, be explained in remarks at the foot of the return.

That wanting to compleat in every rank, be ſpecified in the columns under that denomination, and that the period to which the corps is paid be inſerted at the bottom of the return.

After this injunction, the Commander-in-chief expects that the returns will be free from errors, and has poſitively directed the adjutant general to notice to him any inaccuracies that may appear in returns tranſmitted to his office, in order that the officers by whom they are ſigned may receive ſome mark of diſapprobation.

*(G. O. 26th March,* 1790.) Owing to the neglect of officers whoſe duty it is to render monthly returns, frequent retrenchments againſt officers abſent by permiſſion were made for whole months, becauſe the dates of departure and returns of ſuch abſentees were not inſerted in the monthly return, agreeable to the ſtanding regulations on that ſubject, whereas if the dates had been inſerted, the number of days for which retrenchments for batta ought to be made, would have been exactly aſcertained, with a view to prevent retrenchments, ariſing on ſuch neglects, an order was iſſued on the 4th of February laſt, but that order having been miſconſtrued, it is to be underſtood in the ſenſe now mentioned, as applicable to leave of abſence expreſſed in general orders only, and to the caſualties ſpecified in the regulations relative to muſters.

3. *(G. O. 14th December,* 1780.) In the copies of orders iſſued to the brigades and corps by their reſpective commanding officers, tranſmitted with the monthly returns, the dates and publication of all general orders received from the Commander-in chief are to be noticed as follow:

Received and publiſhed the general orders of the —

*(G. O. 26th March,* 1790.) The commanding officers of ſtations, brigades, and detachments of the army, are deſired to direct their reſpective public officers to cauſe the copies of their orders, which are tranſmitted monthly to the adjutant-general's office for the inſpection of the Commander-in-chief, to be in future tranſcribed on fool's-cap paper, or paper of that ſize; this direction to be conſidered as a ſtanding regulation.

4. *(G. O. 11th June,* 1788.) In order to guide the paymaſter in his payments to the officers of the engineer corps, and the military auditor-general in his audit of their bills, review rolls of the officer's belonging to that corps, ſpecifying where and how they are employed, are to be ſent every month to the offices of the military auditor-general, and paymaſter of artillery and garriſon.

5. *(G. O. 8th April,* 1786.) Separate monthly regimental returns of the European regiments and battalions of ſepahis, whether on detachment or not, are to be tranſmitted to the adjutant-general's office, for the Commander-in-chief, on the 1ſt of every month, by the officers commanding them; returns alſo of each troop of cava-

ry and company of artillery on detachment, are to be tranſmitted in like manner.

6. (*G. O. 14th December*, 1780.) With the monthly returns of the artillery corps, a return is to be ſent of all the field ordnance, ſpecifying their different natures, together with their carriages and tumbrils, employed with the ſeveral corps and detachments of the army, including that kept ready for ſervice in charge of the commandant of artillery at Fort William. The ordnance with every detachment of artillery, is alſo to be ſpecified in their returns.

7. (*ibid.*) Quarterly returns of arms, accoutrements, and camp equipage, are to be diſpatched to the Commander-in-Chief at the ſame periods that they are ſent to the Military Board, and great care is to be taken that the real ſtate and condition of each article, is ſpecified in theſe returns.

Quarterly returns of ordnance and ſtores, and monthly returns of receipts and iſſues at the ſeveral magazines of Berhampore, Patna, Buxar, Chunar Ghur, and the field ſtations, are to be tranſmitted regularly by the commiſſary and deputy commiſſaries at thoſe ſtations.

8. (*ibid*) General returns of budgerows and boats, elephants, camels, draught and carriage bullocks, are to be ſent monthly by the ſeveral contractors, ſpecifying the numbers employed at each ſtation, and with each corps of the army, together with the people employed with them; the ſize and the age of the elephants and camels are alſo to be ſpecified, likewiſe the age of the bullocks, and if they are ſtandard meaſure.

9. (*G. O. 10th July*, 1787.) A return to be tranſmitted immediately by the officers commandng at the different ſtations of the army, to the adjutant-general's office, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, of the Captains and Lieutenants of the Company's European regiments under their command, who in their opinion are ſufficiently qualified from their attention to their duty, and their knowledge of the cuſtoms and language of the country, and who are alſo deſirous of ſerving in the native regiments.

It is to be conſidered a ſtanding order in future, to ſend ſimilar returns on each 1ſt of November, and 1ſt of May, along with the monthly returns of thoſe months.

10. (*G. O. 27th April*, 1786.) The agent for ſtores, is directed to make up and deliver to the Commander-in-chief, according to a form which he will receive, a general monthly abſtract of all bills and allowances of every kind, for ſuch military ſtores as are furniſhed by himſelf, or other perſons ſupplying ſtores, that the whole monthly expences of this branch of the ſervice, may be exhibited at one view.

To enable him to frame this abſtract, all officers, quartermaſters, and others, who make monthly charges for ſupplying ſmall ſtores to their reſpective corps, are to tranſmit monthly to the agent of ſtores at the preſidency, a particular account thereof; and all perſons of every denomination, who may hereafter have charges to make for the ſupply of ſtores, at the different ſtations of the army, or with any detachment, are to ſend copies of their bills to the agent of ſtores, ſpecifying to whom and by what authority the articles were ſupplied.

11. (*M. C. 31ſt October*, 1769.) Ordered, that the officers commanding the ſeveral

veral corps of the army, ſhall tranſmit to the town-major's office, at Fort William, a long roll, containing the names of all the commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers, and private men, then under their command, together with caſualties that may have happened in their corps, in the twelve months, that is to ſay, to commence on the 1ſt of December, and to be brought up to the 30th November.

*(M. C. 9th April,* 1787.) Ordered, that the commanding officers of corps, do regularly tranſmit the annual long rolls of Europeans to the office of the ſecretary, to the military department of inſpection, by the end of the month of November in each year, that ſufficient time may be allowed for their being tranſcribed and tranſmitted to the Court of Directors, in the courſe of the ſame ſeaſon, purſuant to their orders.

*(M. C. 16th April,* 1788.) Ordered, that the annnal long rolls and caſualty liſts, which are now ſent to the military department of inſpection, be tranſmitted in future from the different ſtations of the army, in the firſt inſtance to the office of the town-major.

*(M. C. 28th April,* 1788.) Ordered, that one copy of the annual long rolls, and of the caſualty liſts of the army, be henceforward tranſmitted to the office of the town-major, and that duplicates thereof be ſent to the office of the ſecretary, to the military department of inſpection.

FORM.

F O R M.

Alphabetical Annual long Roll of the Commiſſioned, Non-commiſſioned Officers, and Privates, in the — Battalion of ——, commencing 1ſt December, —, and ending 30th November, —, incluſive.

| Number. | Names. | Age. Years. | Height Feet. | Height Inches. | Where born. Country. | County | Town. | Trade. | Hair. | Complexion. | Station. | Company. | Battalion. | When and where firſt enliſted. | On what ſhip arrived from Europe, and when. | When, where, and for what time laſt enliſted. | Alterations and caſualties in the courſe of the year. Joined, and by what means. | Struck off, and by what means. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jones, James | 24 | 5 | 9 | England. | Kent. | Woolwich | Weaver | Dark. | Freſh. | Corporal. | 5h | 3d | London, 1773. | Naſſaw, 10th Aug. 1774. | Ft. William, Aug. 85. 3ys | —— | To ſup. by G.O. 10th Dec. 87. |
| 2 | Thomas, John | 27 | 5 | 8 | Ireland. | Meath. | Trim. | Taylor. | Brown. | Dark. | Matroſs. | 3d | 1ſt | Dublin, 1787. | Phœnix 13th July, 1788. | —— | From Europe Recruits, 12 Aug. 1788. | —— |

F O R M.

Alphabetical Caſualty Liſt of the — Battalion of ——, for the Month of ——, 17—.

| Number. | Names. | Age. Years. | Height Feet. | Height Inches. | Country. | Station. | Company. | Battalion. | On what ſhip arrived from Europe, and when. | Joined & enrolled: Entertained. | Re. from rec. | From deſert. | From ſupern | Fm. ot. corps. | Struck off: Dead. | Deſerted. | Diſcharged. | Invalided. | To ſupern. | When. | Where. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gilderſleive, John | 26 | 5 | 6 | England. | Gunner. | 1t | 1t | Norfolk, March 1780. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 19th | Dum Dum. | Time of contract expired. |
| 2 | Jerremy, William | 24 | 5 | 6 | Ireland. | Matroſs. | 3d | 1t | Vanſittart, Nov. 1784 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 8th | Ditto. | Drummed out, by order of the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief. |
| 3 | Pichard, Francis | 28 | 5 | 8 | Ditto. | Matroſs. | 4h | 3d | Ganges, July 1786. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 21ſt | Ditto. | By general orders. |
| 4 | Powlis, Thomas | 29 | 5 | 10 | England. | Matroſs. | 5h | 3d | Dutton, March 1783 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 24th | Fort William | By general orders, from the 42d regt. |
| | | | | | | | | | Total, - | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | | | |

N. B. Additional columns to be inſerted for any caſualties (not deſcribed in the above) which may happen in the courſe of the month.

12. (*G. O. 8th July*, 1786.) The managers of the Orphan Society, having repreſented to the Commander-in-chief, that returns of the children of the non-commiſſioned officers and private Europeans, with the ſeveral corps of the army, are not made with ſufficient punctuality, to enable them to receive the whole of the allowance, granted by Government, for the ſupport of thoſe children who might be placed under the care of the Society;

It is now ordered, that returns of the children of European non-commiſſioned officers and privates, whether orphans or not, belonging to the different corps of the army, be ſeparately tranſmitted to the adjutant-general's office, with the monthly regimental returns of the ſeveral corps. In theſe returns, the names and ages of ſuch children as are preſent, together with the caſualties that may have occurred in the courſe of the month, are to be inſerted.

FORM.

A Review Roll of the Orphans and Children, whoſe fathers are living—of the non commiſſioned and private whoſe fathers are, or were attached to the——, and who are now preſent with the corps, for the month of———

| Names of the children. | Ages. Yrs. | Ms. | Names of the fathers. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

13. (*G. O. 10th October*, 1781.) When any officers ſhall happen to die at any ſtation of the army, they are to be reported to the Commander-in-chief; and the officer commanding at the ſtation, is at the ſame time, to direct his brigade-major, or adjutant, to tranſmit an account thereof to the commanding-officer of the brigade, or corps, to which they ſhall have ſtood attached at the time of their deceaſe.

## *SECTION* XXXVII.

### REVENUE MONEY.

1. (*M. C. 29th July*, 1789.) Reſolved, in conformity to inſtructions received from the Honourable Court of Directors, by the Berrington, that all the orders at preſent in force, reſpecting the diviſion of the commiſſion on the revenues, to the field-officers of His Majeſty's and the Company's ſervice, be revoked; and that from the 1ſt of May laſt, being the commencement of the current half year, the following rules and regulations be adopted for the diſtribution thereof:

That in lieu of the variable amount of the commiſſion on the Bengal revenues heretofore conſtituting this fund, a fixed ſum of two lacks of current rupees be ſet apart as the annual amount, to be divided, in two half yearly payments, amongſt the field officers

ficers of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, and thoſe of two regiments of His Majeſty's troops, ſerving there, in the following proportions:

2. (*ibid.*) To ſix colonels of the Company's eſtabliſhment, and two of His Majeſty's ſervice, ſeventeen ſhares, to be divided equally between them.

To ſixteen lieutenant-colonels of the Company's eſtabliſhment, comprehending ſix of European infantry, ſix of native infantry, three of artillery, and one of engineers, and two of His Majeſty's forces, ſixteen ſhares, to be equally divided between them.

To ſixteen majors of the Company's eſtabliſhment, comprehending ſix of European infantry, ſix of native infantry, three of artillery, and one of engineers,—and two of His Majeſty's regiments, ſeven ſhares, to be equally divided between them.

3. (*ibid.*) That although ſpecific ſums have been allotted by the orders of the Court of Directors, to be paid to the field-officers belonging to each preſidency, a neceſſity will ſtill exiſt for extending or diminiſhing the number of ſhares, in all caſes where the King's officers are concerned, in proportion to the numbers preſent at each preſidency; thus, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, or a major of a regiment, ſtationed at Madras, or Bombay, if they ſhall be employed on duty in Bengal, ſhall receive the ſhare of their reſpective ranks, as paid in Bengal, for the period of ſuch ſervice; but without participating in, or diminiſhing, the ſhares of other officers ſerving there. The ſhares paid to them, in ſuch caſes, muſt be extra; to provide for which, thoſe they would have been entitled to receive at Madras, or Bombay, muſt then revert to the Company.

4. (*ibid.*) That as caſualties may occaſionally happen in the King's regiments which may not immediately be filled up; or as officers proceeding to Europe may occaſion the eſtabliſhment not being conſtantly effective in India, the following proviſions, in all ſuch caſes, are to take place:

In the abſence of the colonel, the lieutenant-colonel and major are to receive their own ſhares reſpectively, and the colonel's ſhare is to be a ſaving.

In the abſence of the lieutenant-colonel, the colonel and major being preſent, the major is to receive a lieutenant-colonel's ſhare, and the ſenior captain, according to regimental rank, to receive the major's ſhare.

In the abſence of the major, the colonel and lieutenant-colonel being preſent, the major's ſhare is to be received by the ſenior captain, according to the regimental rank.

In the abſence of the colonel and lieutenant-colonel, the major is to receive the ſhare of a lieutenant-colonel, and the ſenior captain, according to regimental rank, is to receive the ſhare of a major; the colonel's ſhare is to be a ſaving to the Company.

In the abſence of the colonel and major, the lieutenant-colonel being preſent, the ſenior captain is to ſucceed to the major's ſhare, and the colonel's ſhare to be a ſaving to the Company.

In the abſence of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, the ſenior captain, according to regimental rank, is to receive the ſhare of a lieutenant-colonel; the colonel's and major's ſhares to be a ſaving to the Company.

In the abſence of the lieutenant-colonel and major, the colonel being preſent, the ſenior captain, according to regimental rank, is to receive the ſhare of the lieutenant-colonel, and the Company will ſave the ſhare of the abſent major.

It

5. (*ibid.*) It is however to be underſtood, that caſualty or vacancy in any regiment, which may happen by an officer's being employed on duty at another preſidency, ſhall authorize any perſon to claim the abſentee's ſhare of the revenue money; but, the abſentee receiving it from another preſidency, his proper ſhare ſhall revert, as before directed, to the Company; it being the intention of Government, to limit the number of ſhares preſcribed for the three preſidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, although the proportion of ſhares to be paid at each, cannot be invariably fixed.

6. (*ibid.*) That no ſupernumerary field-officer on the Company's eſtabliſhment, nor the adjutant-general, quartermaſter-general, or their deputies, or any other perſon holding the rank of field-officer, only in conſequence of ſtaff appointments, ſhall, from the 1ſt of May laſt, have any ſhare in the revenue money.

7. (*M. C. 23d September*, 1789.) The Honourable Court of Directors have ſignified their pleaſure, that the rank and allowances of colonel, ſhould be conſtantly annexed to the ſtation of the ſenior officer of the brigade of artillery, on this eſtabliſhment.

Reſolved, in conformity to this order, and according to the ſpirit of the Court of Director's inſtructions, in the 35th paragraph of their general letter, dated the 11th of March, 1789, that the colonel-commandant of artillery ſhall be allowed to receive the difference between a lieutenant-colonel's ſhare of revenue money, and that of a colonel, excluſive of the two lacks of current rupees per annum, ſpecifically appropriated by the minutes of Council of the 29th July, 1789.

8. (*M. C. 1ſt October*, 1790.) The following is a table of the proportion of the ſums, fixed by the minutes of Council of the 29th June, 1789, to be paid in lieu of the former commiſſion on the revenues, in conformity to the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 11th of March, 1789:

TABLE.

| Share. | Rank. | Yearly ſhare. | Half-yearly ſhare. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $\frac{1}{8}$ of $\frac{17}{40}$ | Colonel, | 9572 1 2 | 4786 0 7 |
| $\frac{1}{8}$ of $\frac{16}{40}$ | Lieutenant-colonel, | 4004 0 0 | 2002 0 0 |
| $\frac{1}{8}$ of $\frac{7}{40}$ | Major, | 1751 12 6 | 875 14 0 |

N. B. All broken periods to be paid in the ſame proportion.

PROOF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total amount of the ſhares of 8 colonels — 17 ſhares, | 76576 | 9 | 4 |
| Ditto of 18 lieutenant-colonels — 16 ditto, | 72072 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto of 18 majors — 7 ditto, | 31531 | 8 | 0 |
| Total 40 ſhares, — | 180,180 | 1 | 4 |
| Amount loſt in minute fractions, | | 1 | $6\frac{60}{100}$ |
| | 180,180 | 2 | $10\frac{60}{100}$ |
| Batta 8 per cent. - - | 19819 | 13 | $1\frac{40}{100}$ |
| Ct. Rs | 200,000 | 0 | 0 |

# SECTION XXXVIII.

## SUPERNUMERARIES.

1. (*M. C. 5th April*, 1786.) Reſolved, that the majors of infantry, on major's pay, and now commanding ſepoy regiments or battalions, be placed on the liſt of ſupernumeraries, unleſs they ſhould prefer remaining in their preſent commands on the pay, batta, and allowance of captain.

(*M. C. 22d May*, 1786.) In conformity to the reſolutions paſſed on the 10th inſtant, an officer of the rank of major on captain's pay is conſidered eligible to the command of a battalion of ſepoys on the new foundation.

(*M. C. 25th February*, 1788.) The Hon. Court of Directors have conſidered the memorial addreſſed to them by the captains of the army on the ſubject of the appointments of the majors to the command of ſepoy battalions, and have confirmed the reſolutions of the Governor general in council of the 10th May, 1786, that an officer of the rank of major, now on captain's pay, be conſidered eligible to the command of a battalion of ſepoys.

2. (*M. C. 24th July*, 1786.) Reſolved, that the exceſs or overplus of captains, after the new eſtabliſhment has been completed, be poſted to the ſepoy corps, in the proportion of one captain to each battalion, according to the plan adopted by the Commander-in-chief regarding the ſupernumerary captains in the arrangements of the 22d March laſt; and if any ſhould remain after this allotment, that they be diſtributed amongſt the European battalions, as the Commander-in-chief may judge proper.

The captains ſo poſted, are to receive the allowances of every denomination, and to be entitled to the proportion of quarters and camp equipage of lieutenants only.

Reſolved, that an option be given to the ſupernumerary captains to be ſo poſted, or to be on the half-pay liſt.

Reſolved, that the pecuniary ſituations of thoſe captains who prefer being on the half pay liſt, be adequate to their half-pay and half-batta as captains.

3. (*G. O. 22d September*, 1786.) It being directed in the minutes of Council of the 24th July, that the ſupernumerary captains who ſhall be appointed to ſepoy battalions, be on the plan adopted by the Commander-in-chief in the arrangement of the 22d March laſt.—It is accordingly ordered, that the ſupernumerary captains attached to battalions of ſepoys, be not poſted to any particular company nor roſter, duty, or command, with any ſubaltern officers; but are, if preſent, to command every detachment or diviſion of two or more companies, of which the commandant of the battalion may not take charge, or a leſs force upon any particular occaſion or ſervice.

4. (*M. C. 24th July*, 1786.) Reſolved, that all ſupernumerary officers above the rank of lieutenants, who do not chuſe to

ſerve on the pay, batta, and allowance, of the next inferior rank, ſhall have the half pay and half batta of their own ranks.

(*M. C. 6th of September*, 1786.) Reſolved, that it be underſtood conformable to the expreſs letter of the Board's orders of the 24th July laſt, that the allowances to be received by the ſupernumerary officers, and thoſe who prefer going on the half pay liſt, ſhall be confined to the proportion they have fixed, of what goes under the name of pay and batta, and ſhall not comprehend the gratuity and additional allowances, or any part of them.

5. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the ſupernumerary officers who prefer the half batta, and the ſupernumerary ſubalterns, be permitted to reſide wherever they pleaſe within the provinces, in the manner agreed to by the Board, on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief reſpecting the ſupernumerary officers of the former arrangement, but they are to have no claim to quarters, or any allowance for houſerent in lieu thereof.

6. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the ſupernumerary officers ſhall again ſucceed to the enjoyment of the full pay and allowances in the tour of ſeniority, as vacancies happen in the ſeveral ranks of the preſcribed eſtabliſhment.

7. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that deaths, abſolute reſignations, leave of abſence to proceed to Europe, diſmiſſions, removals to the invalid eſtabliſhment, or appointments to ſtaff ſtations, which will preclude officers from doing duty on the ſtrength of the army, be conſidered as the incidents which only can create ſuch vacancies.

Reſolved, that the adjutant-general be directed to keep an accurate record of ſuch caſualties, and that the Commander-in-chief be requeſted to publiſh them in general orders, as often as they occur, for the information of the parties concerned, and the guidance of the commiſſary-general and the paymaſters of the army.

8. (*G. O. 31ſt May*, 1788.) All ſupernumerary European commiſſioned-officers, are directed to ſend their bills, in future, for payment, to the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons.

9. (*G. O. 4th July*, 1787.) Commanding-officers of all the ſtations and detachments of the army, ſhall keep the ſame watchful eye over the conduct of the ſupernumerary officers, who may reſide within or adjoining to their reſpective commands, as upon that of the officers upon the effective ſtrength of the troops.

10. (*G. O. 25th March*, 1788.) The non-commiſſioned-officers and privates of invalids or effectives at preſent employed as garriſon ſtaff, and in various departments and offices, are to be enrolled in one general liſt, and muſtered and paid by the town-major of Fort William, under the title of non-commiſſioned-officers and privates not attached to corps employed as ſtaff at Fort William, and elſewhere.

(*G. O. 27th March*, 1788.) The non-commiſſioned-officers and privates now in the hoſpital of inſanes, are to be included in the town-major's liſt whilſt they remain in the hoſpital.

SECTION

# SECTION XXXIX.

## SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

1. (*C. of D. 11th April*, 1785. *Publiſhed 29th January*, 1786.) We have thought proper to direct, that in future the ſenior colonel commanding a brigade, ſhall be conſidered as the officer next in rank in Bengal, to the Commander in chief in India, and as ſuch, we conſent to his receiving an addition to the uſual allowances, of ſonaut rupees 8000, per annum: it being our intention, that after the departure of General Stibbert, the ſecond in command ſhall not be promoted to a higher rank than that of colonel.

2. (*G. O. 7th May*, 1787. *M. C. 20th April*, 1787.) Reſolved, as the colonels will be no longer ſtationary with brigades or corps, that the articles of the regulations of the 3d of Auguſt, 1779, which directed a diviſion of the table allowance, and granted 645 rupees per month, for contingencies to the lieutenant-colonel, be annulled, and that the allowance of a colonel be ſubject to no diminution except he ſhould abſent himſelf from his duty by leave, on his own private affairs, in which caſe, the half table allowance, and the 645 rupees per month, will devolve to the next ſenior officer of the abſentee ſtation: but when (as in the caſe of Colonel Harpur) a colonel ſhall be employed by Government, out of the line of his military duty, the whole of the table allowance, and the 645 rupees per month, ſhall devolve to the ſenior officer of that diviſion of the Company's army, with which no colonel of their eſtabliſhment is employed, or under orders to be employed.

(*M. C. 1ſt April*, 1774.) A colonel or commanding officer of a brigade, is allowed 40 rupees per day for the expence of his table.

3. (*M. C. 3d April*, 1774.) The Commandant of the corps of artillery ſhall in future be allowed 40 rupees per day for the expences of his table, in the ſame manner as commanding-officers of brigades.

4. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Reſolved, that the allowance of rupees 645 per month for writers, ſircars, moonſhy, interpreter, hircarrahs, and ſtationary, be confined to the colonels of infantry and the commandant of artillery, when of the rank of colonel.

5. (*M. C. 27th July*, 1787.) Reſolved, that the ſalary allowance for a table, oil, candles, and ſtationary, drawn by the chief engineer, and amounting to current rupees 710-15, be ſtruck off, from the 1ſt of the enſuing month, after which period, he is to receive a fixed perſonal ſalary as chief engineer, of 2,700 ſonat rupees per menſem, which is to be in lieu of any commiſſion whatever, and in full for the table allowance and for every contingency of inſtruments, ſtationary, oil, and candles.

The pay and batta of the chief engineer, being allowances inſeparable from the rank, will of courſe continue to be drawn by him as at preſent.

6.

6 *(M. C. 31ſt March, 1790.)* Reſolved that the following allowances be eſtabliſhed for engineer-officers, when employed in the ſuperintendance of works, which are engaged to be performed by contract, the following gratuities ſhall be paid to them on a report of the due-execution of the contract.

If the amount of the whole work contracted for, ſhall exceed one lack of rupees, the ſuperintending officer being a captain, ſhall receive ſonaut rupees 4000, if a ſubaltern 2000.

For works exceeding 50,000 rupees, the gratuity of a captain ſhall be 3000, and of a ſubaltern 1500.

For all works not exceeding 50,000, the gratuity of a captain ſhall be 1500, and of a ſubaltern 750.

When employed in the execution of works upon truſt, the following allowances are fixed.

To a captain, for the time he may be employed, 400 ſonaut rupees per month.

To a ſubaltern, 200, for ditto ditto.

Theſe gratuities being intended as perſonal allowances to the officers employed, it is further reſolved, that the following proviſion ſhall be made for the neceſſary eſtabliſhment of people to be employed under them, as well as for furniſhing inſtruments, ſtationary, and all other contingencies, to which they are liable.

Theſe eſtabliſhments to be drawn for monthly, during the time they are employed, but not to vary with the rank of the officer.

To officers ſuperintending contracts.

| | |
|---|---|
| For inſtruments and ſtationary of all ſorts, | 40 |
| One tindal and 6 laſcars, | 44 |
| Two hircarahs, | 10 |
| | —94 |

To the executive officers of public work.

| | |
|---|---|
| For inſtruments and ſtationary of all ſorts, | 60 |
| Two ſircars, | 30 |
| One tindal and 8 laſcars, | 56 |
| Three hircarahs, | 15 |
| | —161 |

When the officers are allowed aſſiſtants under them, which can only be neceſſary when the works are extenſive, and then only to be employed by order of Government or the Commander-in-chief, the following allowances are fixed for their aſſiſtants.

| | |
|---|---|
| For inſtruments and ſtationary, | 20 |
| For a palanquin, | 30 |
| | —50 |

And in order that a due check may be maintained, ſo as to prevent public works being delayed by the continuance of their ſalaries, it ſhall be the duty of the Chief engineer, to report every three months to the Military Board, what officers of his corps, are employed in the execution or ſuperintendence of public works, and it ſhall be the buſineſs of the Military Board to report immediately to Government any delay which they may conceive has taken place in the execution of them, that an order for the diſcontinuance of their ſalaries may be given.

The allowance for ſurveyors of buildings, to be continued as at preſent, with this limitation, that no officer ſhall be entitled to receive it without an expreſs appointment from the Board or Commander-in-chief, and that the certificate which is given from the chief engineer, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the period the officer has been employed, ſhall further ſpecify his opinion whether ſuch period was neceſſarily taken up in completing the ſurveys, plans, and reports—Engineer officers when employed, to receive the ſame batta as other officers of the ſame ſtation.

7. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Reſolved, that the garriſon engineer at Chunar Ghur, do draw as ſuch, 240 rupees per month.

8. (*M. C. 25th February*, 1788.) The allowances of the architect, clerk of the works, draftſman, and deputy, are to be reduced to the following ſums:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Architect and clerk of the works, | 150 Rs | per men. |
| Maſter draftſman, | 100 | ditto, |
| Deputy, | 50 | ditto. |

9. (*M. C. 15th May*, 1788.) That in addition to the ſalary eſtabliſhed for the military-paymaſter-general by the Honourable the Court of Directors, he be allowed to draw a ſum in lieu of the ſalary and diet money of a ſenior merchant, which the Honourable Court preſuming him to be in the receipt of, have confirmed, and that the ſame be fixed at ſonat rupees 85 per month.

10. (*ibid.*) That the monthly ſalary of the deputy-military-paymaſter-general and accountant, be ſonat rupees 1150, in full, for ſalary, batta, and every perſonal allowance whatever.

11. (*ibid.*) That the deputy-military-paymaſter-general do continue to diſcharge the bills for extraordinaries of the army, as at preſent, in the office of the military-paymaſter-general, with a fixed ſum for office eſtabliſhment, or in lieu of contingencies as paymaſter of extraordinaries:—the following ſeparate eſtabliſhment being fixed and deemed in every reſpect adequate to aſſiſt him in the diſcharge of this particular duty, namely:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One European aſſiſtant, per month, | ſonat rupees, | 200 |
| One native writer, | | 50 |
| One ſircar, | | 20 |
| One ſhroff, | | 10 |

That the military paymaſter-general uſe his own diſcretion in the ſelection of European aſſiſtants and writers.

The whole of the eſtabliſhment of the military paymaſter general's office and department will ſtand as follows.

MILITARY PAYMASTER GENERAL.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salary as ſuch, | 2250 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Civil allowance, | 85 | — | — | 2335 | — | — |
| Allowance for Banyans, Sircars, and Shroffs, | — | — | — | 364 | — | — |
| Office rent when not furniſhed with an office, | — | — | — | 250 | — | — |
| DEPUTY PAYMASTER-GENERAL AND ACCOUNTANT. | | | | | | |
| Salary as ſuch, and as paymaſter of extraordinaries, | — | — | — | 1150 | — | — |
| Eſtabliſhment for the ſeparate duty as paymaſter of extraordinaries, | — | — | — | 280 | — | — |
| Senior Aſſiſtant, | 100 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Suppoſing him a writer, civil allowance, | 104 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Suppoſing he is allowed a moonſhy, | 29 | 3 | — | 233 | 11 | 1 |
| Second or junior aſſiſtant, no ſalary as ſuch, | | | | | | |
| Suppoſing him a writer, civil allowance as ſuch, | 104 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Suppoſing he is allowed a moonſhy, | 29 | 3 | — | 133 | 11 | 1 |
| European aſſiſtants, writers, and ſervants, | | | | 2013 | — | — |
| Sonaut rupees per month, | | | | 6759 | 6 | 2 |

12. (*ibid.*) The Governor-general in Council is pleaſed further to direct, that as the duties of paymaſter of the Company's allowances to the King's troops upon the Bengal eſtabliſhment have been aſſigned to the military-paymaſter-general; and as theſe duties may probably be encreaſed, he be allowed a monthly ſalary of St. Rs. 500 for this ſeparate duty, to commence from the date on which the former ſalary of St. Rs. 1000 annexed to this office was diſcontinued, namely 19th February laſt.

That the paymaſter of the Company's allowance to the King's troops, be permitted to employ an European aſſiſtant at ſonat rupees 200 per month, and a native writer

at ſonaut rupees 50 per month; but that while this office is held by the paymaſter-general, no further allowance ſhall be made for banyans, ſircars and ſhroffs.

13. (*M. C. 9th October*, 1788.) Reſolved, that the preſent allowances of the ſeveral paymaſters of brigade troops, of the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons, and of their reſpective deputies, whether under the deſcription of pay, batta and houſe-rent, allowance for eſtabliſhment, or contingent allowance, be aboliſhed; and that from the 1ſt of November next, they be allowed a fixed eſtabliſhment, which is on no account to be exceeded or encreaſed; and a perſonal ſalary, which is to be in full for every allowance whatever now drawn from the Company.

That the ſalary be fixed, for a paymaſter, of ſicca rupees 1600 per month,—for the deputy, ſerving under the paymaſter, 400 per month,—and for a detached deputy while in charge of ſtation, ſicca rupees 600 per month.

That the eſtabliſhment for the office of each paymaſter, and that of his detached deputy, be fixed as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 head ſircar, | ſicca rupees | 100 |
| 2 ſircars, | | 40 |
| 2 Bengal writers, | | 40 |
| Caſh-keeper, | | 50 |
| 2 ſhroffs, | | 30 |
| 3 native writers, 2 at 50, and 1 at 40, | | 140 |
| Allowance for thread, wax-cloth, coolies-hire, for the tranſportation of treaſure, cheſts, candles, dufftories, peons, and every incidental charge of the office, | | 150 |
| | Sicca Rupees | 550 |

That in addition thereto, each paymaſter and detached deputy, when not furniſhed with quarters or tents, be allowed 90 ſonaut rupees per month for office rent.

Ordered, that the eſtabliſhment of the detached ſtation be drawn by the deputy officiating there, and not by the paymaſter under whom he acts.

In confirming the allowance for contingencies of 150 ſonaut rupees per month, as ſtated in Mr. Brown's eſtabliſhment, the Board depart from the general rule which they have adopted with reſpect to thoſe charges in the offices at the preſidency; but as this allowance is ſtated upon an average drawn from the actual expenſe of a year, they are of opinion that the variation will conduce to the regularity of the accounts, and that no advantage would be derived from an adherence to the rule applied to other eſtabliſhments, in which contingencies have not been ſo accurately aſcertained.

14. (*ibid.*) Agreed, on conſideration of the additional duties of the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons, who is obliged to make out double ſets of diſburſements, that he be allowed three additional native writers, two at 50, and one 40 St. Rs. per month.

15. (*M. C. 18th Auguſt*, 1788.) Ordered, that the preſent mode of paying the agent for the ſupply of military ſtores be diſcontinued after this month; and that in lieu thereof, a ſalary of fifteen hundred rupees per month be granted to him, with an allowance for a moderate eſtabliſhment.

That the commiſſion, now drawn by the agent for the ſupply of military ſtores, is to ceaſe at the end of this month; and that in lieu thereof, he is to be allowed a fixed ſalary of fifteen

fifteen hundred ſonaut rupees per month, and the following eſtabliſhment:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For 1 writer, and ſtationary | 80 | St. Rs. per menſem. |
| For ſircars, - - - | 150 | |
| Two hackeries, - | 60 | |
| Sonaut Rupees, | 290 | |

16. *(ibid.)* Agreed, that a ſimilar change be introduced in the mode of paying the purveyor; and that in lieu of the commiſſion, now drawn by him, of 10 per cent. upon his diſburſements, he be allowed, after this month, a fixed ſalary of ſonaut rupees fifteen hundred per menſem.

17. (*M. C. 29th Auguſt*, 1788.) Military-auditor-general's office.

The Honourable Court of Directors have been pleaſed to order that Colonel Murray's ſalary ſhall be increaſed from 27,000 rupees per annum, as directed in their letter of the 21ſt July laſt, in the military department, to 40,000 ſicca rupees per annum, in full for all pay and emoluments, either according to his rank, or as holding the office of military-auditor-general, but excluſive of the eſtabliſhment of writers or office charges.

(*M. C. 9th May*, 1788.) It may be proper to remark, that there are no covenanted ſervants in this office, and that the important and reſponſible duties of it are performed entirely by aſſiſtants on monthly ſalaries.

Reſolved, that the number of monthly writers be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Europeans, | 8 |
| Portugueſe, | 3 |
| Hindoos, | 14 |

That any extra native writers whoſe ſervices may occaſionally be required, the military auditor-general ſhall draw for monthly as a contingency; and as this exceſs to the eſtabliſhment will chiefly take place at the period for forming the annual ſtatements, a monthly limitation of their numbers appears not to be practicable; nor is it neceſſary, when the ſtanding regulations muſt bring immediately under the inſpection of the Board, the monthly amount of whatever is drawn by him.

That the official ſervants allowed to the military-auditor-general be ſpecified, both by number and by name, in his monthly bill; and when the report of them is received from the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons, that it be the duty of the ſecretary to compare them with the eſtabliſhment, and report any deviation to the Board.

That the petty charges and contingencies, including the purchaſe of candles, preſſes, ſhelves, deſks, leather, cloth, &c. be drawn for by bill monthly as incurred, and audited by the Board before payment.

Official eſtabliſhment of the military-auditor-general's office.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditors of diſburſements and book keepers, indorſer, and examiners, - - | 2010 | 0 | 0 |
| Portugueſe writers, - - - | 210 | 0 | 0 |
| Hindoos, - - - | 741 | 0 | 0 |
| Servants and office peons, - - - | 98 | 0 | 0 |

The Governor-general in Council, adverting to the reſolution paſt for removing the commiſſary-general and adjutant-general's offices from the houſe where they were accommodated, and to appropriate that houſe to the uſe of offices in the civil department; it is agreed that office rent be allowed to the adjutant-general and commiſſary-general, from the time that they were ſo removed, and that it be fixed at 250 St. Rs. per month each, being the ſame as that allowed to the military-paymaſter-general.

18 *M. C. 23d May*, 1788.) Secretary Military Department of Inſpection.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| European aſſiſtants, | - - | 820 |
| Servants, | - - - | 29 |
| | | 849 |

All petty charges for the purchaſe of preſſes, deſks, leather, cloth, &c. are to be drawn for in a contingent bill, and audited by the Governor-general in Council before payment.

19. (*M. C. 23d May*, 1788.) Eſtabliſhment of the office of the ſecretary to the Military Board.

ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Secretary and accountant, | - | 1000 | |
| Head aſſiſtant, | - - | 300 | |
| Firſt aſſiſtant, | - - | 400 | |
| Second ditto, | - | 200 | |
| 2 aſſiſtants at 150 each, | - | 300 | |
| 1 Hindoo writer, | - | 150 | |
| 1 ditto, | - - | 60 | |
| 3 ditto, at 25 each, | - | 75 | |
| | | | 2485 |

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 European examiner and indexer, | 140 | |
| 1 Hindoo writer, | - - | 60 |
| 1 ditto, | - - | 25 |
| 1 ditto, | - - - | 20 |
| 1 ditto, | - - - | 25 |
| 3 Hindoo writers, copyiſts, at 20 each, | | 60 |
| Office peons and other ſervants, | | 43 |
| Office-rent, | - - | 250 |
| Total St. Rs. — | | 3108 |

20 (*ibid.*) Eſtabliſhment for the office of the adjutant-general.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-general, | - - | 2250 |
| Deputy adjutant-general, | - - | 466 |
| 2 aſſiſtants at 200 each, | - - - | 400 |
| 9 Hindoo writers, | - - - | 470 |
| Office peons and other ſervants, | - - | 56 |
| Office-rent, | - - - | 250 |
| Total St. Rs. — | | 3892 |

21. Poſtmaſter-general's office.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 head clerk in lieu of deputy, | - | 250 | |
| 1 ſecond ditto, | - | 200 | |
| 1 head Bengallee clerk, | - - | 100 | |
| 1 inferior ditto, | - - | 60 | |
| 4 ditto ditto at 40 each, | - - | 160 | |
| 1 moonſhee | - - - | 40 | |
| 3 ſorters, at 10 each, | - | 30 | |
| | | | 840 |
| 1 bookbinder, | - - - | 9 | |
| 1 durwan, | - - | 4 | |
| 1 mehter, | - - - | 4 | |
| 1 duſtory, | - - - | 6 | |
| | | | 23 |
| 1 jemutdar, | - - | 15 | |
| 1 naib, | - - - | 8 | |
| 24 peons at 6 each, | - - - | 144 | 167 |
| | | | 1030 |

Two occaſional writers for four months, June, July, Auguſt, and September, to be drawn for as employed.

Contingencies, viz. candles, wax-cloth, bags, &c. to be drawn for by monthly bill as required.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Houſe-rent, | - - - | 250 |

22. (*M. C. 12th June*, 1788.) Eſtabliſhment, ſurveyor-general's office.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Office-rent, | - - - | 90 | |
| 1 native writer per month, | - - | 50 | |
| 3 hircarahs at 5 rupees, | - - | 15 | |
| 3 laſcars at 7 ditto, | - - | 21 | |
| 1 durwan, | - - - | 4 | |
| 1 ſicklegar, | - - - | 4 | |
| | | | 184 |
| Draftſmen to be employed as at preſent, but the whole charge not to exceed the preſent eſtabliſhment, | - - - | 600 | |
| St. Rs. — | | | 784 |

Paper, and the other materials for drawing, to be drawn for by bill as actually purchaſed, and audited by the Board before payment.

23. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Reſolved, that ſurveyors, as ſuch, do receive for every charge, as well within as without th

the provinces, 618 rupees per menſem, with an increaſe of 240 rupees per menſem if employed on rivers; but that they do receive only 250 rupees during the rainy ſeaſon, viz. from the 15th June to 15th September.

24. (*ibid*) Reſolved, that aſſiſtant ſurveyors, as ſuch, do receive for every charge, as well within as without the provinces, 100 rupees per menſem, with an increaſe of 195 rupees per menſem if employed on rivers.

25. (*C. D. 21ſt September*, 1785.) With a view to give every degree of encouragement to men of profeſſional abilities and integrity, to proſecute the medical line in our ſervice in India, We hereby direct, that at Bengal and Madras there ſhall be a phyſician-general, (now preſident of the hoſpital) as director of the hoſpital, with a ſalary of £. 2500 per annum, and a chief-ſurgeon with a ſalary of £. 2000 per annum, and the head ſurgeon of every hoſpital, where 8000 men may be ſtationed in peace or war, ſhall have a ſalary of £. 1500 per annum, and the head ſurgeons of all other general-hoſpitals are to receive each £. 1000 per annum; that all ſurgeons ſhall have the pay and emoluments of captains of infantry on their eſtabliſhments.

(*M. C. 30th June*, 1786.) No ſalary having been yet fixed for the member of the Hoſpital Board who is ſurgeon of the hoſpital eſtabliſhed at head-quarters,

Reſolved, that it be £. 1500 per annum, which is the ſalary appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors, for the head ſurgeon of every hoſpital where 8000 men may be ſtationed.

(*M. C. 14th March*, 1788.) Reſolved, that the ſalaries fixed for the medical gentlemen, by the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, in their general letter, dated 21ſt September, 1785, be converted into St. Rs. at 8 to the £. ſterling, and paid at that rate for the ſalaries becoming due for the month of March, 1788.

Ordered, therefore, that the table of monthly ſtaff and other allowances, publiſhed in general orders of the 11th September, 1786, be altered ſo far as reſpects the allowances of phyſician-general, chief-ſurgeon, head ſurgeon of the general-hoſpital at head-quarters, and head ſurgeons at other general hoſpitals, and the following be inſerted:

Phyſician-general, as director of the hoſpital, in full for pay, batta, and every other allowance, except quarters, £. 2500 per annum; which at the exchange of 2s. 6d. per ſonaut rupee, is per month St. Rs. 1666 10 8.

Chief-ſurgeon, in full for pay, batta, and every other allowance, except quarters, £. 2000, is per month St. Rs. 1333 5 4.

Head ſurgeon of the hoſpital at head-quarters, and to every hoſpital where 8000 men may be ſtationed in peace or war, excluſive of the pay, batta and quarters of captain, £. 1500 per annum; is per month St Rs. 1000.

Head ſurgeons of other general-hoſpitals, excluſive of the pay, batta, and quarters of captain, £. 1000 per annum; is per month St. Rs. 666 10 8.

(*M. C. 24th October*, 1788.) Reſolved, that the ſalary of a head-ſurgeon be always confined to thoſe gentlemen who are appointed to the charge of a general-hoſpital; and that whenever the diſtribution of the European troops ſhall occaſion a reduction in the number of general-hoſpitals, they do fall into the receipt of the allowance of full ſurgeons.

26. (*M. C. 26th February*, 1787.) Reſolved

ſolved, that the ſum of 150 St. Rs. per menſem be allowed to the eldeſt hoſpital mate, at every general-hoſpital, on account of his taking care of the medicines.

(*G. O. 22d March*, 1787.) The above-mentioned allowance of rupees 150, for taking care of the medicines, is to be drawn for in arrear by the head ſurgeon of each general-hoſpital; and he is ordered to be accountable for the whole, or juſt proportion thereof, to the ſenior mate, for the time he was actually preſent.

27. (*G. O. 2d February* 1789.) Mr. Wilſon, garriſon ſurgeon, is appointed to attend the engineer corps and people appertaining to that department, without any addition to the allowance he at preſent draws for Europe and country medicines, on account of the artificers, laſcars, &c. belonging to the garriſon.

28. (*M. C. 20th October*, 1786.) Agreed, that the allowance of 200 St. Rs. per menſem, granted in February, 1785, to Mr. James Naſmyth, aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, to defray the expenſe of medicines for the uſe of the children of the non-commiſſioned and private under the care of the Orphan Society, be continued to him, or to the ſurgeon for the time being, attending upon the children.

(*M. C. 21ſt May*, 1788.) Agreed, that the ſum of 100 rupees per menſem be paid in future to the ſurgeon of the orphan-houſe, in addition to his preſent allowance, for ſupplying medicines for the children on that eſtabliſhment.

29. (*M. C. 31ſt January*, 1787.) Reſolved, that an allowance be granted for paying the medical expenſe of the corps of artillery laſcars; in conſideration of which, all medical charges, except doolies, ſhall be defrayed by the ſurgeon drawing this allowance.

Reſolved, that the ſum granted ſhall be 12 St. Rs. per month for each company of laſcars, in every ſituation, whether field or cantonments; and that the allowance be drawn by the regimental ſurgeon, or the mate of artillery, when there ſhall be one preſent; or in his abſence, by the head-ſurgeon of the ſtation.

30. (*M. C. 11th Auguſt*, 1788.) The medicine allowance granted by the minutes of council of the 16th July 1787, for each company of laſcars, having been claimed for laſcars attached to magazines,—reſolved and ordered, that it be declared to extend only to companies of artillery laſcars; and in order to place the eſtabliſhment of the ſeveral magazines on the ſame footing, it is directed, that the medicine allowance which has hitherto been drawn for the magazine laſcars at Cawnpore, do ceaſe from the 1ſt of September next.

31. (*M. C. 12th June*, 1788.) Eſtabliſhment for the office of the ſecretary to the Hoſpital Board.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hindoo writers, | 180 |
| Duſtory and peons, | 18 |
| Houſe rent, | 250 |
| St. Rs. | 448 |

The ſecretary's ſalary is alſo to be paid in ſonaut rupees.

32. (*M. C. 4th September*, 1787.) *G. L. 27th March*, 1787. *Par.* 56. The ſeveral applications from the chaplains ſerving under your preſidency, reſpecting the incompetency of their allowance, have been attentively peruſed.—From a review of the enormous increaſe of expence, in every depart-

ment

ment under your presidency, compared with the establishment in 1776, and from a thorough conviction, that either the same must undergo a general reform or the Company sink under their weight, we were induced to issue our orders of the 11th April 1785, for their instant reduction.

Our sentiments in this respect remain in full force, and have indeed been fortified by every circumstance which has since come under our consideration.—We therefore highly approve of your conduct in refusing without our authority to give way to the representations of the chaplains, strong as the grounds of them appeared to you; and although it is our intention in part to yield to your recommendation in favor of the chaplains, we desire not to have it understood as warranting expectations of a similar nature; for such expectations, if entertained, will be certainly disappointed.—But when we consider that the order of men from whom your chaplains must be selected, ought to have a liberal and expensive education, and cannot therefore enter early into our service; and when we further consider, that they are cut off from the prospects of wife and emoluments, to which our other servants may look; and when we lastly consider, that the excess of their allowance above our former orders is amply repaid by having persons of liberal education, and decent manners, to supply the situation of chaplains under your presidency,—we authorize you to allow them, in addition to their present stipend, half the savings which accrued by the regulations of 1785:—their allowances will stand then as follows:

The two chaplains at the presidency, 10410 St. Rs. per annum.

Six chaplains to the 6 brigades, 7147 St. Rs. each.

One chaplain to the garrison of Fort William, 5927 St. Rs.

The chaplain to the brigade stationed beyond the provinces is to draw an additional allowance of sonaut rupees 2358, two thousand three hundred and fifty eight, per annum.

The Board observe, that at the time when these paragraphs were written, it cannot have occurred to the Honourable Court of Directors, that two brigades of their troops were stationed beyond the Company's provinces; they therefore resolve, that the chaplains to the brigades at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, shall each of them receive the additional allowance of two thousand three hundred and fifty eight St. Rs. per annum, allotted to the chaplain of the brigade beyond the provinces; that the newly established allowance shall commence from the 1st instant.

They are fixed as follows, in full for pay, batta and other allowance.

Chaplain to a brigade, whether in cantonments or in the field, within the provinces St. rs. 595 9 4, with the house rent of captain, when in cantonments and not provided with quarters, and the camp equipage of the same rank when marching with the troops.

Chaplain to a brigade, whether in cantonments or in the field, beyond the provinces St. rs. 792 1 4, but in this situation no quarters or allowance in lieu of them.

Chaplain to the garrison of Fort William, St. rs. 493 14 8, and captain's house rent, when not provided with quarters.

33. (*M. C. 20th June*, 1787.) As certain allowances were authorized by Government on

on the 3d May 1785, to be received from the vizier, by the officer commanding the regiment, employed for the protection of the Company's treasure at Lucknow, and as a recent agreement with His Excellency's minister is to do away from the 1st of March, all allowances authorized by the Board to individuals in Owde.

The Right Honourable the Governor-general-in-council, is pleased to direct, that from that date an established allowance of 800 St. rs. per mensem, shall be granted to the officer, of whatever rank, in command of the troops on the duty above stated; this allowance is to be restricted to such officers, and no other allowance is to be claimed on this precedent, on the plea of a battalion being employed on any other duty in the vizier's dominions; the allowance is to commence to the relieving officer, from the date of his arrival at Lucknow, when it will cease to be drawn by the officer relieved.

34. (*M. C. 26th December*, 1787.) Resolved, that the Governor-general be requested to appoint two gentlemen of ability to officiate as deputy judge advocates general; one at the stations in the field, and the other at those of Dinapore and Chunar.

Resolved, that the gentlemen who shall be nominated to these offices, be permitted to draw the following allowances: the pay and batta of their military rank, and a staff allowance of 210 sonaut rupees per month, in lieu of all charges whatever, except the boat allowance of the rank of captain, which they are permitted to draw when they shall have occasion to remove from one station to another, in discharge of their duties.

35. (*M. C. 2d July*, 1788) Agreed, that the following allowances be fixed for the adjutant of the town guards, in addition to his pay, full batta, and house rent:

Staff allowance 4 rupees per day, and 30 rupees per month for a writer and stationary.

36. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Resolved, that the allowance of the rossaldar of the body guard be reduced from 300 to 200 rupees per month.

37. (*ibid.*) Resolved, that the staff allowance drawn by a lieutenant-colonel of artillery, be reduced to the same as is drawn by a lieutenant-colonel of infantry, viz. 40 rupees per month.

(*M. C. 5th June*, 1789.) Agreed, that the sum of 40 sonaut rupees per mensem drawn at present by the lieutenant-colonels commanding battalions of European artillery and infantry, and commanding native brigades, under the head of staff allowance, be considered as intended only for writers and stationary; this allowance having been established originally for these purposes, and as it is not a personal allowance, that it be drawn by the senior officers in the actual command of the said European battalions or native brigades, who shall be at the muster, and sign the muster returns.

38. (*M. C. 11th October*, 1785.) Resolved, that captains commanding companies of artillery, be allowed 60 rupees per mensem for iron, steel, and charcoal; and that all other staff allowances to such captains do cease.

39. (*ibid.*) Resolved, that the commanding officer at Dinapore, under the rank of colonel, do not receive any table allowance.

40. (*ibid.*) Resolved, that the staff allowance

lowances drawn by the barrack-maſter at Dinapore and Berhampore, reſpectively, including the charge for ſircars, ſerjeants, and camp colourmen, be 254 rupees per month, with the pay and half batta of their rank.—The barrack-maſters are allowed the quarters of their rank in cantonments; but not to draw houſe rent.

41. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the ſtaff, pay, and allowances of the fort-major and barrack-maſter of Fort William, as ſuch, be fixed at 673 ſonaut rupees per month.

(*M. C. 28th Auguſt*, 1789.) Reſolved, that a ſalary of ſonaut rupees 400 per menſem be annexed to the office of barrack-maſter, in Fort William, in lieu of the commiſſion formerly granted to him on his expenditure; to commence from the 30th of April laſt, which was the period when the ſupply of ſtores, uſed in the barrack-maſter's department, was taken out of his hands.

42. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the fort-adjutant of Fort William, as ſuch, do receive 177 rupees per menſem.

43. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the pay-ſerjeant drawn for by the fort-adjutant be ſtruck off, and that the ſupernumeraries be paid by the fort-major, who has an eſtabliſhment for that purpoſe.

44. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the commandant of Budge Budge do receive, as ſuch, 400 rupees per menſem; and that the actual charge, for keeping the line in repair, be drawn for under the head of extraordinaries, and audited before payment.

45. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the commandant at Buxar do receive the following monthly allowances:

| | |
|---|---|
| As commandant, - - - | Rupees 300 |
| For examining paſſengers at Buxar, and the Dewah, - - - | 250 |
| Port and barrack ſerjeant, ſtaff pay, | 20 |
| Serjeant for the Dewah, - - | 20 |

46. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the major commandant of Begee Ghur be recalled, and that the ſenior officer of the detachment there, do command the fort; but without being entitled, in conſequence, to any extra allowance.

47. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the fort-adjutant and barrack-maſter at Chunar Ghur do receive 309 rupees per month, including ſerjeants, and that he draw alſo the pay and batta of his rank, but no houſe rent.

48. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the office of commiſſary of muſters, at Chunar Ghur, be aboliſhed, and that the duty be done by the fort-adjutant. who is to be allowed 30 rupees a month for a writer.

49. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the officers at Chunar Ghur drawing full batta, do not draw houſe rent.

50. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the allowance of the aſſiſtant to the commiſſary of ſtores as ſuch, be limited to the original ſalary of 200 rupees per menſem.

51. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that brigade majors as ſuch, do receive a ſtaff allowance of 294 rupees per menſem.

52. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the poſt of ſecretary and Perſian interpreter in one perſon, be allowed only to the brigade in the field, with a ſalary and allowance as ſuch reduced to 7,000 rupees per annum.

53. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the deputy judge advocate be recalled, and that in future the duty be done by perſons expreſsly appointed, as occaſion ſhall require; the whole allowance received by ſuch perſons is to be

ſeven ſonaut rupees per diem during the ſittings of courts martial, as well within as without the provinces.

54. (*ibid*) Reſolved, that the field engineer as ſuch, do receive 240 rupees per menſem, and the aſſiſtant field engineer 112 rupees.

55. (*ibid.*) Reſolved, that the provoſt ſerjeant in the field do receive as ſuch, 20 rupees per menſem.

56. (*M. C. 29th July*, 1783.) That the ſum of 150 rupees per month be allowed to the commanding officer of each regiment of ſepoys, for iron, ſteel, charcoal, &c.

57. (*M. C. 3d Auguſt*, 1779.) When two guns are detached from the park on ſervice, an allowance of 30 rupees per month for greaſe, charcoal, iron, ropes, pins, mallets and canvas for the guns, and camp equipage, and ſmall contingencies ſhall be made to the officer of artillery commanding, and in proportion when a greater number than two guns are detached.

58. (*M. C. 23d Auguſt*, 1781.) Reſolved, that only 30 rupees per month ſhall be allowed for any hackery, either for paſt or future charges.

59. (*G. O. 19th March*, 1787.) Tatties and beheſties are to be furniſhed during the hot months, viz. from the firſt of April, to the firſt of July, for the European hoſpital, and regimental and artillery barracks at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, by the deputy quartermaſter general. The expence at each ſtation to be limited to the ſum authorized laſt year at Cawnpore, viz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For making the tatties, | - | ſt. rs. | 815 8 |
| Monthly charges, | - - - - | | 1159 14 |

60. (*M. C. 17th March*, 1777.) That an allowance of 15 rupees per day be granted to the captain or officer commanding the main guard, in the garriſon of Fort William.

61. (*M. C 23d Auguſt*, 1781.) Agreed, that the European women, whether belonging to the artillery or to the infantry, ſhall be allowed the pay of 8 rupees per month, and no batta untill further orders of the Board.

62. (*M. C. 15th December*, 1788.) Reſolved, that a proviſion be made for the repairs of the high road, from Dinapore to Patna, and that a monthly allowance of 100 ſt. rs. be granted to the engineer on duty there, for this purpoſe; and ordered, that on the 1ſt day of April, and 1ſt of November yearly, a committee be appointed to ſurvey and report on the ſufficiency of theſe repairs.

63. (*M. C. 7th December*, 1787.) Reſolved, that an allowance of 90 ſt. rs. be granted to the captain commandant of cavalry, for providing, furniſhing, and feeding his own horſes, and that the allowance to the ſubaltern officers and aſſiſtant ſurgeons for the ſame purpoſe, be continued at 60 rupees per month. That the allowance to the commanding officer for ſtationary be increaſed to 20 ſt. rs. per menſem.

64. (*M. C. 24th October*, 1787.) An allowance of 15 rupees per month for perſons of low condition, and of 30 rupees for thoſe in a ſuperior ſituation, confined in the main guard, to be drawn by the town major,

65. (*M.C. 15th June*, 1788.) An allowance of 200 rupees per month granted to the ſurgeon of the garriſon of Fort William for Europe and country medicines, on ac-

cou

count of the artificers, laſcars, &c. belonging to the garriſon.

66. Regulating officer of the Calcutta malitia to draw an allowance of 540 rupees for a month of 30 days, and 551 for a month of 31 days, with the houſe rent of his rank.

67. (*M. C. 9th May*, 1787.) Reſolved, that the allowance of 7 rupees per month formerly drawn by the pay ſerjeants who kept the accounts of each company of Europeans, but diſcontinued ſince the receipt of the orders of the Court of Directors of the 21ſt of September, 1785, be re-eſtabliſhed, and that the commiſſary general be authorized to paſs the bills for this allowance, from the 1ſt inſtant.

68. (*M. C. 28th February*, 1788.) The Hon. the Court of Directors, have been pleaſed to order, that it ſhall in future be conſidered as a ſtanding order of government, that the rate of commiſſion for every ſupply of ſtores ſhall not exceed 10 per cent.

69. (*G. O. 6th January*, 1788.) It is the Commander-in-chief's orders, that from and after the 1ſt February next, no quarter-maſter or other perſon drawing any allowance for ſtraw, tent pins, mallets, camp lines, and banderolls, ſhall be intitled thereto, when the troops are at any fixed ſtation, either within or without the provinces; and that this allowance ſhall only be received for the period the troops are actually encamped.

70. (*M. C. 1ſt February*, 1788.) The allowance fixed by the regulations of 1779 for the proviſion of greaſe, iron, charcoal, ropes, &c. for guns detached from the park on ſervice, is not in future to be drawn for guns at a fixed ſtation or at practice, when they are within an eaſy day's march of a magazine, from whence the ſtores in lieu of which it was granted, can be ſupplied.

71. (*M. C. 23d Auguſt*, 1781.) Reſolved that travelling charges ſhall not be allowed in any caſes in future.

72. (*G. O. 24th September*, 1778.) All new eſtabliſhments or allowances made by the board, are to be underſtood to be ordered to take place, from the 1ſt day of the month following their publication, unleſs the date of their commencement ſhall be expreſſed in the order.

73. (*M. C. 24th January*, 1786.) Reſolved, that all civil ſervants employed in the military department, be conſidered in point of payment of their allowance on the ſame footing as the military: this reſolution is a neceſſary and equitable reviſion of the orders of the 29th ultimo, which directed civil ſervants in the military department to be paid in certificates.

74. (*M. C. 14th March*, 1788.) The Court of Directors have been pleaſed to order, that whenever a ſalary ſhall be fixed by them in pounds ſterling, the ſame ſhall be converted into ſonat rupees, at eight to the pound.

75. (*M. C. 11th March*, 1785.) The honourable the Governor-general and Council, having found by experience, that various claims againſt the Company have been unneceſſarily kept back for a length of time, that the Company not only have ſuffered conſiderable loſs on this account, but the attention of the members of Government has been taken off from material buſineſs by applications for claims of long ſtanding, which if brought forward in proper time, might

might have been aſcertained and liquidated with leſs difficulty to Government, and with more ſatisfaction to the claimants; and as the duties of the public offices of Government have been much impeded, and the annual books kept back in conſequence of applications on ſuch ſubjects,—reſolved, that in order to put an end to this practice, and to convince the ſervants of the Company indiſcriminately, that the ſucceſs of all demands and claims muſt no leſs depend on their moderation and propriety, than on their being made within a proper time: any bill or demand, from or after the firſt of May next, which ſhall not be preſented to the proper paymaſter within three months after the ſame becomes due, ſhall be totally rejected, without any other reaſon being aſſigned, than it's not having been preſented within the preſcribed time.

76. (*G. O. 20th July*, 1784.) It is directed, that the officer performing the duties of any ſtaff appointment ſhall draw the ſtaff allowance of the office, and not the officer who holds the appointment, (who may be abſent for the recovery of his health, on private buſineſs, or any account whatſoever.)

77. (*G. O. 17th January*, 1788.) The Commander-in-chief having obſerved, that orders have been iſſued by ſeveral officers commanding detachments, diviſions of brigades, or ſtations, appointing extra acting ſtaff officers, he directs, that it ſhall be conſidered as a ſtanding regulation in the army that ſuch orders ſhall not, upon any account whatever, entitle theſe officers to any ſtaff allowances during the movement of the troops to effect a general relief; and whilſt the ſtaff officers of the eſtabliſhment are upon their way, from one ſtation to another: he thinks proper alſo, in order to prevent fruitleſs applications, to notify to the army, that no ſtaff allowance will be given to acting ſtaff officers, on any other occaſion, unleſs his expreſs authority, or the ſanction of the Board, ſhall have been obtained for the appointment.

78. (*G. O. 22d May*, 1777.) If any officer tenders a bill to a paymaſter, as a fixed allowance, which is to be paid before audit, and the paymaſter has doubts whether it is an eſtabliſhed allowance or not, it is the officers buſineſs to procure from the brigade-major, or other public officer, a copy of the order, which entitles him to make ſuch a charge to the Company.

79. (*M. C. 10th March*, 1790.) Reſolved, that the following eſtabliſhment be fixed for each of the battalions of native invalids at Monghyr, to commence from the 1ſt of the enſuing month, and that the allowances fixed for the artificers, be in full for pay and batta:

| NATIVE STAFF. | St. | Rs. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A ſubadar to act as adjutant, | 10 | — | 10 |
| One jemadar for the duties of havildar major, | 5 | — | 5 |
| One ſircar, | 15 | — | 15 |
| **LASCARS AND ARTIFICERS.** | | | |
| Four laſcars, | 4 | 12 | — 19 |
| One miſtry armourer, | 10 | — | 10 |
| One ſicklegar, | 5 | 8 | — 5 8 |
| One chuckler, | 4 | 8 | — 4 8 |
| Two bildars, | 3 | — | 6 |
| Allowance for iron, ſteel, charcoal, and ſtationary, and alſo to include the inferior ſmith's work, | | | 60 |
| Allowance for hackery-hire for conveying the pay from Boglepore to Monghyr, | | | 10 |

80. (*M.C. 16th June*, 1786.) HOUSE RENT. Officers who cannot be ſupplied with quarters, in the garriſon or cantonments

ments where their corps are ſtationed, are to be allowed houſe-rent in lieu of quarters to be drawn in arrears, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| A field officer of any rank, phyſician-general, chief ſurgeon, and head ſurgeons of Gen. Hoſ. | 120 |
| A captain, regimental ſurgeon, chaplain, paymaſter, deputy paymaſter, and commiſſary, | 90 |
| A ſubaltern, aſſiſtant ſurgeon, and dep. commiſſary, | 60 |
| A cadet, — — — | 30 |
| A conductor, — — — | 30 |

All ſtaff officers not ſpecified herein, are to draw houſe-rent according to the rank for which they receive pay.

The following general ſtaff and commiſſioned officers, not having houſe-rent conſolidated in their ſtaff allowances, and the nature of their employments and appointments rendering their reſidence in Calcutta neceſſary, are to draw houſe-rent according to their reſpective ranks in the ſervice.

Surveyor-general,

Judge-advocate-general,

Secretary to the Governor-general in Council, military department of inſpection.

Military ſecretary to the Governor-general.

Chaplain to the Commander-in-chief.

Perſian interpreter to the Commander-in-chief.

Surgeon to the Commander-in-chief.

Regulating officer of the Calcutta militia.

Aſſiſtants in military offices when holding commiſſions.

Officers from the ſtation of Barrackpore, occaſionally ordered on duty to Fort William, are to draw houſe rent during ſuch ſervices, when not furniſhed with quarters.

All officers of the above deſcription, on being ordered on garriſon duty, ſhall immediately on their arrival, make application to the fort-major for quarters, and on their neglecting to do ſo, ſhall not be entitled to draw any houſe rent previous to the date of making the application.

By the preſent practice of appropriating a certain proportion of quarters to different corps, the Company becomes liable to an expence of houſe rent for ſome corps, while the quarters appropriated to others may be vacant:—That rule is therefore to be diſcontinued; and in future all applications for quarters in Fort William ſhall be made to the fort-major; and at all other ſtations of the army to the officer commanding, who is to give the neceſſary orders to the barrack-maſters for ſupplying them.

When there ſhall be a deficiency of quarters in the garriſon of Fort William, or at any cantonments for the officers doing duty, houſe rent is to be allowed for thoſe officers who cannot be ſupplied, upon a certificate being produced, ſigned by the fort-major, in Fort William, by the barrack-maſter, in fixed, and by the quarter-maſter, in temporary, cantonments; which certificate is to be counterſigned by the officer commanding, and is to run in theſe words:

This is to certify, that Lieut. A. B—, doing duty at —, applied for quarters on the — day of —, and could not be ſupplied for that month, there being no quarters vacant, or more than the due proportion occupied by any officer.

The above certificate is to be produced, monthly, to entitle any officer to draw houſe rent, and is to accompany his bill as an authority to the pay-maſter to diſcharge it.

The fort-major and commanding-officers are to be held reſponſible for a ſtrict attention to the ſpirit of theſe orders, by immediately

diately appropriating any quarters that may become vacant to the uſe of officers who are in the receipt of houſe rent; in doing which, the officer who has been longeſt in the receipt of houſe rent, is to be firſt called upon to occupy ſuch vacant quarters.

Conductors of ordnance are to be quartered in the barracks allotted to the corps of artillery.—The officer commanding the corps of artillery will therefore allot them ſeparate quarters, but in the ſame barracks with the non-commiſſioned and privates, at the rate of one appartment for four conductors; and in caſes where they cannot be ſo accommodated, they will be entitled to draw houſe rent.

Officers in the receipt of full batta, are not to draw houſe rent, except thoſe particularly deſcribed in the ſection as entitled to houſe rent at the preſidency, in lieu of quarters.

Houſe rent is to be allowed for the whole of a month, in which an officer on houſe rent dies after the 15th, and for half a month, if he dies before the 15th.

The ſame rule is to be obſerved with reſpect to officers, who, from their ſituation, are entitled to houſe rent, for any broken part of a month.

No bills for arrears of houſe rent to be counterſigned or paid, unleſs preſented within a month ſucceeding that in which the garriſon or other duty is performed, for which the charge of houſe rent is made.

Houſe rent bills, for the garriſon of Fort William, are to be paid by the garriſon paymaſter; and for all other places, by the paymaſter of the ſtation or corps to which an officer belongs.

*(G. O. 22d December, 1788.)* The new quarters erecting at the ſtation of Barrackpore, for the officers of the native brigade, not including any proviſion for the ſupernumerary captains ſerving with theſe corps; the officers of that rank attached to the corps quartered at Barrackpore, are to draw the houſe rent allowance of ſubaltern officers, in lieu of quarters; and the allowance ſhall commence from the 1ſt of January, 1789.

81. *(Table of monthly ſalaries and allowances, collected from the ſeveral orders and regulations of the ſervice, by the Compiler.)*

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Senior colonel on the Bengal eſtabliſhment in the Company's ſervice, | 666 | 10 | 8 |
| Colonels, for hircarahs, moonſheys, &c. | 645 | — | — |
| Military-auditor-general, | 3483 | 7 | 9 |
| Eſtabliſhment for his aſſiſtants, | 2112 | 3 | — |
| Writers, | 870 | — | — |
| Office-rent, when not furniſhed with an office, | 250 | — | — |
| Military-paymaſter-general's ſalary, | 2250 | — | — |
| Civil allowance, | 85 | — | — |
| Banyans and ſhroffs, | 364 | — | — |
| Eſtabliſhment of his office, | 2380 | 6 | 2 |
| Office-rent, when not furniſhed with an office, | 250 | — | — |
| As agent to the bazar fund, to be paid from the bazar receipts, | 100 | — | — |
| Deputy military-paymaſter-general and accountant, | 1150 | — | — |
| Eſtabliſhment of his office as paymaſter of extraordinaries, | 280 | — | — |
| Adjutant-general's ſalary, | 2250 | — | — |
| Eſtabliſhment of his office, | 926 | — | — |
| Office-rent, when not furniſhed with an office, | 250 | — | — |
| Deputy adjutant-general, in cantonments within the provinces, | 416 | — | — |
| In the field within the provinces, | 576 | — | — |

Quarter-

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quartermaſter-general's allowance and houſe-rent, within the provinces, | 678 | — | — |
| Without the provinces, | 1116 | — | — |
| With ſtaff-pay to five ſerjeants, at 20 each, and an allowance for 1 tindal and 12 laſcars, for the ſervice of his department while at the preſidency, | 182 | — | — |
| Deputy quartermaſter-general's allowance and houſe-rent, in cantonments within the provinces, | 466 | — | — |
| In the field within, and in the field and cantonments without the provinces, | 576 | — | — |
| With ſtaff-pay to 1 ſerjeant, | 20 | — | — |
| The quartermaſter general, and deputy quartermaſter-general, when preſent with a detachment of the army which is actually marching, are to draw an allowance of 18 rupees per month for guides. | | | |
| Officer commanding in the field, for ſecret ſervice, hircarrahs, &c. | 1200 | — | — |
| Officer commanding at the ſubordinate ſtations in the field, for ditto, | 800 | — | — |
| Commanding-officer at Midnapore for ditto, | 300 | — | — |
| Commanding-officer of one or more battalions, when actually marching, for moonſhy, hircarahs, and guides, | 150 | — | — |
| Commanding-officer of a native battalion detached for ditto, | 150 | — | — |
| Commanding-officers of detachments, not leſs than one company, for ditto, | 50 | — | — |
| Commanding-officers of ſepoy battalions for iron, ſteel, and charcoal, | 150 | — | — |
| Commanding-officers of a company of European artillery for ditto, | 60 | — | — |
| Commandant at Buxar, | 300 | — | — |
| For examining paſſengers at Buxar and the Dewah, | 250 | — | — |
| Port and barrack-ſerjeant, | 20 | — | — |
| Serjeant at the Dewah, | 20 | — | — |
| Officer commanding the regiment at Lucknow, | 800 | — | — |
| Commanding-officer of the body guard of the reſident with Madigee Scindia, for iron, ſteel, charcoal, bazar medicines, and all contingencies, | 30 | — | — |
| Commanding-officer of a detachment with two guns, for iron, greaſe, &c. | 30 | — | — |
| Judge-advocate-general, *(Vide Remarks.)* | 400 | — | — |
| Allowance for writers, | 150 | — | — |
| (Excluſive of 16 rupees per day when he ſits on courts martial.) | | | |
| Military ſtore-keeper, or agent for military ſtores, | 1500 | — | — |
| Eſtabliſhment for his office, | 290 | — | — |
| Chief-engineer, including draftſmen, writers, ſircars, ſtationary, drawing inſtruments, and peons | 3600 | — | — |
| Architect and clerk of the works, | 150 | — | — |
| Officer of the month, | 50 | — | — |
| Maſter draftſman, | 100 | — | — |
| Deputy ditto, | 50 | — | — |
| Officer of engineers ſuperintending public buildings, | 240 | — | — |
| Field engineer, to be drawn only when marching, or under orders of march, | 240 | — | — |
| Aſſiſtant field-engineer, | 112 | — | — |
| Engineer in charge of the road from Patna to Dinapore, | 100 | — | — |
| Surveyor-general, | 500 | — | — |
| Office-rent and eſtabliſhment, | 184 | — | — |
| Draftſmen to be employed for work done, but the whole charge not to exceed 600. | | | |
| Aſſiſtant to the ſurveyor-general, | 250 | — | — |
| Surveyors of buildings for all charges, | 240 | — | — |
| Surveyor of lands, for himſelf and people, | 618 | — | — |
| Surveyor of rivers, for himſelf, people, and boats, | 858 | — | — |
| Surveyors during rainy months,—from 15th June, to 15th September, | 250 | — | — |
| Aſſiſtant-ſurveyor of lands, | 100 | — | — |
| Aſſiſtant-ſurveyor of rivers, including boats, | 295 | — | — |
| Commandant of Budge Budge, | 400 | — | — |
| Engineer in charge of the works at Budge Budge, | 340 | 8 | — |
| Garriſon engineer at Chunar-ghur, | 240 | — | — |
| With an allowance for keeping the fort and buildings in repair, | 1000 | — | — |
| Teacher of the mathematics, | 522 | 8 | 4 |
| Chaplain to a brigade, whether in cantonments or in the field within the provinces, | 595 | 9 | 4 |
| With the houſe-rent of captain when in cantonments, and the camp equipage of the ſame rank when marching. | | | |
| Chaplain to a brigade, whether in cantonments or in the field beyond the provinces, | 792 | 1 | 4 |
| But in this ſituation no quarters, or allowance, in lieu of them | | | |
| Chaplain to the garriſon of Fort William, | 493 | 14 | 8 |
| (And captain's houſe rent when not provided with quarters.) | | | |
| Military-ſecretary to the Governor-general, | 314 | — | — |
| Perſian interpreter to the Commander-in-chief, | 666 | 10 | 8 |
| Aid de camp to the Governor-general, allowance and houſe-rent, | 334 | — | — |
| Aid de camp to the Commander-in-chief, allowance and houſe-rent, | 334 | — | — |

Poſtmaſter

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poſtmaſter in the field beyond the provinces, for himſelf and deputy, and all charges whatever, - | 2750 | — | — |
| Fort-major and barrack maſter of Fort William, in one perſon, - - - | 673 | — | — |
| Fixed allowance to ditto, in lieu of commiſſion on the ſupply of ſtores, - - - | 400 | — | — |
| Fort-adjutant Fort William, - - - - - | 177 | — | — |
| Adjutant to the town-guards 4 rupees per diem, and 30 rupees per menſem for writers, - | 150 | — | — |
| Garriſon ſtore-keeper of Fort William, - - - - Sa. Rs. | 400 | — | — |
| Fort-adjutant and barrack maſter in one perſon, including ſtaff-pay to ſerjeants. - - | 309 | — | — |
| Ditto for reporting the dates of officers and troops paſſing the ſtation, - - - | 30 | — | — |
| Barrack-maſters at Dinapore and Berhampore to be allowed for themſelves, ſircars, ſtaff-pay to ſerjeants and camp-colcurmen, each, - - - - - | 254 | — | — |
| Aids de camp to colonels, - - - - - | 204 | — | — |
| Brigade-majors, - - - - - - | 204 | — | — |
| Secretary and Perſian interpreter, in one perſon, to the officer commanding in the field, - | 583 | 5 | 4 |
| Paymaſter's ſalary, - - - - Sa. Rs. | 1600 | — | — |
| Eſtabliſhment of the paymaſter of artillery and garriſons, including two ſircars for the payment of extra people under the chief engineer, and barrack-maſter, and contingencies, - Sa. Rs. | 726 | — | — |
| Ditto for other paymaſters and detached deputies, - - - Sa. Rs. | 550 | — | — |
| Deputy-paymaſter detached, - - - - Sa Rs. | 600 | — | — |
| Ditto ſerving under the paymaſter, - - - - Sa. Rs. | 400 | — | — |
| Paymaſter, as commiſſary of bazars, to be paid from the bazar receipts, - - - | 250 | — | — |
| Commanding-officer at Prince of Wales's Iſland, for iron, ſteel, charcoal, &c. - - | 120 | — | — |
| Proviſion and millitary ſtore-keeper at Prince of Wales's Iſland, each, - - - | 50 | — | — |
| Surgeon at ditto, for medicines and all hoſpital charges, - - - | 200 | — | — |
| Phyſician-general's ſalary, - - - - - | 1666 | 10 | 8 |
| Chief-ſurgeon, - - - - - | 1333 | 5 | 4 |
| Head-ſurgeon at the hoſpital at Head-quarters, or where 8000 men are ſtationed, with the pay, batta, and quarters of captain, - - - - | 1000 | — | — |
| Head-ſurgeons of other general-hoſpitals, with the pay, batta, and quarters of captain, - | 666 | 10 | 8 |
| Secretary to the Hoſpital Board, - - - - | 800 | — | — |
| Eſtabliſhment for his office, - - - - - | 448 | — | — |
| Purveyor, - - - - - - | 1500 | — | — |
| Deputy-purveyors, each, - - - - - | 200 | — | — |
| Eſtabliſhment for book-keeper, writers, ſircars, kerutchbardar, office expences, &c. - | 200 | — | — |
| Apothecary's ſalary, - - - - - | 800 | — | — |
| Aſſiſtant apothecary, - - - - - | 400 | — | — |
| Senior hoſpital-mate to each general-hoſpital, for taking care of the medicines, - - | 150 | — | — |
| Surgeon at the Orphan-houſe, - - - - | 314 | 8 | 3 |
| Surgeon to the garriſon of Fort William, medicine allowance, - - | 200 | — | — |
| Surgeon to the inſane hoſpital, to draw a gratuity equal to the pay and batta of the patients. | | | |
| Medicine allowance,—Regiment of cavalry, - - - | 70 | — | — |
| Battalion of native infantry, - - - | 150 | — | — |
| Company of artillery laſcars, - - - | 12 | — | — |
| Garriſon of Chunar, - - - - - | 150 | — | — |
| Buxar, - - - - - | 75 | — | — |
| Monghyr, - - - - - | 200 | — | — |
| Patna, - - - - - | 100 | — | — |
| Moraudbaug, - - - - - - | 100 | — | — |
| For wages to the hoſpital ſervants, and allowances for bazar medicines, vide ſec. Medical department. | | | |
| Commanding officer of a regiment of cavalry for horſes, - - - - | 90 | — | — |
| Ditto for ſtationary, - - - - - - | 20 | — | — |
| Ditto for feeding the horſes, paying ſices, and graſs-cutters,—keeping in conſtant repair the ſaddles, bridles, &c. and all contingencies, 20 rupees per month for each horſe;—ſtabling for horſes 1 rupee each at Cawnpore, and half a rupee at Futty-ghur. | | | |
| Subalterns of cavalry for horſes, - - - - | 60 | — | — |
| Troop of body-guard ſubaltern's for horſes, - - - - | 70 | — | — |
| Commanding-officer for feeding the horſes, clothing the men, ſaddles, bridles, &c. 35 for each horſe. | | | |
| Officers commanding European battalions of artillery and infantry, and native brigades, - | 40 | — | — |
| Regulating officer of the Calcutta militia, for a month of 30 days, with the houſe-rent of his rank, | 540 | — | — |
| Deputy judge-advocates to be appointed as occaſion may requre, and to receive 7 rupees per diem during the ſittings of courts martial.—*(Vide remarks.)* | | | |
| Deputy judge-advocates in the field and Chunar, to draw the pay and batta of their rank, and pay and full batta of captain, in lieu of all charges, except boat-allowance of captain, when they proceed by water on duty. | | | |

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant's of European infantry, from the off-reckoning fund, - - Ct. Rs. | 100 | — | — |
| Secretary to the Military Board, | | | |
| ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT. Secretary and accountant, - - | 1000 | — | — |
| Head assistant, - - | 300 | — | — |
| First assistant, - - - | 400 | — | — |
| Second ditto, - - | 200 | — | — |
| Two ditto, at 150 each, - - - | 300 | — | — |
| Native writers, - - | 285 | — | — |
| SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT. One European examiner and indexer, - | 140 | — | — |
| Native writers, - - - | 190 | — | — |
| Office peons and other servants, - - - - - | 43 | — | — |
| Office-rent, - - - - - | 250 | — | — |
| Commissary of stores, - - - - | 756 | — | — |
| Allowance for writers, sircars, serjeants, &c. - - - | 580 | — | — |
| Assistant commissary of stores, - - - - | 200 | — | — |
| Commissary of ordnance, - - - | 270 | — | — |
| Deputy ditto, exclusive of lieutenant's batta, when not commissioned-officers, - | 132 | — | — |
| Tatties and bheesties at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur, to be drawn for from the 1st April, to the 1st July. | | | |
| For making the tatties, - - - - - | 815 | 8 | — |
| Monthly charges, - - - - - | 1159 | 14 | — |
| Captain commanding the main-guard in Fort William, 15 rupees per day. | | | |
| To be drawn by the town-major for prisoners in the main-guard. | | | |
| Persons of low condition, - - - - | 15 | — | — |
| In a superior situation, - - - - - | 30 | — | — |
| Adjutants of artillery and European battalions of infantry. | | | |
| In cantonments within the provinces, - - - - | 137 | — | — |
| In the field within, and in cantonments and the field without, the provinces, - - | 167 | — | — |
| Quartermaster of artillery. | | | |
| In cantonmennts within the provinces, - - - - | 117 | — | — |
| In the field within, and in cantonments and the field without, the provinces, - - | 157 | — | — |
| With an allowance of 30 rupees per month for straw, tent-pins, and mallets, for each company of Europeans, with its division of lascars, when actually encamped. | | | |
| Quartermaster of European infantry, including the allowance for straw, tent-pins, mallets, camp-lines, and banderolls. | | | |
| In cantonments within the provinces, - - - - | 117 | — | — |
| In the field within, and in cantonments and the field without the provinces, - - | 157 | — | — |
| With an allowance of 30 rupees per month for straw, tent-pins, and mallets, for each company of Europeans, with its division of lascars, when actually encamped. | | | |
| Adjutant and quartermaster to a brigade of native infantry. | | | |
| In cantonments within the provinces, - - - - - | 157 | — | — |
| In the field within, and in cantonments and the field without the provinces, - - | 187 | — | — |
| With an allowance of 10 rupees for each battallon for straw, pins, and mallets, when actually encamped. | | | |
| Adjutant and quartermaster to a detachment of infantry, in one person. | | | |
| In cantonments within the provinces, - - - - | 157 | — | — |
| In the field within, and in cantonments and the field without the provinces, - - | 187 | — | — |
| European adjutant to a sepoy battalion, - - - - | 102 | — | — |
| Adjutant to the native invalids at Monghyr, 4 rupees per day, and 50 rupees per month for writer and stationary. | | | |
| Adjutant and quartermaster to the European invalids at Chunar, 3 rupees per day, and 30 rupees per month for stationary and oil for the barrack-guard. | | | |
| European woman, - - - - - | 8 | — | — |
| Serjeant-major, - - - - - | 20 | — | — |
| Quartermaster-serjeant, - - - - - | 14 | — | — |
| Drill-serjeant, - - - - - | 14 | — | — |
| Drill-corporal, - - - - - | 7 | — | — |
| Drum-major, - - - - - | 5 | — | — |
| Fife-major, - - - - - | 5 | — | — |
| Pay-serjeant, - - - - - | 7 | — | — |
| Drill-havildar, - - - - - | 5 | — | — |
| Drill-naick, - - - - - | 2 | 8 | — |
| Park and magazine-serjeant, Bullock-serjeant, Buldar-serjeant, } With the train in the field only, | 14 | — | — |

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provoſt ſerjeant, | 20 | — | — |
| Barrack-ſerjeant, | 14 | — | — |
| Baggagemaſter ſerjeant, | 20 | — | — |
| Laboratory-ſerjeant, | 20 | — | — |
| Laboratory-man, | 10 | — | — |
| Sexton for the military burying ground at the preſidency, | 16 | 9 | — |
| Sircars, | 15 | — | — |
| Roſſaldar of the body guard, | 200 | — | — |
| (The preſent roſſaldar draws the former allowance of 300.) | | | |
| Campcolourmen, in the field only, | 6 | — | — |
| Bheſty-bullocks, in full for ropes, bags, &c. | 12 | — | — |
| For keeping in repair military buildings at Dacca, Chittagong, Jeldah, Dinagepore, Burragong, Benares, and Juanpore, each, | 30 | — | — |
| At Midnapore, for each battalion, | 30 | — | — |
| For extra buildings, | 40 | — | — |
| Native agent of buzars, to be paid from the buzar receipts, | 30 | — | — |
| Native doctor, | 10 | — | — |

*(Remarks.)* To aſcertain the number of days for which the judge-advocate-general, and occaſional deputy judge-advocates, are to draw the allowance of Rs. 16, and Rs. 7 reſpectively, as mentioned in the preceding table; it is reſolved, that the ſittings of courts martial ſhall be conſidered to commence with the day upon which the court aſſembles, and end with the dates of the order directing it to be diſſolved, both days incluſive.

Commiſſioned-officers, holding ſtaff appointments, to draw their ſtaff-allowances agreeable to the above table, excluſive of the pay and batta of their reſpective ranks.

## *SECTION* XL.

### TOWN GUARDS.

*(M. C. 2d July,* 1788.) Reſolved, that an officer be appointed to the following duties, and that he be called adjutant of the town guards.

He ſhall have the general command of all the ſepoy guards in the town of Calcutta, except that at head quarters; and it ſhall be his duty to be aiding and aſſiſting to the officers of the police on their requiſitions, in apprehending diſorderly perſons, ſuppreſſing tumults, and maintaining the peace of the ſettlement.

He ſhall comply with all written requiſitions made to him by the cuſtom-maſter for ſmall parties of ſepoys, which at times may be required to enforce the duties of his office.

He ſhall obey all requiſitions made to him in writing, by the commanders of the Honourable Company's or foreign ſhips, for ap-

apprehending ſuch ſeamen as may attempt to deſert from the ſhips, or who behave diſorderly while in Calcutta.

On receiving information from the fort-major or adjutant, of ſoldiers having deſerted or abſented themſelves from the corps in garriſon, or from the general hoſpital, with the deſcription of ſuch ſoldiers, he is to cauſe the neceſſary ſearch to be made for them in the town of Calcutta; and generally to uſe ſuch other means as may be required to prevent the eſcape of men, ſuſpected of an intention to deſert.

He is to cauſe rounds to go frequently from the different guards, under his direction in the town, which rounds are to apprehend all ſoldiers they may find in Calcutta, between ſun-ſet and ſun-riſe; and all ſoldiers who may be taken up by the rounds, are to be ſent to the main-guard in Fort William, with a crime in writing, and the commanding-officer of the corps to which they belong, is to be informed by him of their apprehenſion.

It ſhall be his duty to diſcharge all arrears of clothing to ſoldiers, whoſe contracted times of ſervice are expired previous to their embarkation for Europe; for which purpoſe he is to receive from the military-paymaſter-general an advance of caſh upon his receipt, but to no greater extent than may be neceſſary for that purpoſe; and to render an account of the diſburſement thereof, with the neceſſary vouchers, to the committee aſſembling in Fort William, for the adjuſtment of the off-reckoning accounts.

He is to render ſuch aſſiſtance as may be required from him by the fort-major, in making out the diſcharges and certificates for Lord Clive's penſion to the ſoldiers, who may be entitled to them.

(*G. O. 3d Auguſt*, 1788.) The officer of the town-guards is to viſit the guards poſted in the town for its protection, and to report them weekly to the officer commanding in Fort William.

## SECTION XLI.

### UNIFORMS.

1. (*G. O. 11th July*, 1787.) Lord Cornwallis directs that the following ſhall in future be conſidered as the uniforms for the undermentioned ſtaff officers of the Honorable Company's army upon this eſtabliſhment.

As the Colonels have no regimental uniforms and are employed on the duty of general officers, they are to wear the ſame uniform as that worn by brigadier generals in the King's ſervice.

The Adjutant general and quarter-maſter general, their deputies, majors of brigade and aids de camp, (the aids de camp to the governor-

governor general and commander in chief wearing two epaulets) to wear the ſame uniform as thoſe of the correſponding ranks in his Majeſty's ſervice.

Fort majors to wear a uniform the ſame make as that of major of brigade, but with gold inſtead of ſilver embroidery.

The adjutants and quartermaſters of brigade to wear the ſame cuffs, collars, and embroidery, as the majors of brigade, but no facing, and the holes to be embroidered on the breaſts of the coat.

Fort adjutants in the ſame manner to wear the ſame uniform as fort majors, except the facings.

The Commander in chief recommends to all the officers of the army to procure buttons as ſoon as they conveniently can, with the Honouroble Company's badge, the lion upon them; thoſe who belong to regiments, having in addition, and above the lion, the number of the regiment and in Roman characters, the letter E for European, and S for ſepoy, according to the corps to which they may belong; and they are in the mean time, to wear plain flat buttons until thoſe canbe provided.

Drawings deſcriptive of the above-mentiſtaff uniforms will be ſent to the head quarters of the ſeveral diviſions of the army.

2. *(G. O. 12th June,* 1786.) Facings of the European battalions and ſepoy brigades.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1ſt | European | battalion | and | 1ſt | ſepoy brigade, | - *Blue.* |
| 2d | ditto | ditto, | | 2d | ditto ditto, | - *Black.* |
| 3d | ditto | ditto, | | 3d | ditto ditto, | - *Yellow.* |
| 4th | ditto | ditto, | | 4th | ditto ditto, | - *Green.* |
| 5th | ditto | ditto, | | 5th | ditto ditto, | - *Buff.* |
| 6th | ditto | ditto. | | 6th | ditto ditto, | - *White.* |

3. (*G. O. 1ſt Auguſt,* 1786.) A pattern coat of the officer's regimentals will be ſent to the commanding officers of brigades, which is to be kept at the office of the brigade major, in ord r that the officers may have time and opportunity to provide themſelves with the new uniforms, which however they are not to appear in, until the new clothing is delivered to their reſpective corps.

All officers are to wear coats made exactly after the given pattern of their reſpective brigades, excepting that the grenadier officers, in addition to the ſtraps on the ſhoulders, are to have wings, agreeable to an uniform pattern, to be ſent with the coats. No frock-coat is regimental, nor can be worn on duty.

*(G. O. 27th June,* 1786.) The buttons, embroidery, and epaulets of the officers' uniform of the ſix European battalions and ſix ſepoy brigades, are to be white, in order to correſpond with the uniforms of the men, and the buttons on the lappels to be ſet two and two.

*(G. O. 17th May,* 1787.) The officers to wear jackets of the ſame form with thoſe of the ſoldiers, and both officers and men to wear cocked hats.

The officers of the ſepoy corps are to wear uniform hangers, on white croſs-belts, with a ſilver plate or roſe, on which is to be engraved the number of their reſpective battalions.

*(G. O. 1ſt Auguſt,* 1786.) On the march of a corps, or any part of it, the officers may be allowed to wear white hats after the above faſhion, or to wrap folds of white linen round their black hats to repel the heat; but all officers of the ſame corps are to obſerve one mode.

Half-gaiters is the uniform for the officers of the European battalions.

The

The officers of the ſepoy corps on all duties, and the officers of the European battalions on a march, are to wear uniform, turned up top boots, to reach the knee.

The uniform waiſtcoat and breeches of all officers, is white linen in the hot, and white broad-cloth or caſſimere, in the cold ſeaſon of the year, excepting the officers of the 5th brigade, whoſe uniforms for the cold ſeaſon is buff broad-cloth or caſſimere.

The Commander-in-chief expects that the commanding-officers of brigades and battalions, will be very attentive to preſerve the ſtricteſt uniformity of dreſs in their reſpective corps, as well in the particulars above deſcribed, as in any other minutiæ which may conduce to the handſome and military appearance of the troops.

(*G. O. 11th July*, 1787.) Lord Cornwallis is of opinion, that an officer of any rank can ſeldom be dreſſed with more propriety and convenience than in his military uniform; he therefore expects that no officer, even when on leave of abſence from his duty, ſhall appear in public in any other dreſs; and he poſitively orders that the officers, while at their proper ſtations, do not appear in public in any other dreſs but their uniform, upon any pretext whatever.

The commanding officers of ſtations, brigades, and regiments, to be reſponſible that this order is ſtrictly complied with.

(*G. O. 27th April*, 1790.) In order that officers in the Britiſh ſervice may not be expoſed to the riſk of diſreſpectful or uncivil treatment, in any of the foreign ſettlements, from ignorance of their ſituation and character, the Commander-in-chief directs, that whenever Britiſh officers viſit the ſettlements of foreign nations, they do conſtantly appear in the uniform dreſs of their profeſſion.

4. (*G. O. 22d July*, 1789.) The Commander-in-chief is pleaſed to order, that the following uniforms be worn in future by deputy-commiſſaries, and conductors of ordnance: — The deputy-commiſſaries to wear long, plain, blue frocks, with capes, round cuffs and facings, of the ſame colour, and plain yellow (gilt) buttons, four on the cuffs and pockets, and ten on each lapell.—The dreſs of conductors to be without lappells, but in all other reſpects, the ſame as ordered for the deputy-commiſſaries.

5. (*G. O. 5th May*, 1787.) The uſe of fuzils and eſpontoons to be laid aſide, in future, by all officers of the army; and when under arms, they are to appear with their regimental ſwords only.

(*G. O. 26th June*, 1788.) The fuzils now in uſe with the ſerjeants of the grenadier companies of European battalions, are to be delivered into ſtore, and ſwords indented for in their room.

(*G. O. 14th Auguſt*, 1788.) The fuzils now in uſe with the ſerjeants of the battalion companies of European corps, are to be delivered into ſtore, and ſwords indented for in their room, as directed for the ſerjeants of the grenadier companies, in the general orders of the 26th June.

# SUPPLEMENT.

1. (*G. O. 2d November*, 1790.) The commander-in-chief conſiders it of much importance to the public, that every poſſible encouragement ſhould be given to the Northern horſe-merchants, to bring horſes for ſale into the provinces of the Company or the nabob Vizier; and as the officers commanding the regiments of cavalry muſt have the moſt immediate and frequent communications with the merchants, they are poſitively enjoined to uſe every reaſonable means, to conciliate their confidence, and to induce them to maintain an intimate intercourſe; and theſe officers will be held ſtrictly anſwerable from any improper conduct towards the merchants, in their tranſactions with them.

The officers commanding at Cawnpore and Futty-ghur, will take care that the merchants meet with no oppreſſion, or improper and uncivil treatment, within the extent of their reſpective authorities; and no duties are to be levied by any perſon whatever, on horſes brought for ſale at any ſtations or market immediately under the authority of Government.

2. (*G. O. 11th November*, 1790.) Officers commanding European corps are directed, immediately on the deſertion of any of their men, to cauſe reports thereof, and deſcripr-tion rolls of the deſerters, to be tranſmitted to the town-adjutant, in order that he may take meaſures for apprehending them.

3. (*M. C. 17th November*, 1790.) The Honourable the Court of Directors, having in their general letter of the 12th May, 1790, directed, that every officer who ſhall in future be invalided, be ordered to Europe with a recommendation, if qualified, for a penſion from Lord Clive's fund, — Reſolved, that the ſame be publiſhed in general orders.

4. (*ibid.*) The Honourable the Court of Directors having in the ſame letter acquieſced in the continuation of paſſage money, to officers in caſes only where an ill ſtate of health makes a return to Europe indiſpenſibly neceſſary, and where the pecuniary circumſtances of the party require ſuch aid;

Reſolved, that it be notified to the army in generl orders, that the iudulgence of paſſage money can only be granted to officers who obtain permiſſion to proceed to Europe for the benefit of their health; and to ſuch of them only as ſhall produce a certificate from

from the Hoſpital Board, containing a ſolemn declaration, that in the opinion of the members of that Board, a return to Europe is indiſpenſible to the recovery of their health; ſuch declaration to be accompanied, when tranſmitted to the Board, with an affidavit duly taken, as to the extent of the officer's property, according to the Reſolutions of Council of the 29th July, 1789.

5. (*M. C. 13th December*, 1790.) The Governor-general in Council, having veſted that part of the medical regulations, paſſed in the Secret Department on the 24th October, 1788, which directs that, "Every "hoſpital-mate, who ſhall have diſcharged "his duty in that capacity for eighteen "months, ſhall be conſidered as eligihle to "proceed to any other medical charge his "rank may entitle him to hold; but that "the order of his future progreſſion ſhall "be from the duty of an hoſpital-mate "to that of a regimental aſſiſtant,—to that "of a ſepoy battalion, or civil ſtation, who "has not ſerved the period preſcribed in a "general hoſpital; and becomes thereby en-"titled to ſucceed to a ſituation which is "generally conſidered of more eaſe and "emolument than the duties of the military "department;" his Lordſhip has been pleaſed to reſolve, that every hoſpital-mate who ſhall have diſcharged his duty in that capacity for eighteen months, ſhall be conſidered as eligible to proceed to any other medical charge his rank may entitle him to hold, without making it neceſſary that his future progreſſion, from the duty of an hoſpital, ſhall be that of a regimental aſſiſtant; ſo that an hoſpital-mate, who ſhall have diſcharged his duty for the period above mentioned, ſhall be eligible at once to be appointed to a ſepoy battalion, or civil ſtation.

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